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H. E. Downer.

HISTORY
OF
DAVENPORT
AND
SCOTT COUNTY
IOWA

HARRY E. DOWNER

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I.

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
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FOREWORD.

And after the book has gone to the printer, the author, editor, compiler or whatever or whoever he may be, carries in a preface his burden of regret to the public who probably expected nothing better, and in dismal remorse tells how his plans have buckled, his roseate visions turned to leaden hue, his budding hopes chilled and filled with April snows. Not in this book. There is a disposition to acknowledge that prospectus plans covered a scope a trifle wide for the binding of any one book or two books, but there is a belief that there is much in this work that will be new to the reader, and that it merits recognition rather for what it contains than for what has been omitted. There are plenty of inconsistencies, no doubt, and misstatements, perhaps. But it is a good deal to expect that the writer of history can arrive at truth in incidents wherein principals and bystanders are all dead. It puzzles any one who drops into any court of justice to sort the truth from the conflicting testimony of witnesses who saw the self-same thing happen yesterday. How much more difficult is the task of the assembler of facts for a local history. In any event there is as much amusement in denying as agreeing, and the reader, gentle or otherwise, gets his money's worth.

If there have been matters passed over without mention that are worthy extended notice in any history, let it be remembered that many things have happened in Scott county since Radisson yearned for the red souls of its inhabitants, and that the comparative estimate of values is the sole pleasure of the writer of history and may be exercised by anybody who can find a publisher.

Some expert who has given the matter thought says no man has a right to pen history unless he has something new to tell or a new way of telling the old. There is a third reason,—the same which impelled the Galena hotel keeper to charge the Prince de Joinville \$4.00 for playing one tune on his piano; the same reason which caused the assistant superintendent of a New Jersey lunch counter to ask \$1.00 of Bill Nye for that combination of sliced ham and some baker's absent mindedness known on the road as a boxing glove.

Schleiermacher, the great philosopher, draws a distinction between longitudinal and transverse views of any series of historical facts. An attempt has been made in this work to combine both plans, with what success the reader, pugnacious or otherwise, may judge.

The opportunity offered by this foreword is eagerly embraced to acknowledge indebtedness. First of all, credit for the finest portion of this work must go to one who has long been gone,—the fine old pioneer, surveyor, linguist, gentleman, Willard Barrows, and in lesser measure to his son, B. H. Barrows, once of Davenport, now of Omaha, who generously gave permission for reprinting Willard Barrows' history in these words, "I not only do not see any objection to your using any of my father's material which you can find, but I should be very glad

indeed, to see the collection of his historical work in some permanent form," and finally in this connection the writer's personal gratitude is expressed to the publishers of this work for being willing to reprint the Barrows history, complete, unabridged, unchanged, without modification or erasure, an adequate recognition of this masterpiece of local history to which it has been entitled any time these fifty years and which has not been before accorded.

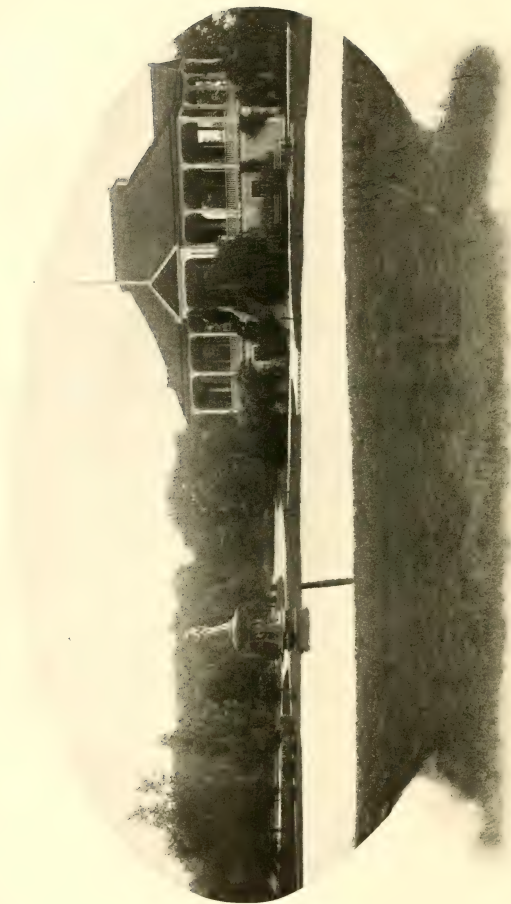
By way of tribute to the memory of another writer gone from earth it should be recorded that had it not been for D. N. Richardson's love for history, his patient untangling of historical problems and his ability to coordinate seemingly unrelated facts, supplemented by his delightful narration of matters thus arranged, much of Scott county history would have been lost beyond recovery. There are many others, old associates on the Democrat, the Richardsons, B. F. Tillinghast, J. E. Calkins, Ralph W. Cram, whose chapter on the Press is a feature of this work; fellow members of the Press Club, W. A. Meese, of Moline, H. P. Simpson, of the Rock Island Argus, J. E. Hardman and Joe Carmichael, of the Times, Dr. August Richter of Der Demokrat, the most prolific of local historians, Fred B. Sharon, of the Messenger, Adolph Petersen of the Iowa Reform, whose chapter on the German Impress is a notable portion of this history. When this is read, it will be understood by the distant reader why Scott county is sometimes spelled Skat county.

The permission to use any of the copyrighted material in that mine of local history the Half Century Democrat is only an added instance of a generosity which has never failed in an association of twenty-five years.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck for her chapter on the Public Library. Those who know this gifted writer will not fail to identify her with the Mrs. W. F. Peck who took such large part in making library history. Prof. Frank I. Herriott, a resident of Scott county by inheritance, for his father farmed near Durant before the citizens of Iowa called him to be state treasurer, has developed something in regard to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln that has escaped the actual dwellers of Scott county. For this analysis of a hitherto neglected incident in Iowa political history he has our gratitude.

The list of those who have aided in producing this work is long and to every one thanks are due,—to J. B. Young, who patiently collected material for the hitherto unwritten chapter on local education, to J. M. Sherier for his scientific and interesting chapter on climatology, to J. H. Paarmann, curator of the Davenport Academy of Sciences and Miss Sarah Foote-Sheldon, corresponding secretary of that institution, to Capt. W. L. Clark, for his interesting interview, Col. F. E. Hobbs, commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Secretary C. A. Steel of the Commercial Club, to city and county officials, the Davenport Board of Park Commissioners, to Miss Grace D. Rose, librarian, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. LeClaire, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCullough, Dr. C. H. Preston, C. E. Harrison, W. C. Mossman, G. E. Hubbell, Prin. J. A. Hornby, to Supt. F. L. Smart and Secretary J. D. McCollister of the Board of Education; and finally to the good friend whose name has been omitted and whose neglect shall seem perfectly inexcusable when it shall be made apparent by sober second thought.

H. E. DOWNER.



REFECTORY IN CENTRAL PARK

CHAPTER I.

THE STORY OF THE ROCKS.

FROM CREATION DAYS—PREPARATION OF THE EARTH FOR THE ABODE OF MAN BY GLACIATION AND INUNDATION—THE PRE-GLACIAL TOPOGRAPHY—THE MISSISSIPPI OF AGES GONE—THE AGE OF THE GREAT ICE—SCOTT COUNTY'S PERFECT DRAINAGE—A WEALTH OF BUILDING STONE—THE CARBONIFEROUS STRATA WHICH HAVE BROUGHT WEALTH—GEOLOGICAL SECTION OF SCOTT COUNTY.

When the six great creative days were fully ended and the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them, when the evening of the sixth day brought the achievement of the marvelous work, the Book records that the Creator of the universe rested from his labors, saw everthing that he had made, and behold, it was very good. From chaos, formless and void, had come through omniscient plan and omnipotent will a beautiful planet, fitted for the home of man, a sphere which swung in ether in perfect poise with jarless revolution and with certain and flawless procession. Upon this world which seemed good to its Creator appeared continents, seas, islands and straits. Had there been a spectator upon a neighboring planet when this earth fresh from the creative process took its place in the firmament, to him the western continent would have appeared but an island circled by the sea, the belt of land which was to be in after years the United States but a patch of greens and grays, the magnificent Mississippi valley a blur of color and the state of Iowa an indistinguished item in the harmonious whole. Surely the abiding place of our love and pride is but a speck in the wide-unfolding map of creation, but to us who live in Iowa there is nothing more sure than this, that no fairer spot exists the world around than this small portion of the splendid work that received the commendation of the great Architect, and to those who live in Scott county there is also the surety that nowhere in Iowa has the Creator more kindly planned for his children or scattered in greater measure the blessings of his good will.

For the story of the preparation of the world to be the abode of man from fire mist to finished planet we must go to the geologists and learn of the ages of evolution and gradual change which stretched through time and into a seeming eternity measured only by the stupendous span of the great creative days of the

Almighty. To them it is given to read the book of creation in the everlasting hills, to glean history from eroded valleys and learn in stratifications of the living things which enjoyed life in this region when it was under seas. Under Iowa prairies and by the banks of Iowa streams have been found most illuminating records of the ages when the rocky foundations of Iowa were being laid and of the later ages when this substructure was being covered by glacial drift and leveled in prairied sweep from great river to great river. Prof. Samuel Calvin says: "In no part of the world are certain chapters of the Pleistocene record clearer, or fraught with greater interest than in our fair Iowa." This geological eminence Scott county shares with the remainder of the commonwealth, but there is also an especial distinction all our own. Prof. W. H. Norton writes in the report of the Iowa geological survey: "In the diversity and interest of its deposits of glacial drift, Scott county is hardly surpassed by any area of equal size in the United States. Lost pages of Pleistocene history are here recoverable, and evidence is at hand which may help to solve questions of long dispute in glacial geology."

In its long preparation for human habitation, its endowment with a climate of pleasing and healthful variety, soil of unexcelled richness and water in abundance, this favored corner of the earth has passed through a most remarkable experience. It has been under the ice not once but four times. It has been under the sea no one knows how many times. It has been traversed by great rivers. It has been covered by strange tropical forests and through its savannas have roamed animals of strange form and uncouth appearance. As a possible human habitat it is very old.

STRANGE CLIMATIC CHANGES.

Wise as are the geologists and much as they can read in the rocks and running brooks they cannot tell us what changed the climate of Iowa from the warmth and grateful fruitfulness of the Carboniferous period to the frigidity of glacial days which chilled and killed all life, the stricken land with its vernal crown of grass and woods finding burial under ice of such thickness that material brought from the north by the slowly creeping ice sheet was deposited as soil many yards in depth upon the rocks beneath. What disarrangement of ocean currents, of polar winds or aberration of axis inclination or orbit was responsible we do not know, but there is told in the rocks and soil of Scott county the story of fearful storms of ice and snow lasting thousands of years which piled the ice in mountain semblance in a grinding glacier sheet that made soil in tremendous fashion from the material frozen in the stream of ice and the material that lay beneath. And this cycle of growth and destruction was repeated time and again. The creative plan seems to have contemplated the devastating forces of storm, glaciation and inundation in the preparation of the richest soils and most beautiful arrangement of land and water forms in this region most fit for the abode of man.

Scott county long ago attracted the attention of scientific men through the interest and importance of its geologic phenomena. Within its narrow borders outcrop the stratifications of three great geological series—the Silurian, the De-

vonian and the Carboniferous. These formations have contributed greatly to the county's wealth and population through the economic value of the industries arising therefrom, mines of coal and clay, quarries of stone for lime, for building, for road making and for concrete construction. Even as here within the county appear these three great geological systems, there are also here the borders of the drift of three of the continental glaciers which invaded Iowa. Here are plains of alluvium and glacial drift untouched by crumbling erosion. Here are other plains scored and roughened by the action of water, rocky gorges chiseled by rivers in their geologic youth with much rough work ahead, rolling stretches of frontal loess moraines,—all contours which lend variety to the landscape and interest to the searcher after the story of the rocks. Here in our county the great Mississippi and its tributary, the Wapsipinicon, aided by the smaller streams which flow to them have dissected the covering of the underlying rocks making easy the examination of the indurated formations thus exposed and also affording opportunity to study the Pleistocene deposits. The opportunities which nature has furnished in gorge and scarp and hillside ledge have been added to by mines and wells and quarries, by railway cuts and the grading of city streets.

In 1852 David Dale Owen told of the geologic richness of this county in publishing the results of his surveys of the Mississippi valley, paying especial attention to the fossils of Davenport and Buffalo. A few years later Hall and Whitney gave great space to the peculiar features of Scott county in the published account of their survey. Out of thirty-three species of Devonian fossils listed in their search eighteen were credited to Scott county and six to contiguous Illinois territory. The Academy of Sciences at Davenport has a great collection of the fossils of the county, notable contributors being A. S. Tiffany and Rev. Dr. W. H. Barris. The rich fauna of the submerged era has been described by Barris, Worthen, Meek and Lindahl. Much has been written of the glacial deposits of the county by McGee, McWhorter, Pratt, Calvin, Bain, Leverett and Udden, and of the older formations by Barris, Tiffany, Calvin, Norton, Udden and Keyes.

CONSTRUCTIVE AND EROSION FORCES.

The variation in the topography of Scott county, even as elsewhere, is the result of two differing forces, the constructive and erosive. To the former belong aggraded stream valleys, the uneroded remnants of drift plains and the hills of the Iowan frontier or border, of one of the great glaciers which reached no farther south than the northern boundary of Scott county. All other relief forms are due to the action of running water, to rain wash or the composite action known as weathering. The Iowan frontier separates two essentially different topographies. To the north the surface is modeled, to the south it is carved. It has been decided by geologists that the pre-glacial surface of the county was not dissimilar to its present condition in this respect, that most of the valleys of the streams were cut before the soft yellow loam which everywhere covers the surface was laid down, as it descends the hill-sides like a mantle well down to the creek bottoms. In this degree the topography is constructive only, modified by erosive influence where the loess has been dissected by a water course of minor

importance. Where this loess is of sufficient thickness the dissection is most intricate.

There have been discriminated in Scott county three topographic areas of different ages, the Iowan area, the Illinoian plain and Kansan upland. The Iowan area is one of extreme geological youth. The Illinoian plain is but slightly older, the original plain persisting even to the master streams, its edge being merely nibbled by erosion. From an inland view-point, the channel of the Mississippi disappears from vision and the eye sweeps a level range that takes in the corresponding plain in Illinois as a part of an undivided whole. According to the map of the United States geological survey one may travel from the Green Tree tavern north and west fourteen miles to Walcott and not have changed his elevation above sea level more than twenty feet in traversing the distance. The Kansan upland is of greater age and shows more deeply the effects of erosion, the streams having wider valleys and the hills the rounded summits which tell of age and the wear of the elements.

The fourth glacial invasion, which was called the Iowan, reached the northern boundary of Scott county and the topography of the northern portion of the county was caused by this glaciation, the southern extension of the Iowan drift plain and its frontier in the northern row of townships being marked by the characteristic formation known to geologists as paha. These are boat shaped hills composed of water-laid sand and silt and in part of glacial deposit, the whole molded into characteristic shape by the ice, the longer axis trending northwest-southeast. Sometimes the paha assume the form of long, low swells; sometimes they are individuated into separate hills several of which may be strung along a common axis. As the composition changes from loess to sand the form changes to the irregular hills of Butler township, and the long sandy ridge of the Wapsipinicon plain in Princeton township. Below this region of the paha the county may be considered as at one time covered by an approximately level plain of glacial deposit which was deeply eroded in places and still later covered by the fairly uniform mantle of yellow loess or loam of which mention has already been made.

The report of the Iowa geological survey for this county, written by Prof. W. H. Norton, has a paragraph telling of the appearance of things in the far-distant days before the coming of the first glacier: "A very slight investigation suffices to show that the pre-glacial topography was widely different from that which meets the eye today. Rivers ran hundreds of feet below the present surface. Hills relatively high stood where the level prairie now stretches to the horizon. Were the cover of drift removed from the underlying rocks, their surface would be found rugged and hilly, deeply scored with manifold ravines, and trenched by river valleys deeper than that of the Mississippi, and as wide. But it is scarcely practicable to draw the details of that ancient surface. For the most part we must rely on the records of the wells which have been sunk in the past few years. It is a familiar fact that the well driller finds the distance to rock far from equal even from the same level. In one section the drill grinds on the native rock within fifty feet from the surface; a mile or so away, rock is only found within 300 feet from about an equal elevation. These deep depressions, now plastered over with glacial mud, were cut

LAKE IN CENTRAL PARK



by running water. They are not local discontinuous pits. They join and form continuous valleys cut out by ancient rivers. Accordingly the deepest drift wells are not found in clusters but in lines."

AN ANCIENT PRE-GLACIAL RIVER.

Perhaps the most interesting statement in Professor Norton's paragraph has to do with the ancient, pre-glacial river bed larger than that of the Mississippi as we know it. The credit of the discovery of this long choked water way has been given to two scientists who approached it from different quarters and traced it with comparative corroboration—Udden and Leverett. This stream seems to have left the present bed of the Mississippi at the mouth of the Maquoketa river, to have come past Goose lake and Brophy's creek to the valley of the Wapsipinicon, thence across Scott county in broad and generous fashion by Durant and Wilton, on through Muscatine county and to the Mississippi channel again near the present location of Fort Madison. The magnificent valley of this noble pre-glacial stream is occupied by an unambitious affluent of the Wapsipinicon called Mud creek, a stream of a few rods width at its mouth and having a depth of a few feet. This broad and spacious valley is bordered by hills with the gentle slope, indicating age. They are loess covered, as is the flood plain. Near Durant the ancient watercourse occupied a valley from two to three miles in width and the town is located on an island where the river divided. Three miles from Durant is found the almost imperceptible divide which separates the territory now drained by Mud creek from the valley of Elkhorn creek a tributary of the Cedar river. To the observer who follows the course of this ancient river it becomes easily certain that the two creeks which occupy this river valley never created it.

Some have surmised that in this channel there once flowed the river which in bygone ages was the forerunner of the Mississippi. At one time the Illinoian glacier encroached upon the present soil of Iowa and this river may have been pushed over from its former bed which at that time lay to the eastward of the Mississippi channel as we know it. Later the Iowan glacier crowded the stream back to the eastward and the Cleona channel, as geologists call it, was filled by glacial deposits from this later invasion. This supposition lacks entire confirmation, as the records of deep wells which have been sunk in that region furnish proof that the ancient river bed antedates the Illinoian glacier by a great length of time. It is to this deep channel of this ancient river that Scott county owes its richness in Pleistocene history, for it is in such deep valleys where glaciers must deposit and where they can least erode that the record of glacial days has been laid down. Perhaps it will be well to take from scientific sources the sequence of events in Iowa during the age of the Great Ice.

WHEN THE GLACIERS CAME.

First.—An invasion by glacial ice from the north, perhaps an extension of the Kewatin ice sheet whose center of dispersion lay west of Hudson bay. Little is known of the till deposited by this invasion, and it is termed for the present the Pre-Kansan drift sheet.

Second.—A stage of deglaciation, the Aftonian, during which the glaciers retreated, probably beyond the limits of the state.

Third.—A second and more formidable invasion by the Kewatin glacier which pushed the ice front south to the Missouri river. This stage and the drift sheet then deposited are known as the Kansan.

Fourth.—A second stage of deglaciation, the Yarmouth, during which the land left bare by the retreat of the ice far to the south weathered into rich soils of prairie and forest.

Fifth.—A third ice invasion, the Illinoian, entering Iowa from the east and occupying a narrow strip of country along the Mississippi extending from the Wapsipinicon south nearly to the Des Moines.

Sixth.—A third stage of deglaciation, the Sangamon, during which the drift sheet left by the retreat of the Illinoian ice weathered into soil and was covered with peat swamps, savannas and forests.

Seventh.—A fourth ice invasion, the Iowan, coming from the north and extending on its eastern margin as far south as Scott county. Southward from the front of the Iowan ice was laid down in some manner, at present undetermined, a silt called the Iowan loess.

Eighth.—A fourth stage of deglaciation and soil formation, the Peorian.

Ninth.—A fifth ice invasion, the Wisconsin, confined in Iowa to the central portions of the state, and extending as far south as Des Moines.

Of the nine stages just enumerated records of all are believed to exist in Scott county with the exception of the last two, the Wisconsin and the Peorian.

From the deep wells which have been sunk in the Cleona channel came the dense, flaky bluish-black till which is characteristic of the Pre-Kansan. Overlying this and under the drift of the Kansan are heavy layers of sand and gravel. The Kansan till which overlies the gravel in these wells comes to the surface as the Kansan upland in the northeastern part of the county. It is a mixture of boulders, cobbles, pebbles, sand, rockmeal and clay, the grist of the glacial mill. This dumping of glacial freight is a thorough mixture. In a cut on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road west of Davenport, Professor Norton counted these "erratics," and found fifty-one per cent granitoids, thirty-seven per cent carboniferous sandstone and limestone, ten per cent greenstones and two per cent quartzites. In Liberty township nuggets of native copper have been discovered in this glacial drift. Inasmuch as the rate of progress of modern glaciers confined to narrow channels is but a few inches a year the time it must have taken the diffused Kansan ice sheet to bring this consignment of copper from its Lake Superior home to Scott county is a matter to wonder upon.

When this great Kewatin ice sheet retreated from Iowa, Scott county was neglected in the distribution of its largess of gravel. For the making of Scott county roads it has been necessary to go over county lines and import the Kansan gravels in which other portions of the state are rich. The Kansan glacier left to Scott county its fine-ground grist of blue clay which in time bore savannas of grass and forests of trees. These buried soils with their vegetation have been noted by glaciologists at various localities in the county, overlying the blue clay of the Kansan drift and under the yellow clay of the Illinoian.

It was only a narrow strip of Iowa which was complimented by a visit from the Illinoian glacier. This narrow belt stretches along the Mississippi from the Wapsipinicon to Fort Madison. This invasion from the east left its record in a peculiar and characteristic till which has been brought to light by excavations at Sixth and Harrison streets, at Eighth and Marquette streets in Davenport and in ravines two miles south of Blue Grass.

The latest glacier to visit Scott county hesitated upon the northern threshold, giving to the northern tier of townships their peculiar topography and to the whole county the inexhaustible mantle of fine silico-argillaceous silt known as the Iowan loess. Near the Iowan margin it attains a depth of forty or fifty feet. Along the Mississippi its thickness is perhaps twenty-five to thirty feet and in the interior of the county fifteen to twenty feet. This is the soil which has ranked in fertility with the alluvium of the bottom lands and has constantly produced wealth for its owners. It was laid down in glacial waters in a manner not yet understood.

The drainage of Scott county may be considered perfect, as no portion within county borders is more than eleven miles from one of the master streams, the Mississippi and its tributary the Wapsipinicon. Something more than one-half of the territory is drained by the affluents of the Wapsie, as this river is locally known. Geologists have found much to interest them in tracing the channels of the mighty Mississippi. The one known as the Cleona channel has already been mentioned. Nearly cotemporary with this channel they place the present channel from Sabula to Clinton. The channel now known as the Marais D'Ogee, or Meredosia and the Rock river valley is so recent in occupation that the great river still sends a portion of its water by that route at time of highest flood. A slight disturbance of present conditions would be sufficient to send the great stream back to the bed which it so lately deserted, speaking in geological phrase.

THE ROCKY SUBSTRUCTURE.

Students of geology have found no trace of the rocks of the Azoic age in Scott county. The deepest wells that have been drilled have ended in the strata of sandstone which formed the bed of the ocean at some bygone time. The only specimens of the igneous formations are the boulders and cobbles brought in as freight by some predatory glacier. None of the stratification of the Lower Silurian has here been found and only the Niagara limestone of the Upper Silurian system of the Palaeozoic group. The Devonian system is represented by the *Dielasma* beds, the *Spirifer Parryanus* beds, the Upper Davenport, Lower Davenport, Independence and Otis. The Carboniferous outcrops in the upper coal measures. The Pleistocene system of the Cenozoic group is in evidence in the glacial drift of the recurring ice invasions.

The great wealth of building stone in the county belongs to the upper or Gower stage of the Niagara limestones, the lower or Delaware stage not having been found locally. In Scott county there are two distinct types of the Gower stone, the pure, hard crystalline dolomite, known as LeClaire stone, which is free from chert and admirably adapted to the manufacture of lime and the light buff granular dolomite, evenly bedded in a stratified formation lending it-

self readily to building purposes, the latter known as Anamosa stone. The LeClaire limestone is chemically a double carbonate of lime and magnesia, a pure dolomite, free from the ordinary argillaceous, ferrous and silicious impurities. Its normal color is a light bluish-gray, varying to almost white and also to darker shades. While not well adapted for building, it is unsurpassed in the whole geologic category for the manufacture of lime. This formation nowhere in Scott county reaches the thickness of the Linn county beds where it has been observed ninety feet thick.

Very valuable to the resident of the county have been the deposits of the soft granular Anamosa stone. It lies in even, horizontal layers and is ready for laying into wall with a minimum of work in quarrying. This formation is at its best in this county in the region about LeClaire where the stone differs little from the typical quarries near Anamosa except in less frequent lamination and a deeper shade of buff.

The Otis limestone, the rarest of the Devonian system, non-magnesian, dense, of the finest grain, and yielding a fair quality of lithographic material, is found in Scott county, but not in great quantities. The Independence shale, a rough brown iron stained limestone, crops out in Pleasant Valley township in layers from two to four inches thick and carrying nodules of flint.

It is in the Lower Davenport beds of the Devonian that the quarries at Bettendorf and near Camp McClellan have been operating. It is through the Lower Davenport beds that Duck creek cut the romantic gorge at Devil's Glen. This same formation is also found at the West Davenport quarries where it is overlaid by the upper Davenport beds. The workmen can tell by the ring of the steel when they have reached the end of one formation and are beginning upon the other. The beds of the upper Davenport are rich in coral fossils while the other beds are non-fossil-bearing. The upper Davenport is highly fossiliferous, certain layers being a coquina of brachiopod shells so firmly cemented that fossils are disengaged with difficulty and rarely in good condition. The entire thickness of the beds is perhaps fifteen feet. The fossil fauna of these beds have been collected with great pains and have been studied for many years by members of the Davenport Academy of Sciences. In its publications appear lists of species with descriptions of those most characteristic of this locality. There have been more than thirty species, Molluscan, Crustacean and Crinoidean noted and classified by the scientists of the academy.

ROCKS CROWDED WITH FOSSILS.

Along the river road near Buffalo may be found culverts built of rock which is fairly crowded with fossils. This rock comes from the Cedar Valley limestone strata which has made the region about Buffalo classic ground for the paleontologist. Large collections have been made from these beds including the type specimens of a number of species. There is a fairly well defined basal bed some thirty feet in thickness consisting of lime stones more or less argillaceous, and calcareous shales normally blue in color, but deeply weathered to buff and brown. The layers which have attracted the most attention are largely made up of fragments of crinoid stems. This stone is capable of high polish

and slabs so finished have been called Buffalo marble by those not over particular in geologic niceties.

The carboniferous strata of Scott county are separated from the great coal fields of Illinois of which they really form a part by the narrow trench of the Mississippi river which is a late comer into these regions in comparison with the coal measures which were laid down by the sea in the long gone ages of creation. The richest deposits lie in Buffalo township, although there are valuable outliers in other portions of the county, largely undeveloped and only awaiting the necessity through the failure of other sources of supply for being worked. Carboniferous deposits have been found in so many wells and quarries that it is not difficult to theorize that practically the whole county once lay beneath the Carboniferous sea and was covered with a continuous veneer of its offshore silts. In his report Prof. Norton tells of the uneven surface upon which the carboniferous muds and sands were laid, of channels and caverns cut by running water in the Niagara limestone more than 200 feet deep. "Since the coal measure outliers in the northern part of the county rest immediately and unconformably on Silurian strata, we may infer that the rocks of that area had formed a land area during Devonian times and had been sculptured by running water with a maximum relief of about 200 feet. With the coming in of the Des Moines stage of the Carboniferous a progressive depression of the land from the south northward brought in the Carboniferous sea, at least into the deeper valleys, if not over the entire surface." Evidently when nature writes her book, she is in no hurry to turn a page. Here is the record of one incident, the preparation of the surface for the carboniferous transformation which included the gathering together of soil, the growth of tremendous forests, their inundation and burial beneath immense weight of sand, clay and gravel, where pressure and heat brought forth coal. This one incident comprises the carving out of a channel by running water in limestone strata 200 feet deep. This is an unimportant incident to the geologist. Verily the creations of the imagination are as nothing to the eternal verities of the student of earth structure.

The carboniferous deposits of the county consist chiefly of shales with some sandstone, fire clay and iron stone, argillaceous, bituminous limestones and discontinuous seams of coal.

SOME DEEP WELLS.

Davenport has been for years the artesian city of the state, through the number of deep wells which have been bored. These range in depth from the most shallow, the well at Witt's bottling works, 780 feet, to those of more than 2,100 feet at the plant of the Corn Products company. These deep borings have given great opportunity to study the portion of the earth's crust upon which we live. Prof. J. A. Udden, of Augustana college, Rock Island, has collected and collated a vast amount of information from the records of fourteen wells dug in the three cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, and has constructed from the data a geological section which must so nearly approximate the truth that there is no room for doubt.

Formation	Thickness	Elev. A. T.
14 Devonian	55	500
13 Niagara	340	160
12 Maquoketa	223	-63
11 Galena	244	-307
10 Trenton	100	-407..
9 Shale	41	-443
8 Sandstone	76	-524
7 Shale	66	-590
6 Lower Magnesian	800	-1,390
5 Sandy Shale	35	-1,427
4 Arenaceous Limestone	27	-1,452
3 Sandstone	145	-1,597
2 Calcareous Shale	75	-1,672
1 Sandstone	97	-1,769

Numbers 1-5 are referred by Professor Udden to the Potsdam, and numbers 7-9 are included in the St. Peter.

The sinking of so many deep wells in Davenport has seemed a curious feature of municipal growth to strangers, inasmuch as there flows before the doors of the city an inexhaustible supply of pure, sweet, soft water, which is furnished to Davenport citizens by a pumping plant of great excellence and in a condition of sparkling limpidity after being treated in a filter of such quality and completeness that it is known the world around. It is simply that large consumers have found it economical to sink the wells rather than to pay the water rates made necessary by the expense of transforming river water into the product marketed.

At Linwood near Buffalo one of the features of a beautiful picnic park upon the shore of the Mississippi is an artesian well, one of the pioneers of the state. It has been running forty years from a depth of 800 feet. The water is strongly sulphurated and in the past attracted to a sanitarium there located many health seekers. The vein of water was struck while drilling for oil.



MOUND POTTERY
Collection of Davenport Academy of Sciences

CHAPTER II.

THE EARLIEST DWELLERS.

THE CENTRAL ATTRACTION IN THE MUSEUM OF THE DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—THE ELUSIVE AUTOCHTHON—THE MOUND BUILDER'S CLAIMS TO INTEREST—HIS TEXTILE SKILL—COTTON MATHER HAZARDS AN OPINION—MOUND POTTERY OF ALL KINDS—EFFIGY PIPES, ESPECIALLY THE ELEPHANTS—THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY AND THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—PROF. SEYFFARTH'S CONCLUSIONS.

Occupying the place of honor in the center of the semicircular hall of the Academy of Sciences at Davenport are relics and remains of a departed race who may be considered the earliest inhabitants of Scott county. For lack of better name we call them Mound Builders. Long years ago they selected this beautiful location as their home, erected their habitations and means of defense, practiced their religion, developed their civilization, lived their lives and departed. No one knows their coming and no man can tell their going. Their racial unity is a matter of conjecture and the title by which they called themselves is a mystery. Mound Builder will do as well as any other until their hieroglyphics can be unriddled by some future archaeologist. Do we not call the Deutsch, Germans, and the Cymri, Welsh? The Mound Builder has no cause for quarrel. There is no written history to teach us better, not even tradition to guide to definiteness. The archaeologist or anthropologist who would learn of primitive Iowa races, their origin and affiliations, has so little to guide him that serious conclusions are impossible. Where he finds an early people, there is sure to be an indication that these have been preceded by others of greater antiquity.

So it has been the world around. This historian in his search for the earliest inhabitant is constantly finding evidence of racial occupation antedating the epoch of which he feels he has some knowledge. The Israelites wandering from their native land found each country people by an older race. The Aryans swarming from the ancient hive in central Asia discovered unknown peoples everywhere. The ancient Hellenes who wore the golden grasshopper as a badge of autochthons or those who sprang from the soil knew of the deception

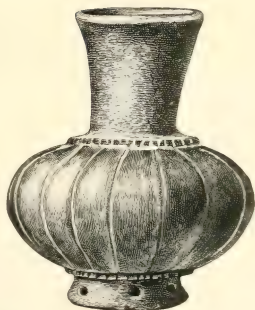
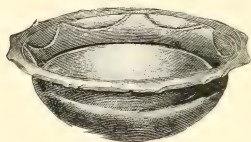
they sought to practise, for they were vigorous invaders who had displaced the Pelasgians of still more ancient days. The Latin race called itself aboriginal, and yet the Etruscans coming to the delectable peninsula fought and displaced the Pelasgians who there abode. Before the Babylonians were the Assyrians; before the Assyrians the Chaldeans.

It will probably never be known who were the first settlers of Scott county or how many waves of immigration rolled across these hills and valleys. The richest of soils laid down by glaciation and inundation invited to occupancy. Scientists tell us that subsequent to the glacial epoch man followed in the wake of the ice as it receded to the northward. If so, the historic period in the history of the human race is even as the last three months in the life span of the man of three score years and ten when compared with the period of conjecture which precedes it.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE MOUNDS.

Of this little migrant of Eskimoid type we know nothing. The succeeding Mound Builder left for us monuments which have enabled us to learn some things and conjecture much. Here in Scott county he left objects of utility and art, also written tablets which fairly challenge this later civilization. Here we find nearly all types of those earthen works which are found the length and breadth of the Mississippi valley, defensive embankments, sacred enclosures, temples, sacrificial mounds, sepulchral mounds, effigy mounds. From the defences which crown the bluffs it is easy to argue war forced upon them by other migrants who in their final triumph swept these early dwellers from this rich territory to other less desirable locations.

From the testimony of the mounds it seems most probable that this first settler in Scott county was an agriculturist, a dweller not a nomad, a member of a government which could plan and execute public works of great extent, a trader, for in the same mound appear copper from Lake Superior, mica from the Alleghanies, obsidian from Mexico, pearls and shells from the ocean shore. He was a potter and a cunning artificer in stone and ivory. He could fashion metals and express his artistic instincts in no mean manner. He met the necessity for clothing in this climate by preparing the skins of animals and weaving into cloth the textile fibres which were ready to his hand. Dr. R. J. Farquharson, a Davenport physician who studied this early inhabitant in conjunction with other members of the Academy of Sciences noted the unusual number of perfect sets of teeth found in the mounds examined. In a paper published in the *Proceedings* he says: "These teeth are invariably without any sign of decay, of almost flinty hardness, and very much worn away, apparently from the attrition of very hard particles in the food, probably the silicious outer coats of some kind of grain or seed." This same gentleman made exhaustive research in the literature of archaeology and gave it as his opinion that the copper axes of which there are more than a score in the Academy museum are not properly instruments but treasures or insignia of rank. Around these axes are the most perfect specimens of the ancient weaving known to moderns. These pieces of cloth which adhere to the metal have been preserved by the



MOUND POTTERY
Collection of Davenport Academy of Sciences

antiseptic action of the carbonate of copper by which they are dyed a bright green and rendered incorruptible. It is noted in Dr. Farquharson's paper as a curious circumstance and one perhaps possessing value that the woven fabrics have the identical texture of similar fabrics taken from the lake dwellings of Robenhausen, thus connecting two prehistoric peoples, the Mound Builders and the Lake Dwellers of Switzerland. One of the Davenport specimens of ancient cloth shows a great advance in the textile art. The warp is composed of four cords, that is, of two double and twisted cords, while the woof is composed of one such doubled and twisted cord, which passes between the two parts of the warp, the latter being twisted at each change, allowing the cords to be brought close together so as to cover the woof almost entirely.

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HAD TIME TO BE SICK.

Dr. Farquharson examined the bones exhumed from local mounds with a professional eye and found evidence that these ancient inhabitants had some of the diseases enjoyed by present dwellers in Davenport and a few which have passed their vogue and been displaced. From the osseous record of ancient disease he reasoned that these prehistoric Davenporters were people of such advanced civilization that invalidism was possible, with a sufficient food supply to maintain the sick and those upon whom it fell to nurse them back to health. There must have been leisure to combat the type of diseases shown by these spinal processes, leisure and dwellings warm and finely habitable. Otherwise there could not have been the recovery and subsequent approach to old age which these bones show.

These deductions lead away from the theory held by many scientists that the race which constructed the mounds of the Mississippi valley were the ancestors of the latter day Indians. Locally there seems to be no evidence in this direction. The Sacs and Foxes who lived in this region, when questioned by the pioneers among the white settlers, could give no hint as to the people who created the mounds of earth. They had no traditions concerning them.

In other portions of the United States, Indians have attempted to connect these mounds with their ancestry and their contention cannot be easily disproved. There was variety enough to the dwellers upon this continent before the white man came. As Marquis de Nadaillac says: "There is nothing in common except the name given by Europeans between the nomad Indians who ranged over immense tracts in search of game and the Indians who tilled the soil and cut canals with remarkable skill making cultivation possible under these burning climes, between the builders of Yucatan whose architectural talent is evidenced in the ruins they left behind them, and the Peruvians, whose heavy, massive monuments belong to a different family; between the Mound Builders whose knowledge of building methods was limited to mounds and retrenchments of earth, and the Cliff Dwellers who built their houses like birds' nests at inaccessible heights, or the people who lived in a veritable communism in the pueblos, those hives which strike the explorer with astonishment; between the nomads we have mentioned, whose knowledge of signs was confined to souvenirs of war or the chase rudely sculptured on stone or cut on wood or to simple marks, and the Mexicans

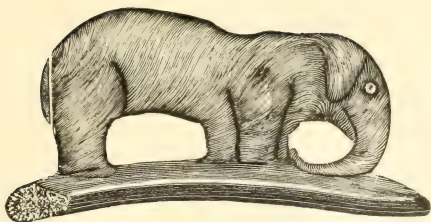
who possessed a complete hieroglyphic and ideographic writing." There was racial range enough to allow for almost any sort of progeny, even the aboriginal yankees of whom quaint Cotton Mather wrote: "The natives of the country now possessed by the New Englanders have been forlorn and wretched heathen ever since they first herded here, and though we know not how or why these Indians first became inhabitants of this mighty continent yet we may guess that probably the devil decoyed these miserable savages hither in hopes that the gospel would never come here to disturb his absolute empire over them." The Indian estimate of Mather and his friends has not been preserved, but it was doubtless not a whit less pungent. The Puritan was a vindictive friend and an implacable neighbor.

LOCAL AMATEUR SCIENTISTS.

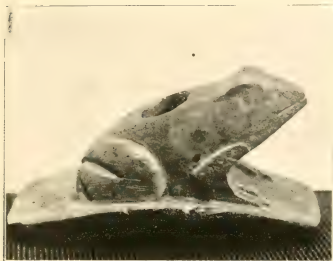
Members of the Davenport Academy of Sciences have studied the remains of the earliest inhabitants of this section indefatigably and to good purpose. Excavations were made in local mounds and some at greater distance. Splendid work was done by Capt. W. P. Hall, who devoted many years to research for the benefit of the academy. He traversed the Mississippi and its tributaries in a row boat, earning his way as he went, devoting his life to archaeology and sending all material acquired to the academy. The mounds near Cook's point, some of them within the corporation limits of the city of Davenport, yielded most unique and interesting relics. Other mounds at Albany, Illinois, and Toolesboro, Iowa, yielded a rich harvest of information. Year after year members of the academy pursued this line of research in the true scientific spirit of inquiry, and the campaign added greatly to the world's knowledge of a primitive people.

In the Academy museum has been brought together the most valuable and important collection of Mound Builders' relics in the world. Some of the items are those common to all collections; others are unique and of surpassing interest. There is an extensive array of ancient pottery, and a wealth of stone implements. There are more than a score of copper axes, there are fourteen copper awls and 300 copper beads. There are thirty-two pipes, a large portion being effigy pipes of the ordinary types. These are made of green stone, the red Minnesota stone called Catlinite and softer sandstones or marls. Some of the sculptured bird pipes are decorated with eyes of copper and of pearl. That the small pearls utilized were drilled with delicacy and skill in manipulation before being set, speaks volumes for these lapidaries of ancient Davenport.

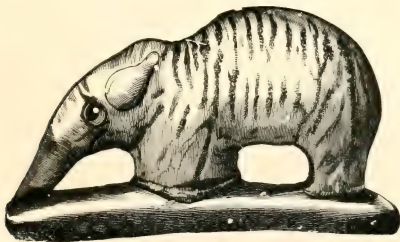
Two of these effigy pipes, sculptured to the similitude of an elephant by some pre-historic craftsman, heirlooms of the ancient citizens of this region, brought great fame to the academy some twenty-five years ago. The government bureau of ethnology at that time championed the theory that the race which constructed the mounds of the Mississippi valley were the ancestors of the latter day Indians, while another school of archaeologists contended that the Mound Builders enjoyed a civilization so much higher than the Indians with whom we are acquainted that the hypothesis of the government scientists was impossible. The latter school endeavored to trace the Mound Builders to a Mexican origin or at least a common ancestry. Into this arena, with no theory to maintain, came the Daven-



MOUND BUILDERS' PIPE



CARVED PIPES



MOUND BUILDERS' PIPE
Collection of Davenport Academy of Sciences

port amateur scientists with their elephant pipes and inscribed tablets bearing the figure of the elephant, relics whose authenticity would lend strong corroborative evidence that man and the mastodon were contemporaneous on the American continent, and the Mound Builders a race anterior to the forbears of the American Indian, of higher type and more advanced civilization.

PIPES AND TABLETS DISCREDITED.

Zealous in the defense of its theory, the bureau of ethnology cast reflections upon the genuineness of these pipes and tablets and in the succeeding investigation and discussion by scientific bodies, the Davenport academy and its archaeological treasures became known around the world.

It was fortunate that at this time the academy had for its president a gentleman of scientific scholarship, of literary ability and trained by his profession in the collection of evidence and its application,—Chas. E. Putnam. His rejoinder as to the authenticity of pipes and tablets and the honesty of the people who composed the Davenport Academy of Sciences attracted world-wide attention and forever fixed the character of research entered upon by the Davenport citizens who formed this group of enthusiastic amateurs in science.

One of the elephant pipes was discovered in a mound in Louisa county by Rev. A. Blumer, a Lutheran clergyman, and by him donated to the academy. The other pipe was obtained by Rev. J. Gass, another Lutheran clergyman, from a farmer whose brother had plowed it up in Louisa county and who, unaware of its archaeological value, had used it for his after dinner smoke for some years.

Sharing with the elephant pipes the focal warmth in this round-the-world discussion of a quarter of a century ago, were four inscribed tablets, also in the Academy museum. Three of them were discovered January 10, 1877, in a mound on the Cook farm near the Mississippi river and adjoining the city of Davenport, the leader of the expedition being Rev. J. Gass, the Lutheran clergyman above mentioned, at that time in charge of a Davenport congregation.

The two larger tablets were originally the two sides of the same slab of slate, but when found the stone was separated into two parts on the plane of cleavage. This double tablet and a smaller one were covered when taken from the mound by a coating of clay, and it was only on removal of this protective covering that the inscriptions were discovered. This larger double tablet was somewhat injured by a stroke from an excavating spade. It is an irregular quadrilateral, twelve inches long on the unbroken edge and from eight to ten inches wide. The smaller tablet is in shape an imperfect square about seven inches on each side and with two holes bored near the upper corners, apparently for the purpose of suspension. It is also of slate.

The upper inscribed one-half of the larger slab is called Tablet I, in the Proceedings of the academy; the lower half, Tablet II, and the smaller one uncovered in the same mound Tablet III. Tablet I bears the depiction of a sacrificial or cremation scene, the sketch being accompanied by hieroglyphics to the number of ninety-eight. Upon Tablet II appears a scene historical or mythical, in which appear some thirty individuals of the animal kingdom—man, bison, deer, birds, hares, Rocky mountain goat, fish, prairie wolf and some figures variously

interpreted as she-moose, tapirs and mastodons. Tablet III is a calendar stone whereon are depicted four concentric circles, the smallest of an inch diameter, the space separating the others being approximately three-fourths of an inch.

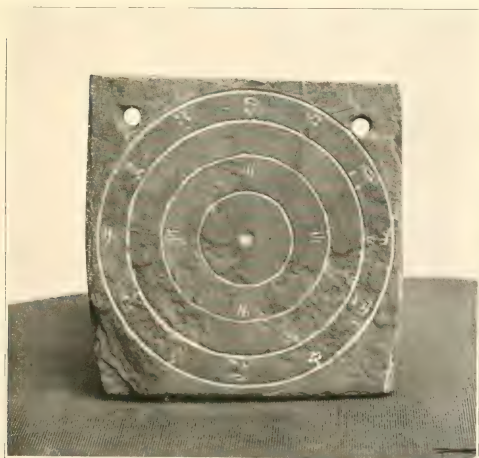
The fourth inscribed stone, called Tablet IV, was also found in a mound on the Cook farm by Charles E. Harrison, Rev. J. Gass and John Hume. At the base of a stone pillar of rough limestone, the top of which was only a few inches below the surface of the ground, and occupying a small chamber prepared for its preservation was found an inscribed tablet something over a foot long, seven inches wide, and an inch and a half thick. A beautiful quartz crystal was found lying upon the center of the tablet and four flint arrows geometrically arranged were upon its surface. Upon this tablet appears an uncouth human figure seated upon or astride a circle with radial lines extending from it, apparently intended to represent the sun.

PROBABLE ACQUAINTANCE OF MAN AND MASTODON.

These important additions to the inscribed rocks of America naturally aroused great interest in the scientific world. The pictures engraved thereon have been held to indicate that these ancient Davenporters or their ancestors were on terms of acquaintance here or elsewhere with the mastodon who roamed the earth when it was much younger and frolicked over Iowa in the Aftonian interim between the two periods of glaciation from the Kewatin ice sheet. The hieroglyphics which these tablets bear are doubtless of much greater value and their interpretation would advance greatly the world's knowledge of these ancient peoples. So far no one has arisen to perform this great service, but it is but a few years since they were brought to light. Other discoveries will be made which will furnish the clue to the mystery. The world waited long for the explanation of the hieroglyphs of Egypt; the cuneiform characters were long unsolved and patience must wait upon the finding of the Rosetta stone which shall make the Davenport tablets legible.

Of the comment from archaeologists, one citation will suffice. In the third volume of the Academy Proceedings appears a paper by Prof. G. Seyffarth, Ph. D., Th. D., in which these inscribed tablets are called, "the first discovered phonetic and astronomic monuments of the primitive inhabitants of the country, which, sooner or later will cast unexpected light upon the origin, the history, the religion, the language, the science and intellectual faculties of our ancient Indians." It will be noted that Prof. Seyffarth uses the word "Indian" in a general sense as applying to all former inhabitants of this continent.

This learned Prof. Seyffarth, author of numerous accepted works of archaeology, concluded that among the nearly 200 characters which appear upon the four tablets were indications of syllable writing among the Mound Builders. He found evidence that this people were of Asiatic origin. In the picture of Tablet I he saw a scene of sacrifice to the sun, moon and twelve great gods of the starry firmament. The second tablet the professor considers to be a memorial of the Noachian deluge, "and a commentary to all other traditions confirming the latter. It makes no difference whether this slab was engraved in America or in that



TABLETS I, II AND III, FROM DAVENPORT MOUND

country from which the first Indians emigrated, whether it was the work of that man in whose grave it was discovered, or was a sacred relic preserved from generation to generation."

Tablet III Prof. Seyffarth styles "the most interesting and the most important tablet ever discovered in North America, for it represents a planetary configuration, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, known to all nations of old, and the seven planets conjoined with six different signs."

Tablet IV the savant considers to be the record of a great eclipse of the sun, the figure to be that of Mars, god of war, and the smaller figures etched on the upper edge of the tablet to be an eagle and a wolf.

At the close of his extended and profound article, Prof. Seyffarth sums up the "reliable results obtained by the unparalleled Davenport antiquities, of which the following are the most important ones:

PROF. SEYFFARTH'S RELIABLE RESULTS.

"1. The primitive inhabitants of North America were no preadamites, nor offsprings of the monkeys, but Noachites.

"2. They belonged to the same nation by which Mexico and South America were populated after the dispersion of the nations in 2780, B. C.

"3. The literature of the American Indians evidences that they emigrated from Japan, or Corea, or proper China.

"4. They must have come over prior to the year 1579, B. C.

"5. Our Indians, as well as those of Mexico and South America knew the history of the deluge, especially that Noah's family then consisted of eight persons.

"6. The primitive inhabitants of America were much more civilized than our present Indian tribes.

"7. The former understood the art of writing, and used a great many of syllabic characters, based upon the Noachian alphabet, and wrote from the left to the right hand, like the Chinese.

"8. They were acquainted with the seven planets and the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and they referred the same stars to the same constellations as did the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc.

"9. They had solar years and solar months, even twelve hours of the day. They knew the cardinal points of the Zodiac and the cardinal days of the year.

"10. Their religion agreed with that of the Babylonians, Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, etc., because they worshipped the planets and the twelve gods of the Zodiac by sacrifices. Compare Isaiah li, 7: 'Babylon hath been a golden cup in the Lord's hand that made all the earth drunken; the nations have been drunken of her wine; therefore the nations are mad.' Plutarch, De Is., p. 377: 'There are no different deities to be found among the Greeks and the barbarian nations, either in the northern or southern countries.' Quite the same is reported by Cicero, Aristotle, Diodorus, Tacitus and other ancient authors."

Another find of remarkable stones with ancient engravings was made by the energetic preacher archaeologist, Rev. J. Gass, in a creek bed in Cleona town-

ship, Scott county, and a description appears in the Academy Proceedings for 1877. Two of the stones were brought to the academy and placed in the museum. The other relics were too cumbersome for the enthusiastic divine's dredging facilities.



COPPER AXE AND CLOTH
From a Mound



REPLICA IN LIMESTONE OF RED
CEDAR POST

Erected at Col. George Davenport's grave
by his Indian friends, soon after his
murder, July 4, 1845.



A NEARER VIEW OF REPLICA AT COL.
DAVENPORT'S GRAVE

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

THE ILLINI IN SCOTT COUNTY IN EARLY DAYS—LATER THE SACS AND FOXES POSSESS THE LAND—DAVENPORT'S PREDECESSORS, OSKOSH AND MORGAN—MORGAN OR MA-QUE-PRA-UM—THE GREAT SAC TOWN ON ROCK RIVER—MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART—BLACK HAWK'S NARRATION OF INDIAN CUSTOMS—THE ANNUAL HUNTING TRIPS—HONOR AS THE INDIAN UNDERSTOOD IT—THE SIOUX TOOK HOME THEIR SCALPS.

It is altogether probable that the invading foe against whom the Mound Builder threw up the fortifications which crowned the bluffs of Davenport was the American Indian and that his occupancy of this region stretched from the disappearance of the first inhabitant until the coming of the all-conquering white man. Here the red man had his home and enjoyed all the blessings of soil, climate, healthfulness and nearness to transportation that made this region attractive to the race that dispossessed him. His chapter in local annals is identical with that of his brethren in other portions of the continent. He made futile protest and fell back. He opposed standards of right and wrong he considered unjust to the weaker. He fought in unavailing sort for his home and the graves of his ancestors. The story has been told a thousand times in words of eloquent sympathy. It needs neither paraphrase nor added incident.

The first Indians seen upon Iowa soil were the Illini. This tribe was scattered after having almost suffered extermination by the allied tribes which followed Pontiac, chief among these the Sacs and Foxes. These Indians, originally tribally distinct became practically one through an offensive and defensive alliance, through similar customs and intermarriage. The traditions of the Sacs or Sauks and of the Foxes or Reynards, as they were called by the French explorers, point to the land between Quebec and Montreal bordering the St. Lawrence river as the early home of these Indians. Ou-sakis, the first designation of the Sacs means yellow earth, and Musquakie, the original name of the Foxes means red earth.

Of these two tribes the Foxes first came west and settled on the banks of the Wisconsin river which bears their name. The Sacs driven from Canada

by the warring Iroquois settled near Lake Michigan in the Green bay country near the Foxes. Their name persists in near-by river, bay and city—Saginaw. The time of this migration from Canada has not been determined, but was probably in the first half of the seventeenth century. Marquette's map of 1673 locates the Foxes on the Fox river and about this date Father Claude Allouez commenced his work among them, in this location.

It was early in the eighteenth century that the Sacs and Foxes were driven from Wisconsin by the allied Menominees, Ottawas and Chippewas, aided by the French whose ill will the Sacs and Foxes had gained by exacting tribute from them. While the French attacked the village from covered boats upon the river the Indian allies closed in simultaneously from the surrounding woods, and those who escaped slaughter were glad to flee to the banks of the Mississippi. This was about 1722. In this new location the Sacs and Foxes continued to war upon other tribes, the Chippewas, the Sioux, Pawnees, Winnebagoes and Mascoutins. So successful were they in their forays that they won rank among the most fierce and warlike of the tribes. The territory claimed by them was indeterminate in boundary but large in extent, and was upon both sides of the Mississippi, the Sacs generally occupying the territory east of the great river and the Foxes that to the westward.

TOWNS OF THE SACS AND FOXES.

The largest town of the dual tribe was the Sac settlement on the north bank of the Rock river about two miles from its mouth. It was settled about 1730, and grew in population until it was probably the largest Indian community on the western continent. Its population has been given as 8,000 by some writers. It had probably less than half that number, but an Indian town of 3,000 is in a class by itself. Late writers have given it the name of Sau-ke-nuk, but to the pioneers it was known as the Sac village or Black Hawk's village.

On the site of Princeton, in Scott county, was one of the three principal villages of the Fox nation, noted in the journal of Zebulon M. Pike. On the ground where Davenport now stands there was another Fox village of considerable size. Here tradition locates a large and populous village from the beginning of Indian occupation. When the first white trappers visited this point, they were told by the Indians that this had been a favorite abiding place for the Indians since their ancestors had journeyed from the eastward. At one time the Indian Davenport was known as Oskosh. Later it was called Morgan.

The head warrior of the Fox village when it was called Morgan was Maque-pra-um and the principal chief Poweshiek. This splendid aboriginal Davenport mayor was a native of Iowa, born in 1797, of fine stature, weighed 250 pounds and was altogether a striking specimen of his race. His name meant Roused Bear. Those who knew him call him a man of great energy, a wise counselor and the soul of honor. He remembered a kindness, and his word could be relied upon. At the close of the Black Hawk war he was made head chief of the Fox tribe, ranking in importance and influence both Appanoose



KEOKUK



BLACKHAWK

and Wapello. In 1837 he had his village near the present site of Iowa City. The next year he accompanied the Indian agent, Gen. Joseph M. Street to select a location for a Sac and Fox agency upon the Des Moines river. When his tribe moved west, Poweshiek made his home near the present location of Des Moines. From there he went south to Grand river and later with reluctance accompanied his tribe to the distant Kansas reservation, whence some years later a dissatisfied remnant returned to their old Iowa home and purchased an abiding place in Tama county where they now live, known as the Musquakies.

AGRICULTURAL INDIANS.

Down to the time of the Black Hawk war which put an end to Indian occupancy of this region the Sacs and Foxes lived for the most part by agriculture, having approximately 1,000 acres in cultivation in this immediate vicinity. They made annual hunting trips and journeys to secure sugar and lead, but for the greater part of the year they resided in this choice spot upon the Father of Waters where they found life so pleasant. In 1805 when Pike made his trip up the Mississippi river he estimated the Sac population altogether at 2,850, the Fox population, 1,750. Twenty years later the secretary of war made an estimate of 4,600 for both tribes. In 1831, just before the Black Hawk war there were 5,000, this number including those of the tribe living in Missouri.

In 1829 a commission appointed by President Jackson ascended the Mississippi river from St. Louis to treat with the Indians of the upper Mississippi valley for a transfer of mineral lands. This commission consisted of Gen. McNeil of the army, Col. Menard whose home was Kaskaskia, and Caleb Atwater, a resident of Circleville, Ohio, a literary man of note and a close observer. After reaching civilization Mr. Atwater wrote the history of the expedition under title, "Remarks Made on a Tour to Prairie du Chien, Thence to Washington City, in 1829." He visited Quasquawma's village of Fox Indians while making a stay at Keokuk which he called the half-breed capital, and told of the construction and arrangements of the Fox wigwams which he afterwards found were typical of such dwellings among the Indians of this region.

"Landing from our canoes," writes Mr. Atwater, "we went to Quasquawma's wigwam and found him and several of his wives and children at home. These Indians had joined the United States during the late war. The wigwam we visited was a fair sample of all we saw afterwards in the Indian country, and was covered with white elm bark, fastened on the outside of upright posts fixed in the ground, by ropes made of barks passed through the covering and tied on the inside around the posts.

QUASQUAWMA'S MANSION.

"I should suppose that this dwelling was forty feet long and twenty wide, that six feet on each of the sides within doors was occupied by the place where the family slept. Their beds consisted of a platform raised four feet from the earth, resting on poles, tied at that height to posts standing upright in the ground opposite each other and touching the roof. On these poles so fastened to the posts

were laid barks of trees and upon these barks were laid blankets and the skins of deer, bear, bison, etc. These were the beds. Between these beds was an open space perhaps six or eight feet in width running the whole length of the wigwam. In this space fires were kindled in cold and wet weather and here at such times the cooking was carried on and the family warmed themselves, ate their food, etc. There was no chimney, and the smoke either passed through the roof or out at the doors at the end of the wigwam. On all the upper waters of the Mississippi no better dwelling is to be found among the Indians. Quasquawma was reposing himself on his bed of state when we went into his palace and the only person at work was one of his wives at the door dressing a deer-skin. He appeared to be about sixty-five years of age; perhaps even older."

At another place in this quaintly worded narrative Mr. Atwater has these paragraphs: "The Sauks and Foxes were so useful to us as auxiliaries that I feel grateful to them and make a few remarks on their principal men who were with us.

"Keokuk the principal warrior of the Sauks is a shrewd, politic man, as well as a brave one and possesses great weight of character in their national councils. He is a high-minded, honorable man and never begs of the whites. While ascending the Mississippi to join us at the head of his brave troops he met, arrested and brought along with him to Fort Crawford two United States soldiers who were deserting from the garrison when he met them. I informed him that for this act he was entitled to a bounty in money; to which he proudly replied that he acted from motives of friendship toward the United States and would accept no money for it.

"Morgan is the principal warrior of the Foxes and resides at Dubuque's mine on the western bank of the Mississippi. Though less versatility of talent belongs to him than Keokuk possesses, yet he is a brave man and fond of war. More than a year before we were in that country this Indian general had gone to the Sioux country and killed a woman and three children of that nation, which act produced the war then raging between the two nations. This act has since been dreadfully avenged by a large party on some twenty individuals of the Foxes."

Inasmuch as it was this warrior who gave his name to the Indian village upon the site of Davenport prior to the Black Hawk war it would have been pleasant if Mr. Atwater could have brought us some braver deeds than the scurvy one he mentions. Later Morgan represented the Fox nation at the treaty ground and Mr. Atwater has many compliments for his oratory. This chief was later called Ma-que-pa-um although the name of his Scotch father Morgan was given to the Indian Village.

ATWOOD FOUND ARTISTIC QUALITIES.

In his stay among the Sacs and Foxes Commissioner Atwood noted some qualities that escaped other travelers and historians, namely the ability in narrative chant and song, also the dramatic instinct and talent possessed by these former citizens. Let him tell of these:

"The Sauks and Foxes who have resided near Rock Island where the French located themselves seventy years since have tunes evidently of French origin and love songs of considerable length. These Indians have among them what answers to the Italian improvisatori who make songs for particular occasions, and one of them makes it his business to take off with great effect the warriors when they boast of their exploits in the intervals in the music and dancing at the war dances. He is a great wag, and dresses himself in a manner as grotesque as possible. On his head on such occasions he fixes two horns of the antelope and nearly covers his face with bison hair dyed red.

"The tune he usually sings his song in contains only three or at most five notes, but is as good a song, probably, and the music quite equal to the poetry and music used by Thespis in the infancy of tragedy among the Greeks. Whether these improvisatori are of Indian or European origin I cannot certainly say, though from the circumstance of their existence among most of the Indian tribes nearly or quite all the way to the Rocky mountains and high on the Missouri river I am induced to believe those improvisatori derive their profession, as they have their origin, from the natives of the country.

"That the Sauks and Foxes have a considerable number of songs suited to a great many occasions in their own language, I know, and have heard them sung frequently, and regret that my avocations prevented my taking them down in writing at the time they were sung. When no farther advanced in the civilized life than these tribes are I doubt much whether the Greeks and Romans had more poetry or better than the aboriginals have at this moment. As to music, the Romans were inferior in the days of Augustus to the Sauks and Foxes of the upper Mississippi.

"Among the Indians of the upper Mississippi, the Sauks and Foxes are decidedly the best actors, and have the greatest varieties of plays among them. Their war dances may be viewed as tragedies in the rudest state, and those dances wherein both sexes appear are truly comedies of no mean cast, considering their origin and authors. Each person who acts is painted and dressed in a manner entirely proper for the part to be personated by the actor or actress. To see a play acted of a ludicrous cast of character I have seen a thousand Indians present who were highly delighted with the acting. Thunders of applause followed some antic prank, while a visible displeasure would sometimes punish a failure to act well. To raise up a company of good players among them, they only need a settled state of society, fixed habitations and an acquaintance with the use of letters. To accomplish for them individuals or society must do it, not the United States government whose vast advances of money, goods, etc., never reach their object in a way to be of much service to them.

"As to the tunes of most of the Indians, it is scarcely necessary to add that they are dull and monotonous, because with only from three to five musical notes they must necessarily be so. Yet even such tunes sung by some soft, clear, melodious voices both of males, and especially of females, the music in them is quite agreeable and even enchanting."

The annual hunting trip of the Sacs and Foxes, which lasted through the winter months, was made necessary by the scarcity of large game in this region

during the later Indian occupancy. Bailey Davenport gives 1816 as the latest date when buffalo were seen here in any numbers. In July of that year he is quoted as saying, "large herds were driven into the Mississippi river from the Davenport side, and large numbers of them killed, so that jerked buffalo meat was plenty, the Indians trading it to all who wanted it. The same year a drove of cattle, 500, was driven in from Kentucky, and reached the island after swimming the Rock and Illinois rivers."

BLACK HAWK TELLS OF INDIAN CUSTOMS.

In a most interesting autobiography of Ma-ka-tai-she-kiā-kiak, the Black Sparrow Hawk, the chief, commonly known as Black Hawk, dictated to Antoine LeClaire and edited by J. B. Patterson this noted warrior relates graphically the manners and customs of his people. A few extracts are not out of place:

"Marriages.—Our women plant the corn, and as soon as they get done we make a feast and dance the crane dance in which they join us, dressed in their best and decorated with feathers. At this feast the young braves select the young woman they wish to have for their wife. He then informs his mother, who calls on the mother of the girl, when the arrangement is made and the time appointed for him to come. He goes to the lodge when all are asleep (or pretend to be), lights his matches, which have been provided for the purpose, and soon finds where his intended sleeps. He then awakens her, and holds the light to her face, that she may know him—after which he places the light close to her. If she blows it out, the ceremony is ended, and he appears in the lodge the next morning as one of the family. If she does not blow out the light, but leaves it to burn out, he retires from the lodge. The next day he places himself in full view of it and plays his flute. The young women go out, one by one, to see whom he is playing for. The tune changes, to let them know that he is not playing for them. When his intended makes her appearance at the door, he continues his courting tune until she returns to the lodge. He then gives over playing and makes another trial at night, which generally turns out favorable. During the first year they ascertain whether they can agree with each other, and can be happy—if not, they part, and each looks out again. If we were to live together and disagree, we should be as foolish as the whites. No indiscretion can banish a woman from her parental lodge—no difference how many children she may bring home, she is always welcome—the kettle is over the fire to feed them.

"Dances.—The crane dance often lasts two or three days. When this is over, we feast again, and have our national dance. The large square in the village is swept and prepared for the purpose. The chiefs and old warriors take seats on mats which have been spread at the upper end of the square—the drummers and singers come next, and the braves and women form the sides leaving a large space in the middle. The drums beat and the singers commence. A warrior enters the square, keeping time with the music. He shows the manner he started on a war party—how he approached the enemy—he strikes, and describes the way he killed him. All join in applause. He then leaves the square and another enters and takes his place. Such of our young men as have not been out in war parties and killed an enemy stand back ashamed—not being able to enter the square. I remember that I was ashamed to look

where our young women stood before I could take my stand in the square as a warrior.

"What pleasure it is to an old warrior to see his son come forward and relate his exploits—it makes him feel young and induces him to enter the square and 'fight his battles o'er again.'

"This national dance makes our warriors. When I was traveling last summer on a steamboat on a large river, going from New York to Albany, I was shown the place where the Americans dance their national dance, (West Point) where the old warriors recount to their young men what they have done, to stimulate them to go and do likewise. This surprised me, as I did not think the whites understood our way of making braves.

"Labors, Wars, Feasts, etc.—When our national dance is over, our corn fields hoed, and every weed dug up, and our corn about knee high, all our young men would start in a direction toward sundown, to hunt deer and buffalo—being prepared, also to kill Sioux, if any are found on our hunting grounds, a part of our old men and women to the lead mines to make lead, and the remainder of our people start to fish and get mat stuff. Every one leaves the village and remains about forty days. They then return, the hunting party bringing in dried buffalo and deer meat, and sometimes Sioux scalps, when they are found trespassing upon our hunting grounds. At other times they are met by a party of Sioux too strong for them and are driven in. If the Sioux have killed the Sacs last, they expect to be retaliated upon, and will fly before them, and vice versa. Each party knows that the other has a right to retaliate, which induces those who have killed last to give way before their enemy, as neither wish to strike except to avenge the death of their relatives. All our wars are predicated by the relatives of those killed, or by aggressions upon our hunting grounds.

"The party from the lead mines bring lead, and the others dried fish and mats for our winter lodges. Presents are now made by each party; the first giving to the others dried buffalo and deer, and they in exchange presenting them with lead, dried fish and mats. This is a happy season of the year—having plenty of provisions, such as beans, squashes and other produce with our dried meat and fish, we continue to make feasts and visit each other until our corn is ripe. Some lodge in the village makes a feast daily to the Great Spirit. I cannot explain this so that the white people would comprehend me, as we have no regular standard among us. Every one makes his feast as he thinks best, to please the Great Spirit who has the care of all beings created. Others believe in two Spirits, one good and one bad, and make feasts for the Bad Spirit, to keep him quiet. If they can make peace with him, the Bad Spirit will not hurt them. For my part, I am of opinion, that so far as we have reason we have a right to use it in determining what is right and wrong, and should pursue that path which we believe to be right, believing that 'whatever is is right.' If the Great and Good Spirit wished us to believe and do as the whites, he could easily change our opinions, so that we would see and think and act as they do. We are nothing compared to His power, and we feel and know it. We have men among us like the whites who pretend to know the right path, but will not consent to show it without pay. I have no faith in their paths, but believe that every man must make his own path."

FINE SENSE OF HONOR.

In this same autobiography Black Hawk relates an incident which gives an insight into Indian character and discloses a nobility and integrity not often credited to the red man: "Our nation now had some difficulty with the Iowas. Our young men had repeatedly killed some of them, and the breaches had always been made up by giving presents to the relations of those killed. But the last council we had with them we promised that in case any more of their people were killed by ours, instead of presents we would give up the person or persons who had done the injury. We made this determination known to our people, but, notwithstanding this, one of our young men killed an Iowa the following winter.

"A party of our young people were about starting for the Iowa village to give the young man up, and I agreed to accompany them. When we were ready to start, I called at the lodge for the young man to go with us. He was sick, but willing to go, but his brother, however, prevented him, and insisted on going to die in his place as he was unable to travel. We started, and on the seventh day arrived in sight of the Iowa village, and within a short distance of it we halted and dismounted. We all bid farewell to our young brave who entered the village singing his death song and sat down in the square in the middle of the village. One of the Iowa chiefs came out to meet us. We told him that we had fulfilled our promise, that we had brought the brother of the young man who had killed one of his people—that he had volunteered to come in his place, in consequence of his brother being unable to travel, from sickness.

"We had no further conversation, but mounted our horses and rode off. As we started, I cast my eye toward the village, and observed the Iowas coming out of their lodges with spears and war clubs. We took the backward trail and traveled until dark—then encamped and made a fire. We had not been there long before we heard the sound of horses coming toward us. We seized our arms, but instead of an enemy it was our young brave with two horses. He told me that after we had left him they menaced him with death for some time—then gave him something to eat, smoked the pipe with him, and made him a present of the two horses and some goods and started him after us. When we arrived at our village, our people were much pleased, and for their noble and generous conduct on this occasion not one of the Iowa people has been killed since by our nation."

So in simple words and without comment, an Indian narrates this local incident, which is so ethically admirable that it is worthy an epic setting. There is no finer subject in literature.

AN INDIAN DUEL OF LONG AGO.

Many stories of Indian days are told by early residents of Scott county and by local historians, Barrows, Wilkie and others. In his history, "Davenport, Past and Present," published in 1858, Franc B. Wilkie relates the story of a duel fought in the spring of 1837 on Willow island, now within the limits of the city of Davenport, between two Winnebago Indians, one armed with a shot gun, the other with a rifle. The quarrel which led to the affair took place upon the Illinois

shore, but the combatants and friends, for some reason or no reason, repaired to this side of the river to settle the affair in an aboriginal adaptation of the code duello.

When the duelists had been disposed and the word given, the knight of the scatter gun made hasty entrance into the happy hunting grounds while the rifleman made good his escape to his Rock river home. From this place of safety he voluntarily returned to certain death, impelled by recognition of the claims of retributive justice demanded by the kinsman of the brave who fell on Willow island. Down Rock river he came in a canoe paddled by his own sister, and, rounding the point, proceeded to Rock island, singing his death song as he came. As he kneeled upon the edge of a shallow grave already dug for him avenging knives found his heart and stilled his song of farewell.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE'S INDIAN FRIENDS.

During the latter years of Antoine LeClaire's life, large parties of Indians were wont to come to Davenport and camp near his handsome home which crowns the central bluff and commands the finest panoramic view in all Davenport. Here they would stay and make him a visit somewhat longer than would be sanctioned by prevailing notions of etiquette, but never too long for this best and most hospitable friend of the red man. When the news of the murder of Col. Davenport reached the Sacs and Foxes in their western home, these Indians, alarmed for the safety of Mr. LeClaire, sent a large party to Davenport, and these friends, encamping near, guarded the LeClaire home day and night with deep solicitude and unremitting care that no evil might befall this family so much beloved by them.

In 1837 the small settlement of Davenport had the disquieting news of an impending descent by a war party of hostile Sioux. It was at the time when a party of the Sacs and Foxes had gathered here to receive an annuity from the government. When the Sacs and Foxes learned that their ancient enemies, the Sioux, were camped in the timber where Oakdale cemetery is now located, war paint was hastily streaked upon enraged countenances and every warrior saddled his pony and started after Sioux scalps. But alas for those Davenporters who followed hurriedly to enjoy a bit of genuine frontier warfare, the Sioux had taken alarm and had departed with their scalps still serving to enhance their own peculiar beauty.



BLACK HAWK WATCH TOWER FROM ROCK RIVER DAM

CHAPTER IV.

THE WHITE MAN COMES.

PIERRE ESPRIT RADISSON, MAKER OF PATHS, PHILOSOPHER AND PROBABLE EXPLORER OF IOWA—MARQUETTE, BLACK-GOWN, AND JOLIET THE TRADER—INDIAN ELOQUENCE—PEWARIA'S LOCATION—PIKE, THE INTREPID, VISITS THIS LOCALITY—CAPTAIN MANY'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE BRITISH BAND—IT IS EASY TO SPELL WAPSIPINICON—THE HARRIS FAMILY COMPELLED TO LAND.

Into this earthly paradise where the red man tilled the soil, hunted the bison and fished in the sparkling waters of the rapidly flowing rivers, came a discordant element, the dominant race, the white man from the Atlantic shore and from over-seas. It is uncertain what first white man saw Iowa, "the beautiful land." This honor has been freely given to the priest and the trader, Marquette and Joliet, but it seems altogether probable that the pioneer of the pioneers, the explorer of the unexplored, was the intrepid Pierre Esprit Radisson, who came to the new world in 1651, a youth of sixteen, was captured the following year by the Iroquois, adopted into the Mohawk tribe, escaped and returned to Europe in 1652. Again he came to New France in 1654 and with his brother-in-law, Medart Chouart Groseilliers, accompanied some trading Algonquins to the country beyond Lake Superior. By his prowess at the head of an Algonquin war party, he won Algonquin adoption and an invitation to make his home with them. But Radisson planned otherwise. "But our mind was not to stay here," writes he, "but to know the remotest peoples, and because we had been willing to die in their defense these Indians consented to conduct us."

This band of explorers crossed the Wisconsin and came to the Mississippi, described by Radisson as "a mighty river, great, rushing, profound, and comparable to the St. Lawrence." This imaginative Frenchman was greatly impressed by the beauty of this portion of the Mississippi valley. To quote him, "The country was so pleasant, so beautiful and so fruitful, that it grieved me to see that the world could not discover such enticing countries to live in. This I say, because the Europeans fight for a rock in the sea against one another, or for a sterile land, where the people by a chagement of air engender sickness and die. Contrariwise, these kingdoms are so delicious and under so temperate a climate,

plentiful of all things, and the earth brings forth its fruit twice a year, that the people live long and lusty and wise in their way. What a conquest would this be, and at little or no cost. What pleasure should people have instead of misery and poverty. Why should not men reap of the love of God here? Surely, more is to be gained converting souls here than in differences of creed when wrongs are committed under pretense of religion. It is true, I confess, that success here is difficult, but nothing is gained without labor and pains."

So fared forth this peregrinating philosopher, traversing the great northwest ten years before Marquette and Joliet, twenty years before La Salle. He visited the prairie tribes of the Mississippi. He traveled far to southward and westward, reaching regions where the sun was hot and the reaping twice a year, where the Indians told of other white men who had knives like the French and wore beards. His party was near the Spanish of the south. Then they came back to Three Rivers by the Dakotas and Canada.

Did Radisson cross Iowa in his wanderings? Perhaps he did. There is no one to say. His career of adventure was so marred by shifting political allegiance and religious apostasism that no one seems called upon to defend his claim to priority or do him honor in any way.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET.

The story of the voyage of Marquette and Joliet has been told so many times that but brief reference to it will be made. These explorers left the mission of St. Ignatius at Michimillimackinac May 4, 1673, reached the village of the Mascoutins June 7th and after portage to the Wisconsin river proceeded down that stream, reaching the Mississippi and a view of Iowa June 17th. On June the 25th occurred the incident which intimately connects these explorers with this state.

On that day they discovered a footpath leading to a village of the Illini Indians, and following it received a welcome hospitable in intent and eloquent in expression. Said the head man of the village, advancing to meet them, "How beautiful is the sun, O Frenchmen, when thou comest to visit us. All our town awaits thee, and thou shalt enter all our cabins in peace." After smoking the calumet in ceremonial greeting, Marquette and Joliet were conducted to the village of the great sachem of the Illini where great honor was shown them in a feast, addresses, more smoking of the calumet, invitations to remain, and, in default of their acceptance, a farewell by some 600 of the tribe, who accompanied them to the river bank and bade them a safe and pleasant journey.

There have been many who have endeavored to locate this occurrence at the site of Davenport, and this contention has received the approval of a number of historians. Indeed, there is much to lend probability to this theory. Upon the fac-simile of the original Marquette map preserved at St. Mary's college, Montreal, the town of Peouarea, or Pewaria, where this welcome occurred, was shown about midway of the southwest bend of the river on the eastern border of Iowa. This corresponds fairly well with the location of Davenport.

Much as it would please to add this incident to the rich history of this location, there seems to be ample proof that Peouarea was farther down the river. In fact, this geographical point seems to have been definitely settled by Prof.

HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY

Laenas Gifford Weld, of the State University of Iowa, in an article in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, issue of January 1, 1903, wherein he discusses the location of this opening incident in the history of our commonwealth with scientific thoroughness, differing with the writers who place Peouarea at Davenport or near Keokuk, and settling upon the mouth of the Iowa river as the place where the feet of these white men first pressed Iowa soil.

The latitude of Peouarea, as given on Marquette's map, would fix its location in Lee county, but Professor Weld shows that the latitudes of all the important points, such as the mouths of large rivers, marked on this maps are uniformly wrong, except one, the mouth of the Arkansas river, also, that the error is uniformly one degree and that this constant error must have resulted from some defect in the instruments with which the observations were taken. The Marquette map was wonderfully well drawn, probably by Joliet, who was an experienced cartographer, and for some years chief hydrographic officer of New France. A comparison with modern maps, shows its marvelous accuracy.

IDEAL ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

It is hard to surrender the theory that Peouarea is ancient Davenport. In his address of welcome, the Illini sachem set a mark of eloquence and sincerity in greeting not often reached by more recent Iowa burgomasters. Read it again for its beauty and poetry:

"I thank thee, Blackgown, and thee, Frenchman," addressing M. Jolliet, "for taking so much pains to come and visit us. Never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as today. Never has our river been so calm, so free from rocks which your canoes have removed as they passed. Never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it today. Here is my son that I give thee that thou may'st know my heart. I pray thee to take pity on me and all my nation. Thou knowest the Great Spirit who hast made us all; thou speakest to him and hearest his word; ask him to give me life and health, and come and dwell with us, that we may know him."

Pretty smooth diction that for a savage, if anyone should care to notice such things. Perhaps savagery lies, sometimes, in the point of view.

After the visit of Marquette and Joliet, there is nothing of historical incident on record until almost the close of the eighteenth century, when a detachment of Colonial soldiers, coming to chastise the ever-troublesome British Indians, located near the mouth of Rock river, fought an almost unknown battle of the Revolutionary war. In this interim of many years the only white visitors were the French, eager to offer Christianity to the Indian and utilize him as a hunter. Under the persuasions of the French, and through the temptation of the proffered barter, local Indians neglected their natural means of livelihood and turned away from agriculture to bring in skins and furs for the traders who made journeys among them.

After the transfer of the Louisiana purchase to the United States, expeditions were organized for the exploration of the Mississippi valley and the northwest that the government might be definitely informed as to the new territory conveyed so readily by Napoleon. Lewis and Clarke made their historic journey through the

northwest to the Pacific ocean. The exploring party given the duty of learning of the Mississippi river and adjoining territory was placed in charge of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike of the regular army. To him was delegated many duties, and a journal noting the fulfillment of his assignment tells how he noted sites for inland forts, smoked the peace pipe with the tribes along the river, moved for peace between the warring Sioux and Ojibways, and kept close watch of the operations of the British traders who did not cease their exploits on this side the border until after the second war with England.

PIKE'S VISIT TO DAVENPORT.

This expedition left St. Louis in 1805 and August 27th of that year he camped at Davenport. His journal for that day reads: "Embarked early; cold north wind; mercury ten degrees; the wind so hard ahead that we were obliged to row the boat all day. Passed one peroque of Indians, also the Riviere du Roche (Rock river) late in the day. Some Indians who were encamped there embarked in their canoes and ascended the river before us. The wind was so very strong that although it was down the stream they were near sinking. Encamped about four miles above the Riviere du Roche on the west shore. This day passed a pole on the prairie on which five dogs were hanging. Distance twenty-two miles."

Elsewhere in this book reference is made to this custom of the Indians, this utilization of dogs for votive offerings, a rancid custom at best, and one which did greatly offend the exploring Saxon nose. The days of the rapids pilots had not yet arrived.—Wash Hight, the Lancasters and Colemans were not at hand and Pike entered upon rocky navigation when he negotiated the rapids. He tells the story. "August 28. About an hour after we had embarked we arrived at the camp of James Aird a Scotch gentleman of Michimillimackinac. He had encamped with some goods on the beach and was repairing his boat, which had been injured in crossing (descending) the rapids of the Riviere du Roche, at the foot of which we now were. He had sent three boats back for the goods left behind. Breakfasted with him and obtained considerable information. Commenced ascending the rapids. Carried away our rudder in the first rapid, but after getting it repaired the wind raised and we hoisted sail. Although entire strangers we sailed through them with a perfect gale blowing. Had we struck a rock in all probability we would have bilged and sunk. But we were so fortunate as to pass without touching. Met Mr. Aird's boats, which had pilots, fast on the rocks. Those shoals are a continued chain of rocks extending in some places from shore to shore about eighteen miles in length. They afford more water than those of the river De Moyaen but are much more rapid."

CAMPED ON ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. Aird probably served Lieut. Pike's breakfast at Stubbs' eddy that morning. What a perfect instance of greenhorn's luck that ascent of the rapids was. With all the confidence born of ignorance Pike did a trick that no experienced

voyageur would have dared to attempt. After wintering in the north the expedition returned. The journal noted his approach to this vicinity:

"April 25. Obligated to unship our mast to prevent its rolling overboard with the swell. Passed the first Reynard village (near the head of Rock river rapids on the Iowa side) at 12 o'clock; counted eighteen lodges. Stopped at the prairie in descending on the left about the middle of the rapids where there is a beautiful cove or harbor (Watertown, Rock Island county, Ills.). There were three lodges of Indians here, but none of them came near us. Shortly after we had left this observed a barge under sail with the United States flag, which upon our being seen put to shore upon the Big (now Rock) island, about three miles above Stony (Rock) river, where I also landed. It proved to be Capt. Many of the Artillerists who was in search of some Osage prisoners among the Sacs and Reynards. He informed me that at the (large Sac) village of Stony Point (near the mouth of Rock river) the Indians evinced a strong disposition to commit hostilities; that he was met at the mouth of the river by an old Indian who said that all the inhabitants of the village were in a state of intoxication, and advised him to go up alone. This advice, however he had rejected. That when they arrived there they were saluted by the appellation of the bloody Americans who had killed such a person's father, such a person's mother, brother,' etc. The women carried off the guns and other arms and concealed them. That he then crossed the river opposite the village and was followed by a number of Indians with pistols under their blankets. That they would listen to no conference whatever relating to the delivery of the prisoners but demanded insolently why he wore a plume on his hat, declared that they looked on it as a mark of war, and immediately decorated themselves with their raven's feathers, worn only in cases of hostility. We regretted that our orders did not permit of our punishing the scoundrels, as by a coup-de-main we might easily have carried the village. Gave Capt. Many a note of introduction to Messrs. Campbell, Fisher, Wilmot and Dubuque, and every information in my power. We sat up late conversing."

It is easy to imagine that these two brother soldiers had much to talk about in their bivouac in the wilderness. They doubtless would have enjoyed a brush with the annoying British band of Indians on Rock river who had not forgotten the burning of their town by American soldiers twenty-five years before, who recognized no treaty of peace ending the colonial war for independence, who dug up the tomahawk in the War of 1812 at the battles of Credit Island and Campbell's Island and who consistently refused to be friendly until they were almost annihilated in the Black Hawk war.

THE WHITE POTATO RIVER.

In the notes to the record of Pike's expedition, the editor, Dr. Elliott Coues, has a smile over the river which forms the northern boundary of Scott county. To quote him: "At 4 p. m., Pike passed on the left or Iowa side a river whose name is perhaps the most remarkable thing about it—Wabisapenicun, Pike's map; Wabisipinekan, Pike's text farther on; Wabisapincun, Lewis and Clarke's map of 1814; Wapisipinicon, Long's; Wabecipinkan, Nicollet's; Wabesapinica,

Featherstonhaugh's; Wapsipinicon, Owens' and United States engineers'; Wapsipinecon, G. L. O. No two original authors agree and when one tries to copy another he is liable to be foiled by his printer." And with all of Dr. Coues' orthographical pinwheeling he does not come within a mile of the spelling our own historian Barrows derived from the Indian words.

DAVENPORT IN 1824.

Not long after came the troops who built Fort Armstrong and under the guns of the fort a small settlement sprang up on the eastern side of the river. It was much later when Antoine LeClaire and his French retainers came to the Iowa side and threw together a shanty in the Indian village of Morgan upon the site of Davenport.

In the summer of 1882 Capt. R. S. Harris of Dubuque paid a visit to Davenport and told of roaming through the pleasant upland where now the business portion of Davenport is located in the spring of 1824. His father had gone to Galena, then the metropolis of Illinois, the preceding year and being well settled had sent for his family. Mrs. Harris and the children were on their way up the river in a keelboat to join him. The wind favoring they were making a fine dash for the rapids but when the boat was just even with Fort Armstrong the travelers were alarmed by a cannon shot which whistled in their direction. A second shot closely following the first dispelled any idea the keelboat company might have had that the first shot was an accident. Running up a flag of truce the keelboat made for the Davenport shore and there moored, a deputation putting out for the fort in a rowboat to assure the garrison that they were no trespassers but law-abiding citizens in search of the remainder of the family. The Harris family and their keelboat stayed at this shore a day and a half during which time the boys ransacked the thickets and undergrowth which covered the site of Scott county's metropolis searching for anything edible or portable. Four years after this incident Capt. Harris shipped on the steamer "Galena" as engineer. In 1830 he took command as captain and was on the river for thirty years thereafter.



ELK IN FEDERAL PARK

CHAPTER V.

WARS AND TREATIES.

A BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION FOUGHT IN THIS VICINITY—A POLYGLOT COMMAND
—NO LOOT AND GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT—FIRST FLAG IN THE MISSISSIPPI VAL-
LEY—THE FIGHT AT CAMPBELL'S ISLAND—THE BATTLE OF CREDIT ISLAND
—OFFICIAL REPORTS—TREATIES MADE IN DAVENPORT—COL. J. H. SULLIVAN
WRITES OF INDIAN CHIEFS—BLACK HAWK WAR ENDS INDIAN CLAIMS.

From the time when the Sacs and Foxes established themselves in this vicinity about 1730, the Sacs on Rock river near its mouth and the Foxes later on the site of Davenport, until the American war for independence, there is little or nothing of incident to note. In the war of the Revolution these Indians became the allies of Great Britain through their friendship for the traders and the Sacs and Foxes formed a part of the expedition which took part in a general attack upon the Spanish and American country about St. Louis. Spain had declared war upon England in 1779, so it was possible for every man in the Mississippi valley to be considered an enemy of the British crown. The expedition joined by the Sacs and Foxes had Pencour (St. Louis) as its objective point and was commanded by a British trader named Hesse, formerly of the Sixtieth regiment. Dropping down the river from Prairie du Chien this organization of soldiers, traders, servants and Indians was joined here by the Sacs and Foxes and upon May 26, 1780, the settlement of Pencour was attacked, but a stubborn resistance prevented its capture. Crossing the river an unsuccessful attack was made upon Cahokia. There the British and Indian foray into the enemy's country came to an end and the invaders returned to the northern country in disorganized detachments.

AN IRISHMAN FULL OF FIGHT.

At Cahokia and in command of the Illinois country was Lieut. Col. John Montgomery, whom early historians have called "an Irishman full of fight." His official title was "commander-in-chief of the Virginia troops in the county of Illinois." In response to a call for reinforcements Col. George Rogers Clark

came across country from Fort Jefferson on the Ohio, arriving the day before the attack upon St. Louis. Before returning to Fort Jefferson, Col. Clark gave Montgomery orders to follow the enemy up the Illinois to Lake Peoria and then striking across the country to attack and destroy the villages of the Sacs and Foxes in this vicinity. Thus was brought about this local engagement of the war of the Revolution, the most northern in the Mississippi valley.

With ardor Col. Montgomery, the fighting Irishman of the historians, gathered together a motley force and pursued. His command was made up of Spaniards from St. Louis and vicinity, two companies of fifty men each, two companies from the French settlements in Illinois and the remainder American soldiers,—in all 350 men. There was very little of the pomp and circumstance of war about this expedition and very little glory, either, for the battle of Rock River is not mentioned in any history and were it not for the tireless search of William A. Meese, the Tri-cities' premier historian, the whole matter would be even now buried in the archives of Virginia. It was there he unearthed the correspondence which gives to this locality connection with the war for American independence.

BRAVE EVEN IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

Capt. Montgomery had but slight acquaintance with the spelling book, but he had other information more necessary in war times and a spirit of patriotism above question. Back in 1779 we find him writing to George Rogers Clark, "I can't tell what to do in regard of clothing for the soldiers, as the goods you sent me is gone, and I would be glad that if it is in your power to send a relefe to me for the soldiers, if it is onley as much as will make them a little jump jacote and a pear of overalls I think they mite scuffle threw." There's a fine spirit of determination for you. There was more than one Valley Forge in the Revolutionary war. One year later these same troops were given a chance to "scuffle threw" greater difficulties. Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, wrote to Col. Clark that it would be well to withdraw his troops from the Illinois villages as he "need expect no help or supplies from the state." Yet in spite of his distance from any base of supplies and the precarious nature of his maintenance Capt. Montgomery remained in command of his district and gave a good account of himself.

In a letter, under date of February 22, 1783, to the Honorable Board of Commissioners for the Settlement of Western Accounts Montgomery writes: "In the spring of 1780 we were threatened with an invasion. Gen. Clark being informed of it hurried his departure with a small body of troops to the falls of the Ohio, when receiving other expresses from the Spanish commandants and myself luckily joined me at Cohos (Cahokia) time enough to save the country from impending ruin, as the enemy appeared in great force within twenty-four hours after his arrival. Finding that they were likely to be disappointed in their design they retired after doing some mischief on the Spanish shore, which would have prevented if unfortunately the high wind had not prevented the signals being heard. In a few days a number of prisoners and disarters left the enemy, confirming the report that a body of near thousand English and In-

dian troops were on their march to the Kentucky country with a train of artillery and the general, knowing the situation of that country, appeared to be alarmed, and resolved to attempt to get there previous to their arrival. At the same time he thought it necessary that they enemy was retreating up the Illinois river should be pursued so as to attack their towns about the time they might have been disbanded, distress them, convince them that we would retaliate and perhaps prevent their joining the British emisarys again. Previous to my knowledge of the above resolution I had informed General Clark of my desire of leave of absence for some time, in order to return to my family. It was then that he informed me of his resolution; and that the public interest would not permit of my request being granted, that I must take command of the expedition to Rock river, while he would attempt to interrupt the army marching to Kentucky, and if they got there before him, except they weakened the country too much he would raise an army and attempt to play them the same game in the Miami country, as he hoped I would go towards Miskelemachnor, and if we should be tolerably successful and the business properly arranged I might absent myself for four or five months in the fall or winter.

PROCEEDED TO THE BUSINESS.

"After giving me instructions, he left Kohos the 4th of June with a small escort for the mouth of the Ohio on his rout to Kentucky. I immediately proceeded to the business I was ordered and marched 350 men to the lake opening on the Illinois river, and from thence to the Rock river, destroying the towns and crops proposed, the enemy not daring to fight me, as they had so lately been disbanded, and they could not raise a sufficient force."

Col. Montgomery makes no mention of the Rock river engagement, probably considering it only one incident in the campaign, but James Aird, the trader, who dealt with the Indians at Credit island, told Lieut. Pike that the Sacs rallied an army of 700 warriors in defense of the Black Hawk village and if there was not something of a fight it is a strange circumstance, for the Indians outnumbered the attacking party two to one and the Sac was a fighting man whatever the odds either way. In any event, the raid as against the Black Hawk village was successful, as Mr. Aird spoke of the discomfiture of the Indian defenders and the burning of the village.

The French, who composed a portion of this expedition of retaliation, expected much loot and were grievously disappointed. A letter from one of the Cahokians to M. Mottin de la Balme, pensioner of the King of France, French colonel, etc., indicates their disgruntled attitude:

"Oh, Colonel Clark, affecting always to desire our public welfare and under pretext of avenging us, soon formed with us and conjointly with the Spaniards a party of more than 300 men to go and attack in their own village the savages who had come to our homes to harass us, and after substituting Colonel Montgomery to command in his place, he soon left us. It is then well to explain to you, sir, that the Virginians, who never employed any principle of economy, have been the cause, by their lack of management and bad conduct, of the non-success of the expedition, and that our glorious projects have failed through their fault;

for the savages abandoned their nearest villages where we have been, and we were forced to stop and not push further, since we had almost no more provisions, powder and balls, which the Virginians had undertaken to furnish us."

In a letter written by Capt. John Rogers, who commanded one of the companies in this expedition, he speaks of reaching the "river de la Rouze," which is a new variant on the name of Rock river. Here, he says, "we burn the towns of Saux and Reynards." If the Foxes shared in this castigation, it is possible that the town on the site of Davenport shared in the hostilities. But of this there is no record, or, at least, none has been discovered.

THE FIRST OF MANY TREATIES.

Soon after the events narrated, the Sacs and Foxes made their first treaty with the United States at Fort Harmar on the Muskingum river in Ohio. Boundaries were agreed upon and protection and friendship extended by the United States to these tribes.

In 1804 the treaty, given in full elsewhere, was made at St. Louis. Four years later adventurers began to enter the Indian country, led by reports of their richness in minerals. A fort was built in Iowa on Indian soil, a clear violation of the treaty of St. Louis, and this was resented by the Sacs and Foxes. Black Hawk led a war party which made an unsuccessful attack upon this fort.

Black Hawk was consistent in his allegiance to Great Britain, in his refusal to recognize the treaty which closed the war of the Revolution or the treaty of St. Louis. In his autobiography he tells of his parley with Pike in 1805. "Some time afterward a boat came up the river with a young American chief, at that time Lieutenant, and afterward General Pike, and a small party of soldiers aboard. The boat at length arrived at Rock river and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter. He made us a speech and gave us some presents, in return for which we gave him meat and such other provisions as we could spare. We were well pleased with the speech of the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well. He presented us an American flag which we hoisted. He then requested us to lower the British colors, which were waving in the air, and to give him our British medals, promising to send us others on his return to St. Louis. This we declined to do, as we wished to have two fathers."

THE FIRST FLAG.

Here we have the record of the first United States flag in the upper Mississippi valley, the first flinging to the breeze of the stars and stripes in all this region. How long Black Hawk and his braves lived under the starry banner or how much they respected it, owing to their divided allegiance, no one knows. Any love that Pike inspired for the "American father" was dissipated at the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, known as the war of 1812, and the Sacs and Foxes lined up with the enemy.

WAR OF 1812.

Throughout this war a portion of the Fox and Sac tribes at Rock island remained hostile to the United States. The first incident of the war which affected the region in the vicinity of Rock island was Governor Clark's expedition to Prairie du Chien. The following account of this expedition is taken from "Western Annals," by James H. Perkins:

About the first of May Governor Clark fitted out five barges, with fifty regular troops and 140 volunteers, and left St. Louis on an expedition to Prairie du Chien. On the 13th of June, Governor Clark, with several gentlemen who accompanied him, returned with one of the barges, having left the officers and troops to erect a fort and maintain the position. No Indians molested the party till they reached Rock river, where they had a skirmish with some hostile Sauks. The Foxes resided at Dubuque and professed to be peaceable and promised to fight on the American side. Twenty days before the expedition reached Prairie du Chien the British trader Dixon left that place for Mackinac with eighty Winnebagoes, 120 Follisavoine, and 100 Sioux, probably as recruits for the British army along the lake country. He had gained information of the expedition of Governor Clark from his Indian spies, and had left Captain Deace with a body of Mackinac fencibles with orders to protect the place. The Sioux and Renards (Foxes) having refused to fight the Americans, Deace and his soldiers fled. The inhabitants, also fled into the country but returned as soon as they learned they were not to be injured. A temporary defense was immediately erected. Lieutenant Perkins, with sixty rank and file from Major Z. Taylor's company of the Seventh regiment, took possession of the house occupied by the Mackinac Fur Company, in which they found nine or ten trunks of Dixon's property, with his papers and correspondence. A writer in the "Gazette" says:

FORT SHELBY IS BUILT.

"The farms of Prairie du Chien are in high cultivation. Between two and three hundred barrels of flour may be manufactured there this season, besides a vast quantity of corn. Two of the largest boats were left in command of Aide-de-Camp Kennerly and Captains Sullivan and Yeizer, whose united forces amount to 135 men. The regulars, under command of Lieutenant Perkins, are stationed on shore and are assisted by the volunteers in building the new fort."

This was called Fort Shelby. On his return the people of St. Louis gave the governor a public dinner and expressed their hearty gratulations for the success of the enterprise.

About the last of June Captain John Sullivan, with his company of militia and some volunteers whose term of service had expired, returned from Prairie du Chien and reported that the fort was finished, the boats well manned and barricaded; that the Indians were hovering around and had taken prisoner a Frenchman while hunting his horses. The boats employed carried a six-pounder on their main deck and several howitzers on the quarters and gangway. The men were protected by a musket-proof barricade. On the 6th of August, the

Gazette (our authority in these details) states: "Just as we had put our paper to press Lieutenant Perkins, with the troops which composed the garrison at Prairie du Chien, arrived here. Lieutenant Perkins fought the combined force of British and Indians three days and nights until they approached the pickets by mining. Provisions, ammunition and water expended, when he capitulated; the officers to keep their private property and the whole not to serve until duly exchanged. Five of our troops were wounded during the siege."

In a letter from Captain Yeizer to Governor Clark, dated St. Louis, July 28, 1814, we find the following facts: Captain Yeizer commanded one of the gunboats a keelboat fitted up in the manner heretofore described. On the 17th of July, at 1:30 o'clock, from 1,200 to 1,500 British and Indians marched up in full view of the fort and the town and demanded a surrender, "which demand was positively refused." They attacked Mr. Yeizer's boat at 3 o'clock, at long-shot distance. He returned the compliment by firing round-shot from his six-pounder, which made them change their position to a small mound nearer the boat. At the same time the Indians were firing from behind the houses and pickets. The boat then moved up the river to head of the village, keeping up a constant discharge of firearms and artillery, which was answered by the enemy from the shore. The enemy's boats then crossed the river below to attack the Americans from the opposite side of the river. A galling fire from opposite points was now kept up by the enemy on this boat, until the only alternative was left for Captain Yeizer to run the boat through the enemy's lines to a point five miles below, keeping up a brisk fire. In the meantime another gun-boat that lay on shore was fired on until it took fire and was burnt. In Captain Yeizer's boat two officers and four privates were wounded and one private killed. The British and Indians were commanded by Colonel McCay, (Mackey) who came in boats from Mackinac, by Green bay and the Wisconsin, with artillery. Their report gives from 160 to 200 regulars and "Michigan fencibles," and about 800 Indians. They landed their artillery below the town and fort and formed a battery, attacking the forts and the boats at the same time. After Captain Yeizer's boat had been driven from its anchorage sappers and miners began operations in the bank, 150 yards from the fort. Lieutenant Perkins held out while hope lasted. In the fort were George and James Kennerly, the former an aid to Governor Clark, the latter a lieutenant in the militia.

BATTLE OF CAMPBELL'S ISLAND.

At this time General Benjamin Howard was in command of the military district extending from the interior of Indiana to the frontier of Mexico. After the return of Governor Clark from Prairie du Chien, and, as it appears, prior to the receipt of news of the engagement at that place, General Howard fitted out an expedition, under the command of Captain John Campbell, First United States infantry, to proceed to Prairie du Chien and strengthen the garrison at that place. The expedition consisted of forty-two regulars, sixty-six rangers and about twenty-one other persons, including boatmen, women and the sutler's establishment. This expedition left St. Louis early in July, 1814, and proceeded up the river in three keel-boats as far as Rock island, near which place it was

attacked by the Indians and nearly destroyed. The following account of this expedition is taken from Governor Reynolds' "Life and Times."

Lieutenant Campbell commanded the boat with the regulars, and Captain Stephen Rector and Lieutenant Riggs the other two barges, manned by the rangers. The expedition reached Rock island in peace, but the Sac and Fox Indians, in great numbers, swarmed around the boats but still professed peace. The barge commanded by Rector was navigated mostly by the French of Cahokia, and were both good sailors and soldiers; and the same may be said of the company under Lieutenant Riggs, except as to the knowledge of navigation. The boats lay still all night at or near the Sac and Fox villages at Rock island, and the Indians were all night making hollow professions of friendship. Many of the French, after the battle, informed me that they knew the Indians would attack the boats, and accordingly they informed Lieutenant Campbell, but he disbelieved them. The French said that the Indians wanted them to leave the Americans and go home. They would squeeze the hands of the French and pull their hands down the river, indicating to leave. The Indians disliked to fight their old friends the French.

The fleet all set sail in the morning and above Rock island the wind blew so hard that Campbell's boat was forced on a lee shore and lodged on a small island near the mainland, known from this circumstance as "Campbell's Island." The Indians, commanded by Black Hawk, when the wind drifted the boat on shore, commenced an attack on it. The boats of Rector and Riggs were ahead and could see the smoke of the fire arms, but could not hear the report of the guns. They returned to assist Campbell but the wind was so high that their barges were almost unmanageable. They anchored near Campbell but could not reach him, the storm raged so severely. When Campbell's boat was driven ashore by the wind he placed out sentinels and the men commenced cooking their breakfast; but the enemy in hundreds rushed on them, killing many on the spot, and the rest took refuge in the boat. Hundreds and hundreds of the warriors were on and around the boat and at last set it on fire. Campbell's boat was burning and the bottom covered with the dead, the wounded and blood. They had almost ceased firing when Rector and his brave men most nobly came to the rescue. Campbell himself lay wounded on his back in the bottom of his boat and many of his men dead and dying around him. Riggs' boat was well fortified but his men were inexperienced sailors. Rector and company could not remain inactive spectators of the destruction of Campbell and men, but in a tempest of wind raised their anchor in the face of almost a thousand Indians and periled their lives in the rescue of Campbell. No act of noble daring and bravery surpassed the rescue of Campbell during the war in the west. The rangers under Rector were mostly Frenchmen and were well acquainted with the management of a boat in such a crisis. Rector and his men were governed by the high and ennobling principles of chivalry and patriotism. Rector's boat was lightened by casting overboard quantities of provisions and then many of the crew actually got out of the boat into the water, leaving the vessel between them and the fire of the enemy and pushed their boat against the fire of the warriors to Campbell's boat, which was in possession of the Indians. This was a most hazardous exploit for forty men,

forcing their barge to a burning boat in possession of the enemy, nearly a thousand strong, and taking from it the wounded and living soldiers, together with their commander.

WOUNDED MEN ARE RESCUED.

A salt-water sailor by the name of Hoadley did gallant service in this daring enterprise by his superior knowledge of the management of a vessel. Rector took all of the live men from Campbell's boat into his; and his men, in the water, hauled their own boat out into the stream. The Indians feasted on the abandoned boat of Campbell. Rector had his boat crowded with the wounded and dying but rowed night and day until they reached St. Louis. It was supposed the boat of Riggs was captured by the enemy; but the vessel was strongly fortified so that it lay, as it were, in the hands of the Indians for several hours; the enemy having possession of the outside and the whites of the inside; but the wind in the evening subsided and Riggs got his boat off without losing many men. It was a general jubilee and rejoicing when Riggs arrived at St. Louis; the hearts of the people swelled with patriotic joy to know that the lives of so many brave soldiers were saved by the courage and energies of Rector, Riggs and their troops. I saw the soldiers on their return to St. Louis and the sight was distressing. Those who were not wounded were worn down to skeletons by labor and fatigue.

TO DAVENPORT FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Writing of this engagement Black Hawk, in his autobiography, tells of the disposition of the spoils of war. He first emptied the cargo of whiskey, "bad medicine," several barrels, in the river; next, to quote him, "I found a box full of small bottles and packages which appeared to be bad medicine also, such as the white medicine men kill the white people with when they get sick, this I threw into the river." The ammunition intended for Fort Shelby fell into Black Hawk's hands, also boat loads of guns, clothing and provisions which were brought to the Fox village on the site of Davenport for distribution. The same day of the Campbell's island fight, Fort Shelby, at Prairie du Chien, surrendered to an overwhelming force of British and Indians, the name changed to Fort McKay and the command given to Captain Thomas G. Anderson.

The National Intelligencer of August, 1814, states the number of killed and wounded in this engagement to have been thirty-six. Capt. Campbell and Dr. Abram Stewart, surgeon's mate, were also wounded, the former seriously. After this disaster and the return of the survivors to St. Louis, another and larger expedition was fitted out, the object of which was to punish the Indians at Rock island and to establish and maintain a fort at or near that place. The detachment was under the command of Brevet Major Zachary Taylor, Seventh United States infantry, afterward president of the United States, and consisted of 334 officers and men (regulars, militia and rangers). There were only forty of the regular troops and it is presumed that these belonged to the Seventh United States infantry.

BATTLE OF CREDIT ISLAND.

August 21st the British were informed by the Fox Indians that another expedition, larger than the preceding ones, had left St. Louis for the upper river. Six days later, Captain Anderson sent Lieutenant Duncan Graham to meet this new force with a command of thirty British soldiers, a brass three-pounder and two swivels, with instructions to harass the Americans and if possible compel a return to St. Louis. Thus was brought about an engagement within the corporate limits of the city of Davenport and known as the battle of Credit Island. The unwieldy nature of the keel boats, the inadequate means of propulsion or maneuver, brought disaster to the American arms. These were not battle ships but rather transports and of the most primitive sort. The issue of the conflict brought no reproach to the officer in command, Major Taylor, later the hero of the Mexican war and president of the United States.

ST. LOUIS TREATY REAFFIRMED.

Under date of Fort Madison, September 6, 1841, Mayor Taylor reports to Gen. Howard:

SIR: In obedience to your orders I left Fort Independence on the 2d ult., and reached Rock river, our place of destination, on the evening of the 4th inst., without meeting a single Indian or any occurrence worthy of relation. On my arrival at the mouth of Rock river the Indians began to make their appearance in considerable numbers; running up the Mississippi to the upper village and crossing the river below us. After passing Rock river, which is very small at the mouth, from an attentive and careful examination as I proceeded up the Mississippi I was confident it was impossible for us to enter its mouth with our large boats. Immediately opposite its mouth a large island commences, which, together with the western shore of the Mississippi, was covered with a considerable number of horses; which were doubtless placed in those situations in order to draw small detachments on shore. But in this they were disappointed and I determined to alter the plan which you have suggested—which was to pass the different villages as if the object of the expedition was Prairie du Chien—for several reasons: first, that I might have an opportunity of viewing the situation of the ground to enable me to select such a landing as would bring our artillery to bear on the villages with the greatest advantage. I was likewise in hopes a party would approach us with a flag, from which I expected to learn the situation of affairs at the Prairie, and ascertain in some measure their numbers and perhaps bring them to a council, when I should have been able to have retaliated on them for their repeated acts of treachery; or, if they were determined to attack us, I was in hopes to draw them some distance from their towns toward the rapids, run down in the night and destroy them before they could return to their defense. But in this I was disappointed—the wind which had been in our favor, began to shift about at the time we passed the mouth of Rock river; and by the time we reached the head of the island, which is about a mile and a half long, it blew a perfect hurricane, quarterly down the river, and it was with difficulty we made land at a small island containing six or eight acres covered with willows, near the middle

of the river, and about sixty yards from the upper end of the island. In this situation I determined to remain during the night, if the storm continued; as I knew the anchors of several of the boats in that event would not hold them and there was a great probability of their being drifted on sand-bars, of which the river is full in this place, which would have exposed the men very much in getting them off, even if they could have prevented their filling with water. It was about 4 o'clock in the evening when we were compelled to land, and large parties of Indians were on each side of the river, as well as crossing in different directions in canoes, but not a gun was fired from either side. The wind continued to blow the whole night with violence, accompanied with some rain, which induced me to order the sentinels to be brought in and placed in the bow of each boat. About daylight Captain Whitesides' boat was fired on at the distance of about fifteen paces and a corporal who was on the outside of the boat was mortally wounded. My orders were if a boat was fired on to return it, but not a man to leave the boat without positive orders from myself. So soon as it got perfectly light, as the enemy continued about the boat, I determined to drum them from the island, let their numbers be what they might—provided we were able to do so. I then assigned to each boat a proper guard, formed the troops for action, and pushed through the willows to the opposite shore; but those fellows who had the boldness to fire on the boats, cleared themselves as soon as the troops were formed, by wading from the island we were encamped on to the one just below us. Captain Whitesides, who was on the left, was able to give them a warm fire as they reached the island they had retreated to. They returned the fire for a few moments when they retreated. In this affair we had two men badly wounded. When Captain Whitesides commenced the fire, I ordered Captain Rector to drop down with his boat to ground and to rake the island below with artillery, and to fire on every canoe he should discover passing from one shore to the other which should come within reach. In this situation he remained about one hour, and no Indians making their appearance, he determined to drop down the island about sixty yards and destroy several canoes that were laying to shore. This he effected, and just on setting his men on board the British commenced a fire on our boats with a six, a four and two swivels, from behind a knoll that completely covered them. The boats were entirely exposed to the artillery, which was distant about 350 paces from us. So soon as the first gun fired I ordered a six-pounder to be brought out and placed, but, on recollecting a moment, I found the boat would be sunk before any impression could be made on them by our cannon, as they were completely under cover, and had already brought their guns to bear on our boats—for the round-shot from their six passed through Lieutenant Hempstead's boat and shattered her considerably. I then ordered the boats to drop down which was done in order and conducted with the greatest coolness by every officer, although exposed to a constant fire from their artillery for more than half a mile. So soon as they commenced firing from their artillery the Indians raised the yell and commenced firing on us in every direction, whether they were able to do us any damage or not, from each side of the river. Captain Rector, who was laying to the shore of the island, was attacked the instant the first gun was fired, by a very large party, and in a close and well-contested contest of about fifteen minutes they drove them, after giving three

rounds of grape from his three-pounder. Captain Whitesides, who was nearest to Captain Rector, dropped down and anchored nigh him, and gave the enemy several fires with his swivel; but the wind was so hard down stream as to drift his anchor. Captain Rector at that moment got his boat off, and we were then exposed to the fire of the Indians for two miles, which we returned with interest from our small arms and small pieces of artillery, whenever we could get them to bear. I was compelled to drop down about three miles before a proper place presented itself for landing, as but few of the boats had anchors sufficient to stop them in the river. Here I halted for the purpose of having the wounded attended and some of the boats repaired, as some of them had been injured by the enemy's artillery. They followed us in their boats until we halted on a small prairie and prepared for action, when they returned in as great a hurry as they followed us.

I then collected the officers together and put the following questions to them: Are we able, 334 effective men—officers, non-commissioned officers and privates—to fight the enemy with any prospect of success and effect, which is to destroy their villages and corn? They were of opinion the enemy was at least three men to one, and that it was not practicable to effect either object. I then determined to drop down the river to the Lemoine without delay, as some of the ranging officers informed me their men were short of provisions, and execute the principal object of the expedition in erecting a fort to command the river. This shall be effected as soon as practicable with the means in my power, and should the enemy attempt to descend the river in force before the fort can be completed every foot of the way from the fort to the settlements shall be contested.

In the affair at Rock river I had eleven men badly wounded, three mortally, of whom one has since died. I am much indebted to the officers for their prompt obedience to orders, nor do I believe a braver set of men could have been collected than those who composed this detachment. But, sir, I conceive it would have been madness in me, as well as a direct violation of my orders, to have risked the detachment without a prospect of success. I believe I should have been fully able to have accomplished your views, if the enemy had not been supplied with artillery, and so advantageously posted as to render it impossible for us to have dislodged him without imminent danger of the loss of the whole detachment.

ZA. TAYLOR, Brevet Major, Commanding Detachment.

CREDIT ISLAND.

The larger of the two islands referred to in the above communication by Gen. Zachary Taylor, a short time after the battle referred to by him had attached to it the name of "Credit" island, which name has subsequently been often changed to suit the whims or fancies of its several owners.

Just below Davenport this beautiful island is situated and contains some 200 acres, once well wooded and now partially farmed. It is a very creditable sort of island, indeed well known all the country around. It's a queer sort of name for an island, yet nothing discreditable as to name or condition. It came honestly enough by it and this is how:

In the early days of this section, as far back as 1815 to 1830, the Great American Fur Company did a thrifty business in this locality, selling goods to the Indians and taking pay in peltries. It was the custom of the Indians to go on "tick." They were good pay masters, it is said, but giving cash down was no part of their commercial training. As a matter of fact, it is a good deal so with people of today who are not purely savage. It was the custom of the noble redman, as soon as his delicate wives had gotten the corn, beans, and papooses gathered in the fall, to put out on their annual winter hunt after furred animals, but they had no ammunition at that time of year, having used it all the previous season. Besides, their personal wardrobe was out of repair and their squaws and daughters desired something stunning for the winter gaities. Under the circumstances what could an Indian or even a white savage do but to "run his face?" What would you do yourself? You would use your credit, if you had any; so did the Indian.

It was the custom of the traders to appear along in September, and for the better protection of their goods and chattels and horses from unforeseen stampeding invasion, they almost invariably betook themselves to the island in question. There they were visited in canoes by the Indians, who swarmed hither from all the country round about to trade. The traders would erect temporary stores in which were exposed for sale or barter vast quantities of goods of every description—dry, hard and liquid—that were considered useful or ornamental in the proud savage's home. The average Indian's word was considered gilt-edged, and on four and six months' promises, generally bought all the powder, lead, guns, traps and dry goods desired, conditioned upon paying a rousing good price in peltries. So the business was all done on credit and from the long duration of the custom here recited the beautiful island below Davenport gained the well known name of Credit island.

THE BRITISH ACCOUNT.

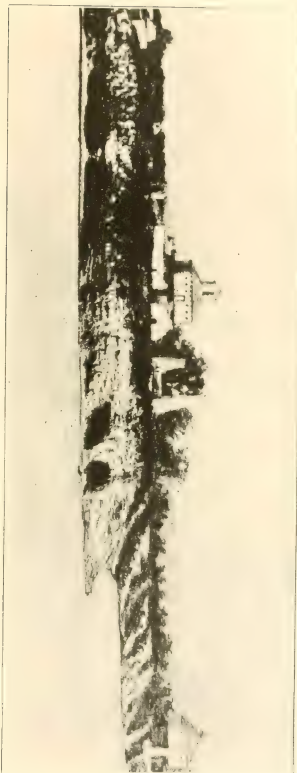
After this digression, by way of description of the battle ground mentioned in Gen. Taylor's letter, we will hark back to the aforesaid "battle of Credit Island," and give the other side of the story as related in a letter to his superior officer, Captain Thomas G. Anderson, in which Lieutenant Duncan Graham, at the head of the British contingent, had the following to say:

Rock River, September 7, 1814.

Capt. Thomas G. Anderson:

Sir:—I mentioned to you in my letter of the 4th inst., by the information I had from the Indians, that the enemy were within thirty leagues of this place on their way up. As soon as I found out their strength I concluded the place of their destination must be La Prairie du Chien. The rapids was the only place where we could attack such a force to any advantage. On the 5th inst., we moved to the west side of the island, and took our position at the narrowest part of the channel, the only place where they could pass at that point. We were determined to dispute the road with them, inch by inch.

They appeared in sight at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., with a strong fair wind. There were eight large boats, four of which were equal in size to the one that made her



FORT ARMSTRONG

escape from the Prairie. The largest of them had a large white flag flying at her mast head. When they came to the head of Credit island, about two miles from us, a storm of rain, thunder and lightning came on, and the wind shifted to the opposite point of the compass, which compelled them to pass the remainder of the day and that night here. All the women and children were sent to the island. I took all the Sioux with us to cover the guns in case of being obliged to retreat, as they promised they would rather be killed to the last man than give up the guns.

I told the Sauks in case the enemy should attempt to land at their village to retreat to the island and then we would return and attack them. The 6th, at break of day, some of the Sauks came to us and requested that we should attack them immediately, as the wind was against them and some of their boats were aground. We crossed to the mainland at the Foxes' village. There we left our boats and went as quickly as possible through the prairie unperceived by the enemy until we were on the beach opposite to them. Here we had a close view of them. I had no idea of the enormous size of their boats before. They lay with their broad sides close to a low, sandy beach. The largest of them had six port-holes open on the side next to us. The channel was about 600 yards broad.

We were on an elevated spot but no covering. I requested the Indians not to waste their ammunition firing at the boats, and save it in case the enemy should attempt to land. They did so. Finding they could not make up matters with the Sauks, as they had killed one of their sentinels in the night, they took down the white flag and put up the bloody in its place, which I believe to be a signal of no quarters. It was then 7:00 o'clock in the morning. Everything being ready, we opened a brisk fire from the three-pounder and two swivels on our boats. In about three-quarters of an hour the largest of their boats, which was ahead of the others, after having about fifteen shots through her, began to push off and dropped astern of the rest, and made the best of her way down the current. The others soon followed her. We kept firing at them along the bank, as far as the ground would permit us to drag the guns, but they soon got out of our reach. They went on about a league and put to shore. I thought they might intend to throw up some breastworks and make a stand at that place. I sent immediately for the boats to go with all the Indians to endeavor to dislodge them from there. By the time we were ready to embark some of the Indians that followed returned and informed us that it appeared to them that the Americans had committed the bodies of some of their men to a watery grave, well knowing if they buried them on shore they would be torn to pieces. They then got up their sails, the wind being fair, and made the best of their way off. As the enemy landed at that place the Indians say there were about a thousand men. I think their number to be between six and eight hundred.

If we had had a larger supply of ammunition and provisions we might have harassed them as far as the rapids of the river Des Moines, but having only a scanty supply of the one and entirely destitute of the other, we were obliged to give up pursuing them any further. Although we have not been able to capture any of their boats they have been completely repulsed and, I have every reason to believe, with a considerable loss, as out of fifty-four shots that we fired at them, there were only three or four that did not go through their boats. The action lasted

about an hour. One of the swivels was served by Lieut. Brisbois, and the other by Colin Campbell, which they executed with credit to themselves; and all attached to the expedition behaved themselves in a manner worthy of veteran troops, for they seemed to vie with each other who would be the foremost, notwithstanding they were entirely exposed to the enemy's shot, and I am happy to say that not a man was hurt. It is to the skill and courage of Sergeant Keating, on whom everything depended, that we owe our success, and no praise of mine can bestow on him what he deserves. As the Indians had no communication with the enemy I have not been able to find out who commanded the American expedition.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS' NARRATION.

In his "Life and Times" Governor Reynolds gives a spirited account of this battle which was fought in the suburbs of Davenport; a battle which it is hoped will be duly commemorated by the people of Iowa even as the site of the engagement on Campbell's island has been marked by the people of Illinois. Governor Reynolds had a brother in the Credit island fight and doubtless received from him details of the narration. It is interesting to note in what particulars the three accounts agree and in what points there are disagreements. The Captain Rector, Governor Reynolds mentions, was a cousin of the hero of the Campbell's island fight. Verily, "The Rector family never knew what fear was." This is the account:

"Nothing uncommon occurred until they reached Rock island, where they met British soldiers cannon and swarms of Indians. The English had captured our garrison at Prairie du Chien and had the whole country in possession north of the settlements near the present city of Alton.

"Our white enemy was at Rock island with many regulars, six pieces of cannon and hordes of Indian warriors. Major Taylor, with his usual sound judgment anchored his fleet out in the Mississippi about one half mile above the mouth of Rock river and not far from Three Willow islands. It was supposed that the English had ordered the Indians to occupy these islands in great numbers in the night, as they swarmed with the red warriors at daylight. The English had in the night planted cannon in battery at the edge of the water so as to destroy our boats in the morning. It was the English calculation that the cannon would destroy our boats and the men would have to swim to the islands where the Indians would kill them. It is almost impossible to circumvent the Americans. Taylor ordered all his forces except twenty men on each boat to proceed to the islands and destroy the Indian warriors on them. This order was executed with great vigor and efficiency and the Indians were either killed or drove to the lower island; but in the meantime the British cannon opened a tremendous fire on our boats that caused the soldiers to rush back to the boats to save them from the cannon balls which were piecing them in every direction. British officers were mounted on horseback giving commands to the cannonades and many regulars and hundreds of Indians obeying. The boats were unable to resist the cannon and almost every shot told on them. In the battle some Indian canoes were seen on the lower island and Captain Rector was ordered with some men to scour the island. He did so and drove the Indians back into the willows;

but the enemy reinforced and in turn drove Rector back to the sand beach again. In this sortie from his boat Rector was elegantly dressed in military costume with a towering feather in his cap and a sword drawn, leading his men to the charge. In this exposed situation with hundreds of guns fired at him he moved on undaunted as if he were in his mess-room with his comrades. The Rector family never knew what fear was. The boats under Taylor were ordered to retreat down the river; but just as Rector's boat got under way it grounded and stuck fast. The Indians surrounded it and it was with the utmost hard fighting they were kept out. All the boats had left except Captain Samuel Whitesides, who saw the imminent danger of Rector and with true courage and kindness of heart returned to save his brother soldiers. If Whitesides had not returned, Rector and all his men were doomed to destruction. Rector's boat being saved all descended the river until they were out of reach of the cannon, when Major Taylor called a council of his officers.

"It was ascertained that there were more than 1,000 Indians at and near Rock island and a detachment of British regulars with six field pieces; and the effective American soldiers were only 334 in number. This showed the force of the enemy to be more than three to one over the Americans.

"Under all circumstances it was considered imprudent and improper to attach such superior forces and the whole fleet descended the river to the site where Warsaw now stands. At this point Fort Edwards was built and Fort Johnson a few miles above was burned. After the erection of Fort Edwards the troops remained three or four weeks, but the major part of them descended the river to St. Louis and were discharged the 18th of October, 1814.

"Thus ended this expedition which pretty much closed the war in the West. Scarcely any further Indian depredations were committed and the troops were generally disbanded. On the 24th of December, 1814, peace was concluded at Ghent in Europe; but the act was not known for some months thereafter.

"I saw in the harbor of St. Louis the boats that were in Taylor's battle at Rock island and they were riddled with the cannon balls. I think the balls were made of lead; at any rate they pierced the boats considerably."

ST. LOUIS TREATY REAFFIRMED.

At the close of the war of 1812, Sept. 13, 1815, at Portage des Sioux, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs, which reaffirmed the St. Louis treaty of 1804 and those of the Sac tribe at this treaty represented agreed to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, the British band who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just ended. The following day, the Foxes entered into a similar agreement. May 13th the Rock river Sacs also entered into treaty with the government at St. Louis, affirming the treaty of 1804 and this time Black Hawk "touched the goose-quill."

In a treaty held at Washington, August 4, 1824, the Sacs and Foxes relinquished all title to lands in Missouri, and the southeast corner of Iowa, known as the "half-breed tract," was reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians.

August 19, 1825, a treaty was held at Prairie du Chien in which the boundary line between the Sioux and Sacs and Foxes was determined. In 1830 these tribes conveyed a strip of twenty miles on each side of the boundary line to the United States as a neutral strip in the interest of peace between these ancient enemies, the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes.

THE BLACK HAWK PURCHASE.

In 1832, September 21st, General Winfield Scott and Governor Reynolds negotiated with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes for the purchase of 6,000,000 acres of land on the west bank of the Mississippi known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This treaty was held near Farnam and Fifth streets. This incomparable domain was purchased at an expense computed to be 9 cents an acre. At this treaty, 400 acres on the Iowa river, including Keokuk's village, was not transferred and was afterward known as "Keokuk's Reserve."

In 1836 Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin territory, negotiated a treaty by which this reserve passed into the hands of the United States and the Sacs and Foxes moved to a reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established for them. This site is now occupied by the town of Agency City, in Wapello county. Here Keokuk, Appanoose and Wapello, chiefs of the united tribes, had large farms under cultivation.

In 1837 a treaty was held at Washington in which the Sacs and Foxes conveyed to the government a tract of 1,250,000 acres, lying west of the Black Hawk purchase and adjoining it. This piece of land had a breadth of twenty-five miles in the center and ran off to a point at both ends. At this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished all title to any lands in Iowa, and in 1842, at a final treaty held at Agency City, John Chambers, acting for the United States, the Sacs and Foxes closed accounts with the government by relinquishing title to all lands west of the Mississippi. All the lands east of the great river they had parted with in earlier treaties.

IOWA RESERVE PURCHASED.

The treaty of 1836 was held at Davenport. The site is in doubt. Some of the older citizens place it on East River street, on the height between Bridge and Mississippi avenues; others say where Prospect park is located. Dr. E. S. Barrows, who was present at the treaty, gave the former location. He used to say that Black Hawk's camp was on the hills later known as Camp McClellan and now McClellan Heights. At that time the water in the river was so low that the Indians in passing to the trading point on the island waded the river except for a rod or two in the channel where their ponies swam.

Col. J. H. Sullivan, well known as the mayor of Rockingham, was also present at the signing of this treaty, and wrote to Ohio relatives of the occurrence. A copy of a Zanesville paper preserves his graphic description. The extract:

"We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter for publication from our talented and enterprising friend Col. John H. Sullivan, of Rockingham, Wisconsin territory, to his father of this place, dated Oct. 2, 1836,

after visiting the treaty ground where the Sac and Fox chiefs with a few hundred of their braves and principal men were assembled on the west side of the Mississippi opposite Ft. Armstrong on Rock island for the purpose of selling to the U. S. government the whole of the reserve on the Iowa, containing 250-000 acres, and which were disposed of at the rate of 75 cents an acre. The two bands of Foxes under Poweshiek and Wapello were encamped on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi, opposite and about half way up Rock island. The encampment was on a slope of the bluff and at a little distance looked quite picturesque, as the Indians flitted about the bulrush and bark tents, arrayed in their showy green or red blankets, looking for all the world when you gave a glance at their horses browsing on the bluff tops, like a picture of an Arab encampment, glowing with the bright and gorgeous colors of orientalism; but when you came nearer, all the glory vanished. Your eye would go to scrutinizing the tents with all the dirty paraphernalia of skinning, jerking meat and general cooking operations.

"About a half a mile above this encampment lay the far more neatly arranged tents of the Sacs—which was Black Hawk's band but is no more. It is called his, but alas, poor old man, the scepter has departed from Judah, has no voice in council—no authority in the tribe. This encampment was made immediately on the bank of the river, on a kind of promontory, and the tents were arranged around in the form of a crescent. Above them and fronting the hollow of the crescent was erected the council lodge. At one end was placed Gov. Dodge, Capt. Boone and Lieut. Lea—the commissioners—together with General Street, the Indian agent; and the Indian traders fronting them—and on each side of the council house were arranged the tawny warriors, decked out in the most imposing finery. The mass of the warriors and braves were standing; the chiefs and headmen sitting in front of the standing phalanxes, all listening with dignified attention to the propositions of the governor and as each sentence was interpreted to them, signifying their approbation by the interjectional 'Heigh.'

DISTINGUISHED RED MEN.

"Who is that sitting in front upon the ground with an air of a good deal of nonchalance, but who is not forgetful of propriety and of the proper mode of commanding respect, amid all this apparent indifference? That is Wapello Poweshiek, the chief of the most numerous but of the poorest band of all. He has not management enough to keep his band in as thrifty a state as the rest. Who is that blear eyed young looking fellow, to whom Keokuk is looking as if he were watching his emotions? That is Appanoose, a very talented but dissipated chief. What fellow is that with uncombed and unshorn hair—his naturally fierce countenance rendered hideous by his smearing it fantastically with black and black only? That is Pashi-pa-ho, or the stabbing chief, so named from the many assassinations he has committed. He is of the purest princely blood of any living chief in the two nations. I need not ask who that next one is. That nobility of countenance, fine contour and talented expression only belong to Keokuk. See, he rises. He is going to speak. As he steps out from the other Indians, you see still more strikingly the difference between him and the ordinary Indians. His

form is of the largest class—tall without seeming to be so—full and portly without the slightest tendency to corpulency. His chest and shoulders and right arm were bare save the necklace of bear's claws, and the large snake that was encircling and pendent from his right arm. His left arm, passing through the folds of his blanket, brought that article of dress close to his form, without checking the freedom of sinister limb. In the left hand he sported a fine pongee silk handkerchief. The large snake skin, which was lined with some rich material and had attached to it a number of little bells that gave forth a tinkling sound at every gesture, added no little grace and impressiveness to elocution. He advanced with stately step—the massy trappings of his white buckskin leggins half concealing, half disclosing, set off his finely formed and comparatively small foot to considerable advantage. He advanced to the governor's stand and shook hands with him preparatory to opening his address. He then retreated half a dozen steps and fixing his keen eyes on the governor commenced. As he advanced with the subject, his broad and massive chest swelled with the force of thought and feeling, and his voice rang clear as a trumpet. He was fluent in words, energetic and graceful in action.

"The result was the sale, as I have stated, of the entire Iowa reservation."

WHITE PEOPLE IN UNDISTURBED POSSESSION.

An account of the Black Hawk war which marked the end of the red man's claim to local territory would naturally close this chapter, but anything which could here be written is told in succeeding chapters. When the treaties which followed the Black Hawk war had been signed the white people were left in undisturbed possession. As to the merits of bargain and sale, conquest and dispossession the perspective of time will make all things clear.



ENTRANCE TO OAKDALE CEMETERY



GENERAL VIEW OF DAVENPORT FROM THE ROCK ISLAND SHORE



THE FIRST RAILROAD BRIDGE

CHAPTER VI.

THE BARROWS HISTORY.

A HISTORY WRITTEN BY A PIONEER AT THE REQUEST OF OTHER PIONEERS—RECEIVED ON ITS APPEARANCE WITH GREAT COMMENDATION—HIS OWN ESTIMATE OF THE GRAVITY OF HIS COMMISSION—SOME INCIDENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN NOTED SINCE THE BARROWS HISTORY WAS WRITTEN—BIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORIAN—THE HISTORY ITSELF WITHOUT OMISSION, ERASURE OR COMMENT—A MONUMENTAL WORK.

Of all the counties of Iowa, Scott county is peculiarly fortunate in that its early history was written down while yet the incidents were fresh in the memories of those who had made that history by one who brought to that task every qualification necessary to the work,—Willard Barrows. This gifted gentleman came to this region as a government surveyor, camped among the Indians and learned their language and traditions, entered into comradeship with the hardy pioneers in this outpost of civilization, here made his home and became one of Davenport's most beloved and honored citizens. After the town had existed long enough to have "old settlers" an organization was formed among them and Willard Barrows, the scholarly pioneer, student, linguist and finished gentleman was requested to prepare a history of the county. The work was to his taste and he entered thereon with enthusiasm. The authentic, delightful and circumstantial record of pioneer days which is reproduced entire in this work was the result.

Barrows' History of Scott County appeared serially in the Davenport Gazette, beginning in the issue of June 30, 1859 and ending March 1, 1860. The history was reprinted in the Annals of Iowa, the official organ of the Iowa State Historical society, the first installment appearing in the issue of January, 1863. Other portions appear in subsequent issues of 1863 and 1864. The author brought to date in this second publishing almost all paragraphs in which such editing was necessary.

VERIFICATION AND CORRECTION.

In the interim between these two printings of the history suggestions as to corrections of fact were invited by the author and all criticisms were investi-

gated and correction made where necessary. Owing to these circumstances this record of early days became well nigh perfect in narration, and was hailed with delight by all those interested in Scott county and in Iowa history. The *Gazette* commented as follows in the issue of March 1, 1860. "As a local history these sketches cannot be too highly estimated. A great many interesting and even important facts which were fast passing into oblivion have been placed on imperishable record. The first tracings of civilization here have been mapped. The early trials and struggles of the pioneers—the gradual gathering of strong hearts and vigorous forms from far distant places—the redeeming of prairie and wilderness—the opening of farms and the founding of villages—and the process of development from the home of the Indian to the home of a population of 26,000 people surrounded by all the elements of plenty, wealth, civilization and christianity are well depicted in this history of Scott county. Our community owes a debt of gratitude to the author for his earnest and assiduous labors, opposed as they were at times by most perplexing obstacles in gathering the material for this book and presenting them to the public in so pleasant a form. He does not claim perfection for the result, but we claim for him that he has done his duty well and faithfully and that he is probably the only competent man in the county who could or would have devoted so much time and labor, and without pecuniary reward to an enterprise in which he has no more personal or selfish interest than many other citizens. His sketches have been read with great interest by old and new settlers, and at home and abroad."

OTHER COMMENTS.

A writer at Grinnell voiced an appreciation of Mr. Barrows as the historian of Scott county through his long residence, personal participation in many of the scenes and incidents and intimate acquaintance with all old settlers, the sources from which his information was taken. This writer also notes Mr. Barrows' habits of close observation, peculiar taste for conducting researches, extending to the far past, and his ability to tell the results of his observation and investigation.

A Muscatine paper of later date speaks of Mr. Barrows as: "One of Scott county's citizens, an old settler of whom the state is justly proud, who furnished the first and best county history." The *Iowa Religious News-Letter*, Dubuque, 1863, the only religious journal in the state at the time, adds its word, "Fortunate would it be for the state if every county could find so faithful and painstaking a historian."

HIS OWN ESTIMATE.

Light is thrown on Willard Barrows' estimate of the importance of his mission as historian and his devotion to this work which he considered a duty laid upon him by his fellow citizens by his response at the third annual festival of the Pioneer Settlers' association, February 22, 1860, to a toast, "The historian of Scott county,—his indefatigable research in the gathering of facts, statistics and incidents, and his untiring industry in combining them in the indelible record of types have created a living memory of the pioneer history of Scott

county with which the name of the historian must ever be connected." In responding Mr. Barrows said, in part: "The crude and imperfect material which has been compiled may be of service to the future historian when the great valley of the Mississippi shall have put on her strength and beauty, when her vast plains shall be dotted over with the habitations of man, and the commerce of a great people be seen floating upon the bosom of our noble river. It will be then, sir, that the living memories of the pioneers of Scott county will stand forth amid the splendor of coming ages and receive their just meed of praise.

"To this glorious result we have all here tonight contributed. Alike have we borne the heat and burden of a pioneer life. It was you, pioneer fathers and mothers of Scott county,—it was you that first planted the seeds of this history. It is you that make up this history. It was you that covered up the last footprints of the Indian upon the soil of Scott county, and reared the altars of civilization upon the ruins of barbarism. As I look around me here, tonight, and behold the familiar faces of old and tried friends, how well do I remember the trials and conflicts of our early history.

"The material, sir, for the future historian of Iowa will be rich and abundant, and although we cannot point to a Mt. Nebo, a Lebanon or a Zion, or to rivers made sacred by the presence of patriarchs and prophets, yet we have our own lovely plains with their Eden-like beauty, and the deep rolling Mississippi for our Ganges, our Euphrates and our Nile. We have no Plymouth Rock made memorable by the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, no battlefields upon which the proud monument rears its lofty head. But we can stand upon our own native bluffs and contemplate with wonder and admiration the never tiring waves of that mighty river whose tributaries drain a country greater in extent than the empire of Alexander, and which bears upon its bosom a commerce greater than that of all the rivers tributary to Imperial Rome.

THE GLORY OF THE WEST.

"Think you, sir, that the 'rock-bound coast' of New England should become more memorable by the footprints of the Pilgrims than the landing of Marquette and Joliet, 186 years ago upon the soil of Scott county? Were the scenes enacted in Plymouth harbor more thrilling or important in their results than the discovery of the Mississippi valley? Should the rock that was immortalized by having been pressed by the Pilgrims' feet have cast around it a greater halo of glory than the presence of these pioneers upon the very ground upon which we this night celebrate? For we believe it was here that the village of Pewaria stood when Marquette and Joliet first landed among the tribes of the Illini.

"Yes, Mr. President, Scott county has a history, a varied and a thrilling one, and for me to feel that I have aided even by my feeble efforts in handing its records down to posterity is requital enough for all the labor bestowed by me."

Across the gulf of fifty years the thoughts of the present dwellers in Scott county may well go back in grateful appreciation to this fine old writer of an early day who made certain the record of events of pioneer times and laid the foundations for the love of Scott county and pride in Scott county, imperishable in all who know its splendid history.

It is remarkable that in only one particular has the verity of the Barrows history been seriously called in question. In his admirable history of Davis county Captain Hosea B. Horn speaks of Mr. Barrows locating the grave of Black Hawk in Wapello county as an error, claiming that it was over the line in Davis county and citing proof from those living near—proof that seems indisputable. This historian gives the name of the doctor who took Black Hawk's bones from his grave as Turner and his residence as Lexington, Van Buren county.

Since the printing of the Barrows history many items of early days have come to the surface. It is probable that he knew of many of these but felt the limitations put upon him by his publishers. He resisted the temptation to go too far afield and widen the scope of his work into a state history. He makes mention of the neighboring county of Muscatine because the early settlers of Muscatine county had much to do with those of Scott county. Montpelier, at the mouth of Pine creek, was the first postoffice in that county and letters were directed to Iowa postoffice, Black Hawk purchase, Wisconsin territory. Benjamin Nye landed at the "Mouth of Pine" in 1834, had a store and owned the town with Major Gordon. Muscatine had a variety of early names, Kasey, Newburg, Bloomington and then Musquitine, the spelling given by Stephen Whicher who wrote the petition upon which Judge Grant made the change of name. Fairport was originally called Salem, and was laid out in 1836 by Alfred Lyon & Co.

The William Gordon who is mentioned as one of the proprietors of Iowa, the town also known as Mouth of Pine, was one of the incorporators of Davenport. He left St. Louis in 1843 on an expedition up the Mississippi river and nothing definite was afterwards learned of him. There were rumors that he had been seen in California. Gordon was a Tennessean, son of Capt. Gordon who commanded a company of scouts under General Jackson in the Creek war. He was liberally educated and had represented the American Fur Company in the Rocky mountains. He was about fifty years of age when he disappeared. Gordon was an elegant and engaging conversationalist, spicy, original and humorous. He lived in a house near the present site of the Lorenzen building. The dash of eccentricity in his makeup was shown in his never sleeping in a bed, but lay even when ill on buffalo robes spread on the floor with his feet to the fire. His love for women in general brought him into difficulties. Once he was knocked down with a club and stabbed by an irate husband and did not recover for months.

A FUTURE STATE CAPITAL.

This town of Iowa caught the fancy of Lieutenant Albert M. Lea, who investigated the Black Hawk purchase for the government and published a map with notes in 1836 the date that Davenport was incorporated. He must have made investments there for early issues of Andrew Logan's Iowa Sun show display advertising of Albert Lea, offering lots in this coming metropolis of the West. In his map Lieutenant Lea extols in extravagant phrase the prospects of this small settlement: "This will be the point of deposit for the trade of the country included between the Iowa, Wabesapineca and Mississippi, and for the disembarkation of emigrants for that reason. Should the seat of the future government of Iowa be located on the Mississippi, it will probably be fixed at Iowa,

owing to the central position and commercial advantage of the place, and if it be located in the interior, it must be near the Iowa river, as the weight of population will be there, and then the town of Iowa will be the nearest port on the Mississippi to the capital of the state." The prophetic lieutenant liked Buffalo and Clark's ferry, and allowed that with a better bank for landing a ferry boat Buffalo would run a great race with Iowa for the location of the metropolis.

Lieutenant Lea cast a jaundiced horoscope for Davenport, just struggling for a place on the map. He calls it a town "just laid out on a reserve belonging to Antoine LeClaire. It is nearly opposite to the lower end of Rock Island, about 350 miles from St. Louis by river, and situated on high ground with a beautiful range of sloping hills running in the rear of it. The town of Stephenson, the mouth of Rock river, the picturesque works on Rock Island and LeClaire's house and plantation are all within full view of this point. Its situation is certainly delightful, as far as beauty and health are concerned; but there is doubt as to convenience in landing. Its position near the foot of the rapids where navigation is much obstructed will cause it to be resorted to as a place of shipment both for persons and freight. Water power, building stone and bituminous coal are convenient and abundance of excellent timber is to be found on the hills and creeks of the vicinity.

"The town has been laid out on a liberal scale with a view to its becoming a large city. Three public squares have been reserved from sale, one of which it is supposed by the proprietors will be occupied by the public buildings of the future state of Iowa; for they confidently predict that the seat of government of this forthcoming commonwealth will be no other than the city of Davenport itself. Nous verrons."

If Albert Lea kept his eye on Davenport for a few years he saw this city the capital of the territory of Iowa, at least when Governor Conway came to town. But that is another story to be taken up in a later chapter.

This same traveler, Lieutenant Lea, made sage opinion that all Parkhurst needed was people and houses to be quite a town. There were neither there when he saw the location of the handsome settlement at the upper end of the rapids now called LeClaire.

SUEL FOSTER'S PEDESTRIAN TRIP.

Suel Foster, for many years an honored resident of Muscatine wrote this story of early days when every acre of Iowa soil fronting on the Mississippi was considered by somebody an appropriate and probable site for the state capitol. "In April, 1836, I was living at Rock Island, Illinois. In May the town of Davenport was laid out on government land, joining on the west of LeClaire's reserve. In June of that year I took a short journey in the Black Hawk purchase, as it was then called. I do not think the name of Iowa had been given to it then, for it was the new western wild district of Michigan territory. I passed thirty miles down the west bank of the Mississippi river, a beautiful, flat limestone shore most of the way, and I have never found any part of the West so prolific of town sites. I had to pick my way along among town lot stakes much of the way.

"The first town was Davenport; the second, four miles, Rockingham; the third, one mile, Monte Video; the fourth, five miles, New Buffalo; the fifth, six miles, Iowa. This town was laid out by Captain Robert E. Lee and William Gordon, (the same Lee afterwards the great Rebel general). The sixth, one mile was Montpelier; the seventh, four miles, Salem; the eighth, one mile, Wyoming; the ninth, four miles, Geneva; the tenth, three miles, Bloomington; the eleventh, half a mile, Newburgh. At that time Stephen T. Mason was governor of our Michigan territory. We had no counties.

"I recollect the names of several of the mayors of these cities—Antoine LeClaire, of Davenport; John H. Sullivan, of Rockingham; Capt. Benjamin Clark of New Buffalo; Capt. Robert E. Lee, of Iowa. He was absent at that time, surveying the route of the great river, United States engineer, which river has flowed ever since in the old channel which Lee marked out. The mayor of Montpelier was Benjamin Nye; Salem, James and William Chambers; Wyoming, Samuel Collier; Geneva, Dr. Eli Reynolds; Bloomington, now Muscatine, John Vanater; Newburgh, G. W. Kasey. All the intermediate cities between Davenport and Muscatine are now (1885) in the suburbs of these two cities."

Mr. Foster purchased a claim in Muscatine and the deed showed the style of description necessary in transferring realty before government surveys were made. John Vanater's cabin was made the point of departure and measure in describing the 160-acre claim purchased.

THE NAMING OF DAVENPORT.

To Mr. Barrows' statement that the city of Davenport was named for Col. George Davenport is added the testimony of Rev. Elnathan Gavit, who preached the first sermon in this city back in 1837, it having come to Mr. Gavit's notice that in the New York campaign of 1885, the candidate for governor, Ira L. Davenport was spoken of in the eastern press as the son of Ira Davenport who "had invested in Iowa lands when that state was in its infancy, and the town of Davenport owed its name to this fact," a letter was written covering the subject. Mr. Gavit says: "As a minister of the Methodist church and a member of the Ohio conference and as a missionary to the Northwestern territory I landed with my family and in company with Captain Stanton Sholes and his family upon Rock island in the spring of 1835, and by the kindness of Colonel George Davenport we secured a log house in which we lived until we were enabled to provide a home of our own. Mr. Sholes, my brother-in-law, having purchased an interest in the town of Davenport, in company with myself, we erected the first frame house in that place, which is still standing (1885) not far from the margin of the river. In this house I preached the first sermon, formed the first class, and established the first Sabbath school, and married the first couple in what is now the beautiful and flourishing city of Davenport, and have some knowledge of the early commencement of this place, and for whom it was named. I have no misgivings in stating that the town of Davenport in the state of Iowa was named for Colonel George Davenport, of Rock Island, and for no other person or family by the name of Davenport, east or west, north or south, living or dead, politically, religiously or otherwise. I not only have this testimony in person from Colonel

George Davenport himself but also from Mr. A. LeClaire, the earliest proprietor of this village, and that he himself suggested the name in honor of his personal friend, Colonel Davenport, and that his influence and popularity at home and abroad, and especially in St. Louis, would contribute largely to the sale of lots and increase the popularity of the place, which was not only a compliment to Mr. George Davenport, but was a wise conclusion, financially."

Two years later this pioneer clergyman paid a visit to Davenport and told of his appointment by the Ohio conference to labor among the Sacs and Foxes in a circuit which embraced everything between the Missouri state line and St. Anthony's falls. From his log cabin home on Rock island nothing of civilization was to be seen on the Iowa shore except the small house of Antoine LeClaire. Mr. Gavit traveled his extensive circuit on horseback carrying food in his saddlebags and bivouacking at night on the prairie, seeking people to whom he could preach the scriptures. When he reached his Davenport home he preached to the soldiers at Fort Armstrong, Captain Zachary Taylor and Colonel Davenport being in his congregation. He was on friendly terms with Black Hawk and Keokuk. While the family resided here their little boy, aged four years died and was buried in the cemetery at the fort.

DAVENPORT ENTERTAINS A BISHOP.

It was in 1837 that the Episcopalians of this vicinity entertained Bishop Chase upon his first episcopal visitation. His notes have been preserved and tell the story of his coming and going with some heartfelt hopes for the spiritual health of this budding community: "July 13, 1837,—Came to that most pleasantly situated and rising village, Stephenson. Was received most kindly by good Mr. Brackett. July 14,—visited a sick man, and in the evening, preached in the school house. July 15,—again visited the sick and at 3 o'clock crossed the river Mississippi and preached in the village of Davenport, which is in the Wisconsin territory. Returned to Stephenson. July 16,—at 3 p. m., crossed the Mississippi and preached in the Wisconsin territory. Same night returned to Stephenson. Found a letter of invitation to preach at Rockingham in the W. T. July 17,—crossed over the third time the river justly called the 'Father of Waters.' Rode down its banks to R., that rapidly growing place to which I had been so kindly invited, where I preached in the afternoon. In reflecting on these three villages—Stephenson, Davenport, and Rockingham—my mind is deeply impressed with their importance and peculiar advantages. And why may not religion be among the blessings which they enjoy? When men for worldly interest flock together, as they do in these places, should not true Christians go with them to promote their eternal welfare? Let pass a few years, and all the busy, bustling first settlers of these beautiful places will be in their graves. And what will be the character and destiny of those who occupy their places if nothing more be done than now appears to form their manners and their hearts anew? July 18 —I was conveyed across the Mississippi and up to the mouth of Rock river by the exertions and kind assistance of Dr. Barrows and other gentlemen of Rockingham. The same friends also attended me for some distance on land till put on a trail leading to home, thence bearing southeast, distant sixty miles."

FIRST DEATH IN DAVENPORT.

Mr. Barrows speaks of the death of Mrs. Tannehill in 1836 as the first to occur in the village of Davenport. It is not a matter of particular importance and probably he was right, but another writer tells of a death which preceded the one given precedence by Mr. Barrows. It was the demise from typhoid fever of an Indian who bivouacked in his hooded wagon near Fifth and Perry streets while he was doing some breaking for Antoine LeClaire near where the Macaroni plant is now situated. When the kind and hospitable folks of the little settlement learned of his condition, he was taken to a log cabin near Second and Scott streets and cared for until he died. Rough boards were nailed together for a coffin and he was buried on the edge of the city, where the first burial ground thus begun was located—near Sixth and Main streets. Here in the midst of the city he rests, his grave unmarked, his name forgotten, even his existence uncertain.

A SUMMER RESORT.

The LeClaire house built in 1839 and demolished in the spring of 1910 was the scene of much of the history that Mr. Barrows wrote. In its palmy days it was the finest hotel in the Mississippi Valley and attracted guests from the south. A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes in the '40s, "The LeClaire house is a great resort for the people of St. Louis to spend three or four months in hunting and fishing. The prairie grouse which is as large as a common hen affords the finest opportunity for the exercise of the gun. Your humble contributor bagged twenty-five in one afternoon, shooting one at a time on the wing."

UNIQUE CELEBRATION.

In 1840 this little settlement of a few hundred ambitious and impulsive souls was visited by a Chicago newspaper man who enjoyed himself and wrote something for his paper which was reprinted in the Sun of October 24, 1840. "We venture to say that the LeClaire house, whether we consider the outward structure or the internal finish, or even furniture, has no equal in this state, Missouri or the territories. It was named after Mr. LeClaire, a celebrated Indian trader who had done much with another trader whose name the town bears, for the growth and beauty of the place. The Iowa Sun is published here. We had but very little time to take any notes of Davenport, being attracted across the river by its splendid illumination in honor of being chosen the seat of justice for Scott county, and being compelled to leave early the next morning. But our short stay was a very pleasurable one, as we found all the youth and beauty of the place congregated at the LeClaire house at a social ball, where we found an old friend, Judge Williams, as ready to play or dance as ever, and Messrs. Parker, of Scott, Walworth, of Cedar, and Murray of Clinton, all canvassing for a seat in the legislature. We also found there Colonels Dodge and Brophy, late of the Patriot army, and one who also deserves an honorable mention, the generous and enterprising LeClaire. Between so many ladies educated with all the refinements of our eastern and southern cities it would be invidious to individualize.

But aggregately we will say of a company of some seventy-five ladies that no town of the size of Davenport in the Union can produce their superiors whether we speak of their mental or external accomplishments. And hereafter when we hear of a settler of Iowa passing by Davenport when in search of a wife, whether under the pretense of grace, beauty, intelligence or even wealth, we shall believe him acting from necessity and without honor to his own country."

It is not remarkable that the gallant newspaper man swayed by feminine "external accomplishments" should have been previously impressed by the illumination over the county seat matter, for it is a reminiscence of the oldest settlers that it was a unique demonstration. One citizen seldom praised for generosity set fire to his own hay stacks under the influence of excitement and danced round them while they expressed his pleasure over the result of the election. Another number in the impromptu program of illumination was the stacking of combustibles on a large sled which being scooted around on the sand of the river front by means of long ropes so fascinated and bewildered the citizens of Stephenson that the river was dotted with skiffs bearing the curious citizens of the sister town who came across to see not only what it was all about but also how in the world it was done.

ROYALTY VISITS THE CITY.

Mr. Barrows mentions the stay of Prince DeJoinville and his suite at the LeClaire house in 1841. When that nobleman returned to France he printed a volume of American travels which were unusual in interest. When the company were here they told of the cupidity of the hotel keeper in Galena, the Illinois metropolis, who charged up a list of extras which made the distinguished travelers feel that this section was strictly abreast with the hotels of continental Europe. One item was \$3, for the use of the hotel piano for one tune, played with indifferent success.

THE FIRST DUEL ON IOWA SOIL.

In an autobiography of Andrew W. Griffith, of Keokuk, written in 1882, and unpublished, hitherto in 1882, appeared the following account of a duel, probably the first on Iowa soil, of which he was an eye witness:

"During my stay in Davenport I witnessed the only duel ever fought in Iowa. There were two young men from Philadelphia rustivating between Rock Island and Davenport, a Mr. Charles Hegner and a Mr. Sperry. He, Sperry, was a West Pointer out rustivating. Hegner was a son of a wealthy liquor merchant of Philadelphia, had plenty of money and good clothes. There were also two other fine looking gentlemen wintering alternately between Davenport and Rock Island by the name of John Finch and a Mr. Ralston. Finch taught writing school and Ralston was a gentleman of leisure. They all met at a party at the old Rock Island House in the town of Rock Island. The difficulty grew out of Mr. Hegner's and Mr. Ralston's being engaged to dance the same set with a young lady by the name of Sophia Fisher. Mr. Ralston held the fort and Hegner challenged him to fight a duel. Ralston accepted and selected pistols at

twenty paces, the battle to be fought on Iowa soil on the bank of the father of waters one mile below what was then the town of Davenport, but now in the city, at sunrise the second morning following the challenge. Mr. Ralston selected Finch for his second and Mr. Hegner selected Sperry; Dr. Craig of Rock Island, surgeon. Jack Evans, of Davenport, and myself being anxious to see the fun, were on the ground at sunrise, found the combatants on the ground, thirsting for blood. They took their positions, when Mr. Ralston offered a compromise, but nothing but blood would satisfy Mr. Hegner. Mr. Ralston then replied: 'D——n you, I will not kill you but I will wing you.' The word was given and both fired. Hegner was shot in the right arm and Ralston was not touched. The surgeon dressed the wound, the duelists shook hands and all went up to the LeClaire House and took a drink. Then the fun commenced with the officers of the law. They got after them for fighting on Iowa soil. The combatants flew across the river. There the officers got after them for passing a challenge. Finally they run them out of the country. The truth as to the trouble between the two belligerents was that Mr. Ralston was a little better poker player than Hegner. John Finch is now living in Dallas, Illinois. Mr. Ralston is dead. The other two I have lost track of."

NEWHALL'S IMMIGRANT PICTURE.

The rush of immigration to the Black Hawk purchase described by Mr. Barrows might be illustrated by an extract from a little work called "A Glimpse of Iowa in 1846, or the Emigrant's Guide," written by J. B. Newhall, an early writer who did much to attract settlers to this state. These paragraphs are his:

"The writer of these lines having frequent occasion to traverse the great thoroughfares of Illinois and Indiana in the years of 1836 and 1837, the roads would be literally lined with the long, blue wagons of the emigrants, slowly wending their way over the broad prairies, the cattle and horsemen and dogs, and frequently men and women forming the rear of the van, often ten, twenty, thirty wagons in company. Ask them where their destination was, and they would reply, the Black Hawk Purchase. I well remember on a beautiful autumnal evening in 1836 crossing the military tract in Illinois. The last rays of the sun were gilding the tree tops and shedding their mellow tints upon the fleecy clouds, as my horse turned the sharp angle of a neighboring thicket. Here I encountered a settler camped for the night. How little do the trans-Alleghanians know of such a scene. I'll try to give them the picture, not *colour de rose*, but from life, breathing and real.

"The old lady had just built her campfire, and was busily engaged in frying prairie chickens which the unerring rifle of her boy had brought to the ground. One of the girls, was milking a brindle cow, and that tall girl yonder with swarthy arms and yellow sunbonnet is nailing the coffee mill on the side of a scrub oak which the little boy had blazed out with his hatchet. There sat the old man on a log, quietly shaving himself by a six-penny looking glass which he had tacked to a neighboring tree. And yonder old decrepit man, sitting on the low, rush-bottomed chair, is the aged grandsire of all; better that his bones be left by the wayside than that he be left among strangers. He sits quietly smok-

ing his pipe with all the serenity of a patriarch—apparently as ready to shuffle off this mortal coil that night as to sit down to his prairie chicken supper. What a picturesque group for the pencil of a painter; yet these are the scenes that we frequently witness in the far West. This is emigrating. 'Tis not going away from home. The home was there, that night, with the settlers on Camp creek, under the broad canopy of heaven, by that gurgling brook where the cattle browsed, the dogs barked, and the children quietly slumbered."

In this way Scott county was settled, and of these people Willard Barrows wrote.

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLARD BARROWS.

In the initial issue of the *Annals of Iowa* appeared as a preface and introduction to the history a memoir by the editor which will serve to introduce to present day readers this author of the days of early Iowa. The memoir reads:

"Willard Barrows, Esq., the writer of the following history, was born at Munson, Mass., in 1806. He received a thorough education in the common schools and academies of New England. In 1827 he settled in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he taught school for several years; and was married in 1832. Selecting the pursuit of engineering and surveying he engaged in a contract with the government to finish the surveys of the Choctaw Indian purchase, in the cypress swamps and cane brakes on the Yazoo and Sunflower rivers, in the region where the northwestern army and navy of the United States have lately operated. By the sudden rise of the Mississippi river which overflowed all the country except the ridges his party was cut off from all inhabitants and supplies during the winter of 1836-7, reducing them to short allowance and even to the fruit of the persimmon tree and the flesh of the opossum for food. All other animals fled except that a hawk or an owl was occasionally killed. About the 1st of March the flood so far subsided that they went by canoes to Vicksburg and Natchez, and he proceeded to Jackson, Miss., to report there to the surveyor general.

"In 1837 he was occupied in the first surveys of Iowa by the government and spent the winter on the Wapsipinicon river. And in July, 1838, he settled with his family in Rockingham, five miles below Davenport.

"In 1840 Mr. Barrows surveyed the islands of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Rock river to Quincy, Ill. In 1841-2 the public surveys being suspended he engaged in farming, and held the offices of justice of the peace, of postmaster and notary public at Rockingham, in which he continued until 1843 when he entered upon the survey of the Kickapoo country north of the Wisconsin river. There the Winnebago Indians stole the provisions of the party, and he was compelled to go to Prairie du Chien for supplies. On his return his way was obstructed by prostrate timber hurled in every direction by a terrific tornado through which with the help of indolent Indians he was able to cut a passage only two and one-half miles in two days. Forced to send his provisions up the Kickapoo by the Indians in canoes, he followed on by land till they were past the track of the whirlwind. The supplies were landed and the Indians dismissed. He then carried the provisions a half mile and concealed them. The next day, early, he took a bag of flour and a little pork on a single

pack-horse and hastened to relieve his men as fast as he could through the wilderness over the 'Sugar Loaves of Wisconsin' as the region is called where Col. Atkinson, in 1832, in pursuit of Black Hawk and his Indian warriors was obliged to leave his wagons and baggage with the loss of many horses. On the fourth day he came upon one starving man of his party, and after refreshing him he pressed on to the camp where the rest, neglecting to rescue themselves when they were able, and supposing him to be murdered by the Indians were sunken in despair. Cheered by his arrival and strengthened with food, they all started for the depot of provisions on the Kickapoo, and reached the place to find them all stolen again by the Indians. The only means of saving their lives, then, was to ascend the Kickapoo to a ford and thence go to Prairie du Chien. On the third day after they reached a settlement where they stayed a week and recruited, and when arrived at Prairie du Chien they found many articles of their clothing in the liquor shops that the Root Indians had stolen and sold. Their horses had previously been scattered during the tornado, so that the party had been compelled to eat their two dogs, at the camp, making soup of the bones and nettles, and boiling part of their harness for food instead of horse flesh.

"Afterward Mr. Barrows traversed northern Iowa, then in possession of the Indian tribes with a view to a knowledge of the region. He visited the mission school then at Fort Atkinson, where he got a passport over that section of the country from Rev. Mr. Lowrey, then in charge of the mission.

"*'Barrows' New Map of Iowa, with Notes,*' was published in 1854 by Doolittle & Munson, Cincinnati, and it was considered of so much importance that the legislature of Iowa ordered copies of it for the members of both houses and also for the state officers. This work together with letters published in the Davenport Democrat from California whither he went in 1850 by the overland route, enduring almost incredible hardships and returning by Mexico and Cuba, and also some communications for the press of a scientific character constitute along with the history that here follows the chief literary productions of Mr. Barrows, all descriptive of new parts of our country.

"At intervals Mr. Barrows has turned his attention to land business with success. His suburban residence and grounds are conspicuous to every person passing in the cars southwest of Davenport where he enjoys the fruits of his past activity and enterprise.

"In person, as is indicated by his portrait in this number, Mr. Barrows is full and portly. In manners he is courteous and genial. As a Christian, 'the highest style of man,' he is charitable and discreet. And, to use the words of the author of *'Davenport, Past and Present'* to which the reader is referred for fuller particulars and from which these are drawn, 'may many years yet be his portion, as happy and pleasant as his early life has been laborious and active.'"



WILLARD BARROWS

BARROW'S HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

In compliance with a formal request of the curators of the State Historical society I have undertaken the task of writing a full history of Scott county, Iowa, or more particularly facts and incidents connected with its early history. A residence of twenty-five years in this county has given me an opportunity for observation and a knowledge of the proper sources from which to obtain information.

Much care has been taken to gather information from the early settlers of the county, and a hearty response has come up from some parts. In many instances difference of opinion has arisen as to dates and circumstances. In such cases I have generally taken the decision of the majority.

It might be supposed that our existence as a county is so brief, not twenty-eight years, that the incidents connected with its settlement and growth would be fresh in the minds of all. Such may be the case with much of our history, while some important facts are lost. The early settler seldom finds time, if he has the ability to record passing events, save in the memory. The unparalleled rapidity with which the west has marched forward to greatness and power is a sufficient excuse for the pioneer historian, when he fails through want of facts, to give a full and perfect account of his first struggles. The early emigrant to a new country finds that all his time and energies are required to provide even for the necessities of life; the rude cabin must be raised, for a temporary abode at least, the virgin soil must be broken up and fenced, and numberless little requisites for the comfort of himself or family crowd upon his attention, so that the new beginner is most emphatically his own "hewer of wood and drawer of water."

In collecting the material for this work the author has often been doubly repaid for his labor in the pleasant meetings he has had with many an "old settler," from whom the whirl and bustle of life has separated him for years. Such reunions are sweet and profitable, and these hardy sons of toil, meeting after many years of separation like old soldiers retire to some shady nook, there recount the scenes through which they have passed and "fight their battles o'er again." Although the trials and hardships of the pioneers of Scott county may not compare with the early settlement of Kentucky, Ohio, or some other western states, yet there are many incidents connected with its early history that are worthy of record and should be gathered before they pass beyond our reach.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The county of Scott, being situated on the Mississippi river and having a water front of some thirty-five miles upon its south and eastern boundary, has many natural advantages not found in more inland counties. Upon the north it is bounded by the Wau-bessa-pinnecon Se-po, which in the Indian language signifies "the place of white potatoes." The name is derived from the two Indian words "Waubessa," white or swan-like, and "Pinneac," a potato, Sepo being the Indian name for river. The river was probably so named from the fact of great quantities of the wild artichoke being found in that region.

This stream is some ten or twelve rods wide with a swift, clear current and its banks generally skirted with timber. Its bottom lands are from a half to a mile or two wide and are subject to annual overflow, affording great pasturage for stock, not being in general dry enough for cultivation. The western boundary of the county is upon rich, rolling prairie extending along the fifth principal meridian, separating it from the counties of Cedar and Muscatine.

There is much in the early history of this country to interest and excite the antiquarian and lover of research. Long before the discovery of the Great River by Marquette and Joliet on the 17th of June, 1673, tradition tells us that the spot of ground now occupied by the city of Davenport was a large and populous Indian village. There can be but little doubt from the history of those early pioneers that it was here that they first landed in their voyage down the Mississippi after they entered it from the mouth of the Wisconsin on the 17th of June.

The first landing made by them on record was on the 21st, four days after they entered the Mississippi, and was upon the western bank, where say they: "We discovered footprints of some fellow mortals, and a little path (trail) leading into a pleasant meadow." Following the trail a short distance, they heard the savages talking, and "making their presence known by a loud cry," they were led to the village of the "Illinies."

There could not have been sufficient time between the 17th and the 21st for the voyagers to have descended beyond this point or to have reached the lower or Des Moines rapids, which some historians claim to have been the landing place spoken of. There having been an Indian village here from time imme-

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monial, according to Indian tradition, fixes the fact most conclusively that it was at this place, Davenport, that the soil of Iowa was first pressed by the foot of a white man. The legends of the Indians are full of historic lore pertaining to this beautiful spot comprising Davenport, Rock Island and their surroundings.

Black Hawk was ever ready to tell of the traditions of his people, and often dwelt with much interest and excitement on the traditions of his fathers. He says they came from Gitche Gammee, "the big water," Lake Superior, and Indians that are yet living say that the home of their fathers was at Saukie creek that empties into Lake Superior, and that as they traveled westward they encountered foes whom they fought and conquered, and that in turn they were conquered by their enemies, and tribe fought tribe for possession of the land; until they reached the great river, the Massa-Sepo, which signifies "The Father of Rivers."

The tradition of the Saukies, who have always lived upon the prairies, is that their name means "Man of the Prairie," or prairie Indian.

They also aver that their friends, the Musquakies, which signifies "Foxes," were a sly and cunning people and united with them for strength to fight their enemies, the tribes of the Kickapoo and Illini, and that they have ever lived in peace as one tribe and one people.

These were the Indians in possession of the country when the United States assumed jurisdiction over it and of whom it was purchased.

There were many traces of the aborigines existing when the first settlers came to Iowa. Several Indian mounds or burial places of quite large dimensions were still used by wandering tribes of Indians as late as 1835 and 1836 situated on the banks of the river about two miles below this city, where was formerly the farm of the Hon. E. Cook. Indian graves have been found in excavations about this city, and relics of ancient date discovered, showing that this spot has been the home of the red man for centuries, and corroborating the testimony of Black Hawk and others as to the traditions of their fathers.

The scenery presented in ascending the Mississippi, taking in the whole view from the point of the bluff below Rockingham as far up as Hampton, on the Illinois shore, is one of unexcelled beauty and loveliness. Its islands dotting the broad expanse of waters, the scenery of the bluffs upon the Iowa side, and Rock island with old Fort Armstrong, have been admired and more sketches taken of this panoramic view by home and foreign artists than any other portion of the Mississippi valley.

Of the early history of Scott county we have a most vivid and truthful history compiled from living witnesses.

At the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, there were no settlers upon this side of the river. The purchase from the Sac (or Saukie) and Fox tribe of Indians of the soil of Scott county was made, in common with that of all the river counties on the 15th of September, 1832, upon the ground now occupied by the depot buildings of the Mississippi and Missouri R. R. Company in this city. The treaty was held by Gen. Scott.

The cholera was raging among the troops at Fort Armstrong at the time and for prudential reasons it was thought best to meet the Indians upon this side of the river.

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In this sale the Indians reserved a section, (640 acres) and presented it to Antoine LeClaire, Esq., their interpreter. This reserve was located upon the river between Harrison street and Bridge avenue, in Fulton's addition to the city of Davenport, running back over the bluff to a line due east and west, a few rods this side of Locust street. They also gave Mr. LeClaire another section of land at the head of the rapids where the city of LeClaire now stands.

The treaty of Gen. Scott with the Indians was ratified by Congress at their session in the winter of 1833. Thus did the United States come into possession of the soil of Scott county.

Of the Indians from whom it was purchased and of the tribes who had been in possession in early days we should like to give a more extended notice than we are permitted in this brief history of Scott county.

The Sacs and Foxes were provided with homes in Kansas, where they now reside. They are fast dwindling away, and but a remnant is left of the tribes of the Winnebagoes, the Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Ottawas, Menominees and other powerful bands that were in possession of all the country from the Lakes to the Missouri at the termination of the American Revolution. Where the sad remnants of any of these tribes are found, they present but a faint resemblance of their former greatness and renown or of their warlike and noble bearing. A few squalid families may be found loitering about the frontier towns, made beggars by the low and wasting vices of the white man.

But their destiny is written. The onward march of the Anglo-Saxon race tells with unerring prophecy the fate of the Red man. Already have his haunts been broken up in the quiet dells of the Rocky mountains; already have the plains of Utah drunk the blood of this ill-fated and unhappy race, and ere long his retreating footprints will be found along the shores of the Pacific hastening to the spirit land, the "Great Hereafter."

We now enter upon our history more in detail, considering each township, beginning with Buffalo.



BUFFALO PUBLIC SCHOOL



POST OFFICE, BUFFALO

CHAPTER II.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark, a native of Virginia, who had settled and made some improvements on the Illinois shore where the town of Andalusia now is, moved across the Mississippi and commenced a settlement upon the present site of the town of Buffalo, and was probably the first settler on the soil of Scott county. He had been captain of a company of mounted volunteer rangers in the Black Hawk war under Gen. Dodge. Here, in Buffalo, he made the first "claim," erected the first cabin, broke the first ground, planted the first corn and raised the first produce in the county. His nearest neighbors at this time upon the Iowa shore, then called the "Black Hawk Purchase," were at Burlington and Dubuque.

The first stock of goods ever opened in the county was at Buffalo by a Mr. Lynde, of Stephenson, now Rock Island. The first orchard planted and the first coal ever discovered and dug in this county were by Capt. Clark in 1834. The first public ferry across the Mississippi between Burlington and Dubuque was at Buffalo, and for several years "Clark's Ferry" was the only place of crossing in all this region of country. In the early part of the year 1835 he erected a public house which is still standing, a large frame building two stories high, which at that time was considered a great enterprise. He brought the lumber from Cincinnati at a cost of \$60 a thousand feet.

In 1836 Capt. Clark laid out the town of Buffalo, it being the first town regularly laid out in this county. He succeeded in building up quite a village, but there was much need of flouring and lumber mills, and in 1836 he erected, near the mouth of Duck creek, the first saw mill in the county, or in this part of Iowa; and although it was on a small scale, and quite inadequate to the wants of the settlers who began to seek homes beyond the Mississippi, yet it proved of the greatest public benefit and served the people for many years.

The ferry was established at Buffalo while Capt. Clark lived at Andalusia before he moved across the river. The first ferriage collected by him, after he had completed his flat-boat was attended by the following amusing circumstance. Late one evening a company of French traders, who were returning from the Iowa river to the trading post on Rock island, encamped on the bank of the river

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where the hotel now stands in Buffalo. They heard the report of the captain's intention to establish a ferry across the river at this point, and feeling somewhat inclined to ridicule such an enterprise, they called loudly for the ferry boat, saying that they had a drove of cattle to cross, an assertion perfectly ridiculous in itself, as nothing in the shape of cattle nearer than buffalo or elk had ever appeared upon the western banks of the Mississippi river. But the captain was not to be trifled with. He had made ready his boat. His ferry was established, and being a man of bold and most unflinching, uncompromising sternness and perseverance, he rallied his men, manned his boat with some eight men and boys and very quietly crossed over to answer the continued calls of the noisy Frenchmen. It was a very dark night, and as the oars were plied to the ponderous flatboat Capt. Clark stood at the helm steering his rude craft over the swelling waves of the Mississippi with nothing to guide him but the blaze of the campfire and noise of the company on the Iowa shore, meditating most undoubtedly in a frame of mind not the most serene. When nearing the shore the traders on discovering him, set up a most uncourteous roar of laughter, turning the whole matter off as a joke, called them fools, and told the captain they had nothing to ferry, and that he might return to the Illinois side. But Capt. Clark's anger was now raised to the highest pitch. He landed his boat and with his men marched into the camp of the insolent Frenchmen and demanded \$10.00 as a fee for ferriage. No man who knew Capt. Clark ever wanted to parley with him when his usually mild temper was aroused by insult. The party soon became satisfied that under the circumstances it was their best policy to pay up. The great difficulty now was that they had not \$10.00 in the company, but very willingly proffered two bolts of calico, which, among Indians at least, was considered legal tender. This was accepted and taken as the first ferriage ever received in Scott county. Capt. Clark and his party returned, having taught the wild traders one of the first lessons of civilization.

Capt. Clark claimed the honor of being the father of the first white child born in Scott county. This son, David H. Clark, now a resident of Polk county, in this state, was born in Buffalo, the 21st of April, 1834.

For many years the town of Buffalo attracted much attention and bid fair to become a serious rival to Stephenson, then just merging into existence. But Davenport and Rockingham were soon laid off and a ferry being established between Davenport and Stephenson by Mr. LeClaire, travel was directed to that point and the division of the country into counties left Buffalo in no enviable situation. It had been the most prosperous town in this region of country, doing a large business with the emigrants to the territory who were then beginning to settle up and down the river and along the Cedar valley, furnishing grain and provisions of all kinds to the newcomers. Capt. Clark spent much time in showing emigrants the country and assisting them in making claims, and probably did more toward the early settlement of this country than any other man that ever came into it. He died at Buffalo, October 25, 1839.

To show the prospects of Buffalo as a point of interest at that day we might relate a circumstance that occurred in reference to the value of town lots. After Davenport was laid out, Major Wm. Gordon and some others, proprietors, called on Capt. Clark and offered him an even exchange of forty or sixty lots in

Davenport for an equal number in Buffalo, but the captain declined, regarding it as a poor offer, as it probably looked to be at that time.

It will be seen by reference to the map of Scott county that it lacks a township in the southwest corner (No. 78, N., R. 1, E.) of being square. As it has always been a mystery to many, particularly to the new comer, why this township should have been set off to Muscatine county, while it so naturally belonged to Scott, I will here explain.

In the first territorial legislature which convened at Burlington, in December, 1837, an act was passed creating the boundaries of Scott county, as well as many others. Unfortunately for the well-being of many a town site and village this honorable body had too many speculators in town lots among its members. Dr. Reynolds, then living three miles above Bloomington, now Muscatine, being a member, had laid off a place called Geneva upon which all his efforts for the county seat were centered. The manner and extent in laying off the counties were of course to decide the destiny of many a town site which had been made especially for the county seat. The object of Dr. Reynolds was to press the upper line of Muscatine county up the river as far as possible so as to make Geneva central and lessen the chances of Bloomington which was an applicant for favor. The Davenport and Rockingham member, Alex W. McGregor, Esq., knew that if the Scott county line ran too far down the river, Buffalo, then a rival and by far the most populous and important town above Burlington, would stand too great a chance, so that a compromise was entered into and this township was given to Muscatine county which gives to our county its present ill-shaped appearance.

Buffalo with all her just claims was sacrificed by placing her in the lower end of the county. Dr. Reynolds' grand scheme was frustrated, for Bloomington got the county seat for Muscatine county and Davenport and Rockingham "doubled teams" on Buffalo, got the county seat and then fought for choice of location, as will be noticed under its proper head. This was the killing stroke to Buffalo. Davenport ultimately received all the benefits derived from the trickery and corruption of legislative enactments while Geneva, Montpelier, Salem, Freeport, Mouth of Pine and some half dozen more towns that were laid out along the Mississippi river from Muscatine island to Davenport "went under" carrying with them all their visionary schemes for greatness and power.

Buffalo township has more timber land than any other in the county. There are thousands of acres now covered with a growth that has arisen since the first settlement that will cut from twenty to fifty cords of wood to the acre. It is estimated that there is five times as much timber in Buffalo township as there was at the time of the first settlement in 1834, a fact showing how easily timber may be produced, if cared for, and the annual fires kept out of the woodlands.

There is another very important item to appear in the history of this township. Coal was first discovered here in 1834 and as early as 1835 and 1836 was dug and sold to steamboats at the mouth of Bowling's creek which empties into the Mississippi about half way between Buffalo and Rockingham. The first bank opened was about half a mile up this creek, and was worked to considerable extent by Dr. A. C. Donaldson who settled in 1837 near its mouth. Still higher up this creek, some three miles, Benjamin Wright and Capt. E. Murray,

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from Zanesville, Ohio, opened a bank in 1838 and furnished coal to Davenport and Rockingham for 15 cents per bushel, and from that day to this mines have been opened and worked in almost every part of the township until at the present time more than twenty-five coal mines are open and ready for work. The most extensive now in operation are near Buffalo and belong to Capt. W. L. Clark & Co., who are getting out about 1,000 bushels per day. They are preparing to lay a rail track to the river and when completed the company will be able to deliver on the bank or in barges from 2,500 to 4,000 bushels per day. Their road will accommodate many other banks now open and that will be opened along the track. The coal now obtained is far superior to that formerly dug and is said to be a better article for making steam and for other purposes, giving off more flame and igniting very readily. Experienced steamboat men who have examined this coal and used it say that 1,000 bushels of it will go further and make more steam than 1,200 bushels of the Rock river coal.

Capt. W. L. Clark, son of the original proprietor of Buffalo, is now a resident of Davenport, but holds large interests of lands and coal banks in this county. The very lands claimed by his father in 1832 soon after the Black Hawk war are still in the possession of Capt. W. L. Clark.

James M. Bowling from Virginia, now a resident of Davenport, settled in Buffalo township the 4th of July, 1835, at the mouth of Bowling's creek. He purchased the "claim" of one Orange Babbett, the quitclaim deed to which has recently been presented to the State Historical society by Mr. Bowling. This property now belongs to Capt. Leroy Dodge. Mr. Bowling commenced farming in 1835. That fall he went back to Virginia, married and returned in 1836 with his wife and two sisters. In 1837 he had the prospect of a fine crop, but the Indians who still loitered about the country were encamped upon this creek. In June there were some 500 Indians living near him and very troublesome. They set fire to the prairie and burned up the fence surrounding his corn which was at the time six inches high. The Indian horses then ate much of it and he was compelled in the heat of summer to cut timber and make rails to enclose his field again; but notwithstanding all his misfortune, he succeeded in raising a very good crop. The Indians, however, were a constant annoyance to him.

In his absence on one occasion a lot of Indians came to the house and Mrs. Bowling having the door fastened by putting a gimlet over the latch, with his sisters, remained in silence for some time until they pushed out the chinking of the cabin near the door and running in their arms pulled out the gimlet, when Mrs. Bowling and sisters braced themselves against the door and by main strength kept them at bay until weary of the effort to make an entry they left the premises. This is but one instance among many of the trials and hardships to which the first settlers were exposed and through which they passed with patience and toil.

Although Buffalo became almost extinct after her defeat and downfall, yet in 1855 it was resurveyed and mostly purchased by the Germans who settled in and around the town. It has a steam mill, three stores, an Episcopal church organized and one of Disciples or Christians. Both societies worship in the school-house. Buffalo now contains about 500 inhabitants and is one of the most beautiful town sites on the Mississippi river.

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Many of the first settlers of this township are still living at Buffalo enjoying in affluence the sure reward of their early struggles. One among the many who have retired from the more active pursuits of life and now enjoy life's comforts is Capt. Leroy Dodge, who emigrated to Iowa in 1836 from the state of New York. He was for many years a pilot on the Mississippi and then commander of steamboats. Having secured some 400 acres along the river and bluff above Buffalo, he built him a pleasant cottage on the banks of the river and turned his attention to agriculture, principally to stock raising, of which he has some noble specimens. In 1852 he represented Scott county in our state legislature. He was an unflinching democrat and loved the cause of human rights.

Among others who settled at an early day in this township were Joseph and Matthias Mounts, Elias Moore and Andrew W. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was among the most enterprising of the early settlers, having opened a large farm on the bottom land of the river. He sold it to Henry C. Morehead at an early day and removed to the prairie near where the town of Blue Grass now is, where he opened another large farm that now belongs to his heirs. He was elected in February, 1838, one of the county commissioners, it being the first election ever held for officers under the county organization. He also filled other places of responsibility and trust. Being fond of travel and adventure, he frequently took excursions into the interior of Iowa while it was yet in the possession of the Indians, seeming to forget all business cares and enjoy very much the solitude and loveliness of our western wilds. In the spring of 1850 he crossed the plains to California and returned by way of the Isthmus that fall. The following summer he again set forth for California by the overland route in company with a son and a married daughter whose husband was in California. His health had been for years somewhat impaired and his constitution broken. On Green river, in the great basin of the Rocky mountains he sickened and died, and his bones are left to moulder in the cheerless desert with no lasting monument to point the weary pilgrim to his lonely grave.

CHAPTER III.

ROCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

In ascending the river from Buffalo, we next enter upon Rockingham township, the settlement of which began simultaneously with that of LeClaire, Princeton and the Groves. This township comprising the bluffs of the Mississippi is somewhat broken, and was formerly covered with heavy timber. The bottom lands that are above overflow are excellent farming lands. The settlement was begun at Rockingham in the fall of 1835. Col. John Sullivan, of Zanesville, O., James and Adrian H. Davenport, Henry W. Higgins and others, purchased the claim that had been made upon the present site of Rockingham which is directly opposite the mouth of Rock river.

Like many other places selected in those days for town sites, Rockingham "possessed many advantages," the most prominent of which was that it would command the trade of Rock river which at that time was supposed to be navigable. It was laid off into lots in the spring of 1836. Its location upon the banks of the Mississippi with Rock river on the opposite side was well drawn and lithograph maps made and circulated in eastern cities and presented a picture of much beauty. For a while it was a place of considerable importance. Emigrants unacquainted with the annual overflow of the Mississippi were deceived. To the eye in low water, all was beautiful and many a settler felt happy in finding so delightful a home in the west. But with the rise of the river, its vast sloughs were filled and the embryo city became an island. All communication with the bluff was cut off by a slough running back of the town near the bluffs so deep, it is said, that keelboats had often navigated it with heavy loads. The first overflow was considered an "uncommon occurrence." The second a thing that might "never happen again," and unknown "to the oldest inhabitants."

In March, 1834, Adrian H. Davenport made a claim on Credit island. This island containing nearly 400 acres belongs to Scott county, it being on the Iowa side of the channel of the Mississippi, and lies just above the mouth of Rock river and a little above the town of Rockingham. The early French traders had a trading post on this island and credit was here first given to the Indians, hence the name "Credit island" was given to it. Soon after the settlement of Mr. Davenport upon this island he was joined by his father, Marmaduke Davenport,

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who had been Indian agent at Rock island. This island was purchased from the government by Mr. Davenport and is now owned by Mr. J. H. Jenny of this city. On the 14th of August, 1834, Mr. Davenport had a son born which was the second white male child born in the county, unless one of Levi Chamberlain's of Pleasant Valley be the second. This child of Mr. Davenport's died while young. The Davenports in the selection and location of Rockingham became proprietors and were dry goods and grocery merchants for many years.

In 1850, A. H. Davenport and his father removed to LeClaire where his father died in 1852, much respected for his many social and Christian virtues. Adrian H., his son, while living at Rockingham in 1838 received the appointment from Gov. Lucas of sheriff of Scott and Clinton counties, Clinton being attached to Scott for judicial purposes. The office he retained for twelve years and filled it with great fidelity and acceptance to the people. He was ever a democrat, a man of untiring energy of character and of moral worth. By his removal to LeClaire in 1850 he not only secured to himself an ample fortune, but probably did more for the building up of that beautiful and enterprising city than any other man in it. He was in 1860 mayor of the city of LeClaire and will be more immediately identified when we come to speak of this part of our county.

James Davenport, his uncle, and the one more particularly interested in the laying out of the town of Rockingham, removed from that place in 1848 to Shullsburgh, Wisconsin, about fourteen miles from Galena where he has been largely engaged in mining. Not only has he been successful in his new employment and secured to himself ample stores of this world's goods, but has made himself useful in trying to arrest the progress of intemperance among the miners; employing none but sober and industrious men and by precept and example teaching with humility the pure principles of Christianity before which irreligion and vice have very much diminished.

The 1st of August, 1836, Col. Sullivan returned from Zanesville with his family and some emigrants for settlement. The town on the 1st of May of this year contained two log cabins, one being occupied by A. H. Davenport and his family and the other by Mr. Foster. Mr. Sullivan brought with him a small stock of goods and removing his store from Stephenson where he had been trading for a year, he erected a small building and soon opened a dry goods and grocery store. In the fall and winter of 1836 Rockingham contained some thirteen houses and about 100 inhabitants, among whom were Col. Sullivan and family, the Davenport families, Millington and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman and brothers, William Lingo, Messrs. Mountain and Cale, John Willis, S. S. Brown, Henry C. Morehead, David Sullivan, Ethel and J. M. Camp, William White, William Dutro, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harold, Richard Harrison, James B. McCoy and E. H. Shepherd. Dr. E. S. Barrows located here in the fall of 1836. He was the first practicing physician located on the Iowa side of the river between Burlington and Dubuque. For many years his practice extended over a large extent of country, embracing Clinton, Cedar and Muscatine counties. In 1843 he removed to Davenport and continued his practice, until a few years since he retired to enjoy in quiet the fruits of his early labor. He has ever stood at the head of his profession and has been president of the "Iowa State Medical society."

Of the early settlers of Rockingham many are still inhabitants of Scott county. Some have died and many settled in other portions of the state. We should like to speak more in detail of the early trials and difficulties through which they passed; of their joys and sorrows, of disappointed hopes; and be allowed to follow each in his fortunes since the days of old Rockingham, but the limit of this work will not allow. There is, however, one truthful remark that may be written. No village of the "far west" at that day could boast of a better class of citizens or those of whom she could be more proud than Rockingham, both on account of their high toned moral character, their social and friendly qualities and for their kind and liberal attentions to the sick and to the stranger. Many a wanderer from the home circle has been made to know this, when, laid upon a sick bed in a far western village, he has found the kindly tones and skillful hands of woman, in his sick room, and had at the same time substantial proof that he was not forgotten by the "sterner sex."

A large hotel was erected by the proprietors in 1836 and kept for several years by H. W. Higgins and was one of the best public houses west of the Mississippi river. It is still standing, and is occupied by W. D. Westlake, Esq. Capt. John Coleman still lives in this fallen city, the last of the first settlers. In the spring of 1837 two more dry goods stores were opened, one by the Davenports and one by John S. Sheller & Co.

During the years of 1835, 1836 and 1837 a few settlers made claims back from the river, along under the bluffs and on the edge of the prairie. Among these were David Sullivan, in 1835, immediately back of Rockingham under the bluff. His farm extended to the bottom lands. Rufus Ricker also settled the same year and Rev. Enoch Mead in the winter of 1837. The Hon. James Grant opened a large farm in 1838 upon the edge of the prairie at a little grove called at the time "Pica-yune grove." He enclosed 320 acres, much of which he put under cultivation. He introduced the first blooded stock into the county, if not into the state, and did much for the agricultural interests of the county at that early day. The stock introduced by Judge Grant at that time has been of immense value to our county, the fruits of which may be seen in the herds of many of our best farmers.

Among those who settled on the bluffs and on the edge of the prairie were Lewis Ringlesby, Esq., E. W. H. Winfield, John Wilson, more particularly known as "Wildcat Wilson," from having often, as he said, "whipt his weight in wild cats," and John Friday who broke the first ground upon the bluffs, seven acres for himself and four for Mr. Winfield.

Flour in the winter of 1836 was from \$16 to \$20 per barrel; corn meal, \$1.75 per bushel, and no meat of any kind for sale at any price, except deer, wild turkey and other wild game, of which there was plenty at that day in the timber lands of the bluff.

John W. Brown, Wm. VanTuyl and John Burnsides also made claims or purchased them on Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah-Sepo, or Black Hawk creek, just above Rockingham in 1836. John Wilson obtained that fall two bushels of seed wheat from John Dunn, who had settled in Allen's Grove which seed he had brought from Ohio. Mr. Winfield sowed the wheat that fall and cut the crop the following year with a sickle. Such were the beginnings in agriculture by the settlers of 1836.

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At this early day business of all kinds was dull and the inhabitants sought pleasure and pastime in hunting and fishing. Enormous specimens of the finny tribe were taken, and to the newcomer were objects of surprise and curiosity. Catfish were taken weighing from 150 to 175 pounds. I caught a species of the pike called the muskelunge in Sugar creek which empties into Cedar river in June, 1837, that weighed $35\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The same summer E. W. H. Winfield caught a catfish in the Mississippi at Rockingham that weighed 175 pounds. Having hauled it up in front of the hotel it was soon surrounded with spectators. A little daughter of H. W. Higgins having caught a sight of the monster fish through the crowd, as it lay floundering on the ground, and not knowing exactly what it was, or the exact cause of the excitement, started off upon the run, exclaiming, "There, now, if I don't go and tell my Pa. They have killed our old sow." The river and the forest furnished ample sport as well as food for the early settler. Venison was often purchased for 2 or 3 cents per pound. Wild turkeys for 25 to 50 cents, and prairie chickens were so plentiful that they were generally given away by the sportsmen.

In the summer of 1837 a steam saw and flouring mill was erected by Capt. Sullivan, it being the first of the kind built in Scott county, or upon this side of the Mississippi between Burlington and Dubuque. A Methodist church was organized in 1836 and in the fall of 1837 Rev. Enoch Mead gathered a small church of the Presbyterian order. In 1840, the Rev. Zachariah Goldsmith, an Episcopalian, organized a church. 'All congregations worshipped by turns in a small church building, erected by common subscription. It was also used as a school house. In 1838 Rockingham contained forty-five houses including stores and workshops, and in 1839 there were four dry goods and three grocery stores, beside a drug store and some whiskey shops. Mechanics of nearly all trades had settled there, but the financial state of things at that date was so low that but little was done in the way of trade.

Scott county was organized and named after Gen. Winfield Scott, at the session of the legislature of Wisconsin territory which met at Burlington in December, 1837. The same act provided for holding an election for the county seat on the third Monday of February, 1838. Rockingham and Davenport being the only points to be voted for, the polls were to be opened at the Rockingham house in Rockingham and the Davenport hotel in Davenport, and at the house of E. Parkhurst, in the town of Parkhurst, now LeClaire. This same legislative act also provided for an election to be held two weeks after the county seat election for choice of county officers, at which last election Rockingham elected her candidates. The commissioners were B. F. Pike, Alfred Carter and A. W. Campbell, with E. Cook for county clerk.

The great importance of the county seat election is apparent. The fortunate town in the election was to become important from having the seat of justice. Great preparations were made for a spirited contest. The matter had been before the legislature and an attempt was made to locate it by that body, but a scheme of bribery and corruption among some of its members was brought to light and an act then passed to leave it to the people. The leading men in the contest upon the Rockingham side were Col. Sullivan, the Messrs. Davenport, Dr. E. S. Barrows, G. B. Sargent, J. S. Shiller, J. C. Higginson, W. Barrows, H. W. Hig-

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gins, Wm. VanTuyl, O. G. McLain, Fitzpatrick, Phipps, Shepherd and others, besides many that were non-residents of the town who lent their influence and time upon the occasion. Davenport had her LeClaire, Col. Davenport and sons, Judge Mitchell, James McIntosh and brother, D. C. Eldridge, John Owens and a host of others, men of means, talent and influence.

Rockingham in this first election, if conducted on fair principles, had no cause to fear the result. She had no need of resorting to unfair means to gain the election. The southern part of the county at that time was the most densely populated. She could poll more votes than Davenport, beside which the LeClaire township at the head of the rapids took sides with Rockingham, expecting at some future time to effect an alteration in the county lines on the north so as to make LeClaire more central and of course it was policy to vote for the most southern point in the election.

The returns of the election were to be made to Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, we then belonging to that territory. The act specified that the place having the largest number of votes should be declared the county seat, and that it should be the duty of the governor upon such return being made to issue his proclamation accordingly. Davenport, well knowing her weakness and want of "material aid," entered into a contract with a man by the name of Bellows from Dubuque to furnish voters at so much per head, board, whiskey and lodging to be furnished by the party requiring service.

The day of election came and with it came also the importation of voters by the "Bellows express." They were from Dubuque and Snake Diggings, eleven sleigh loads of the most wretched looking rowdies and vagabonds that had ever appeared in the streets of Davenport. They were the dregs of the mining district of that early day; filled with impudence and profanity, soaked in whiskey and done up in rags. Illinois contributed largely by vote for Davenport. There was no use in challenging such a crowd of corruption, for they hardly knew the meaning of the word perjury, so they were permitted to vote, unmolested. Rockingham at this election, whatever she may have done afterwards, observed a strict, honest and impartial method of voting. There was no necessity for a resort to intrigue. She knew her strength and had it within herself. The election being over, the Dubuque delegation of miners returned home having drunk ten barrels of whiskey and cost the contracting parties over \$3,000 in cash!

Davenport polled a majority of votes. The rejoicing was most enthusiastic. Bonfires and illuminations were exhibited and the result was considered a great and final triumph. But while these rejoicings were going on in Davenport, Dr. E. S. Barrows and John C. Higginson were on their way to Mineral Point, Wis., to see Gov. Dodge with documents sufficient to prove the frauds that had been perpetrated at Davenport. Upon this exposure the governor refused to issue his certificate of election.

Thus things remained until the legislature met in June at Burlington, at which time they passed an act for another election for the county seat between Davenport and Rockingham to be held in the following August. This act more particularly defined the manner in which the election should be carried on and voters were required to have a residence of sixty days. The returns of this election were to be made by County Commissioners' Clerk E. Cook, Esq. to the sheriff of Du-

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buque county, and he was to count the votes in the presence of the county commissioners of that county. The place having the greatest number of votes was to be entered upon the books of the commissioners and such place to become the seat of justice.

At this election Rockingham feeling rather sore under the treatment of the last election, laid aside all conscientious scruples in relation to the whole matter, and chose to fight the enemy in their own way, well knowing that act by its wording did not require legal votes. The campaign opened with vigor. The note of preparation was sounded and contending parties summoned to the field. The county was canvassed and the unstable and wavering were brought into the ranks on one or the other side. Building lots were proffered and accepted for influence and for votes in both places. Col. Sullivan employed many extra hands around his mill, just about that time. The struggle was harder than before and the corruption much greater, though carried on in a different manner. The day of election came. The officers appointed to attend the polls were either not sworn at all or sworn illegally, so that in case of defeat a plea might be set up for a new election. The ballot box was stuffed. Illegal voting in various ways was permitted. Non-residents of Scott county swore that they were "old settlers," while the poll books and ballot box showed a list of names that no human tongue was ever found to answer to.

A great mystery seemed to hang over the Rockingham polls. They had been watched by the Davenport party, and yet when the ballot box was emptied of its contents, it showed most astonishing results. The committee sent down from Davenport to watch the polls could never explain where all the votes came from. The names in the box and on the poll books agreed, but the great difficulty seemed to be, that the settlement did not warrant such a tremendous vote. This, however, was afterwards explained as being in strict conformity with the oath taken by some of the judges or clerks of the election which was that they should "to the best of their ability see that votes enough were polled to elect Rockingham the county seat."

The election being over, the returns were made to the sheriff of Dubuque county and counted in the presence of the commissioners as provided in the act, when a majority was found for Rockingham. The commissioners, for some cause, failed to make the entry upon their records as required by the act, but during the week took the liberty of "purging the polls," throwing out a sufficient number of votes to give Davenport the majority by two votes. One of the votes thus thrown out was that of John W. Brown, who settled on Black Hawk creek in 1835 and was still living there.

By this proceeding Davenport was declared the county seat. Whereupon the Rockingham party made application to the supreme court for a mandamus directed to the county commissioners of Dubuque county, requiring them to make the proper entry upon their records of the election in Scott county in accordance with the act of the legislature.

On the final hearing of the case the court decided that they had no original jurisdiction over the case, but at the request of the parties the case having been fully argued upon its merits, the court examined the whole question and gave an opinion, the effect of which was that Rockingham was the county seat.

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The legislature being then in session at Burlington passed an act for another election. At this election there were two other points added to Davenport and Rockingham as aspirants for the county seat. One was "the geographical center," now Sloperville, and the other was a quarter section of land at the mouth of Duck creek called "Winfield." Before the election the geographical center was dropped. Davenport and Rockingham then commenced offering town lots and money for the use of the county in case the county seat should be located upon their ground. Thousands of dollars and donations of lots and lands were made and bonds given to secure it to the county in case of the selection of the point desired by either party. But at length Rockingham withdrew her claims upon condition that Davenport would build, free of expense to the county, a courthouse and jail similar to those in Rock Island, which she entered into bonds to do and the election was left for decision between Davenport and the "Duck creek corn field," as it was called.

The commissioners elected by the Rockingham party issued an order for a contract to build a jail in Rockingham, as will be seen by the following notice published in the Iowa Sun of May 12, 1840:

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the board of commissioners of Scott county for building a jail in the town of Rockingham until the first day of July next, on which day the proposals will be opened and the contract let.

A plan and specifications may be seen by calling on John H. Sullivan, Esq., commissioner to superintend the erection.

Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for erecting a jail in Scott county" and directed to "John H. Sullivan, Esq., commissioner to superintend the erection of a jail in Rockingham."

By order of the board of commissioners of Scott county, Rockingham, May 12, 1840.

EBENEZER COOK, *Clark*.

Davenport gained the election, built the public buildings free of all cost to the county, according to her contract, and thus terminated one of the most exciting questions that had ever disturbed the quiet of our peaceful community.

The battle was long and spirited. The contending parties withdrew from the bloodless field with happy triumph, each having outgeneraled the other, and found that even when a victory was won, the laurels are not always sure. A peace treaty was held at the Rockingham hotel in the winter of 1840, where the most prominent actors in the past scenes met as mutual friends and buried the hatchet forever, ratifying the treaty, as it was called, by a grand ball, where more than forty couples mingled in the dance and seemed to forget at once all the strife and bickerings of the past, and seal their friendship anew with earnest and willing hearts.

During the whole of this controversy, singular as it may appear, the utmost good feeling and gentlemanly conduct prevailed. No personal feuds grew out of it, and to this day it is often the source of much merriment among the old settlers; and is looked upon only as the freaks and follies of a frontier life.

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Rockingham was settled by a class of people noted for their social and friendly virtues. Nowhere in the west was there a more open-hearted and generous people. In sickness, of which there was much at an early day, all had sympathy and attention and the most cordial good feeling prevailed throughout the whole community. They were united in every good work and enterprise and always ready to kindly act.

A ferry was established across the Mississippi river in the spring of 1837 connecting with the State road up the south side of Rock river, which brought much travel on that route.

In 1845 the town began to decline. Many of the inhabitants left and settled in other parts of the country, some in the city of Davenport. At present Rockingham is a deserted village, having but three or four families left in it, the buildings having been moved into the country for farm houses or to Davenport for dwellings.



ALONG THE DRIVEWAY IN FEBERVARY PARK

CHAPTER IV.

DAVENPORT TOWNSHIP.

This township like Rockingham has bluff lands that are somewhat broken near the river until we reach a point three miles above the city of Davenport where it opens out into a beautiful prairie called Pleasant Valley. The bluff or timber line between the river and prairie is from one to two miles wide, and was formerly well wooded.

By the "bluffs" of the Mississippi river we do not mean here that they are an abrupt or perpendicular ascent, but a gentle rise from the river or bottom lands, not so steep but roads may be constructed up almost any part of them. The general elevation of these bluffs or high lands is about 100 feet above the waters of the Mississippi, and in many places of very gentle ascent and covered with cultivated fields and gardens to their tops.

But Davenport township differs from all others upon the river in the beautiful, rolling prairies immediately back from the river after passing the bluffs. These prairies are not broken, as is common with those that approach so near the river, but are susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Back of the city of Davenport the slope from the top of the bluff to Duck creek, covered as it is with gardens and fields, is one of uncommon beauty and richness, and the farms that now cover the prairie for seven or eight miles back cannot be excelled in any country.

Duck creek, which passes through the whole length of this township, rises in Blue Grass, some ten miles west of Davenport, and running east empties into the Mississippi, five miles above the city, its course being up stream, parallel with the Mississippi and only one or two miles distant from it. It affords an ample supply of water for stock, and is never dry in summer, being fed by numerous springs along its course. Its Indian name is Si-ka-ma-que Sepo, or Gar creek, instead of Duck creek.

But before entering in detail upon the settlement of this township, there is much to interest and engage the attention of those who may desire a knowledge of its more remote history which although but little known is interesting and important. As has already been observed the locality of Davenport and its surroundings have been the camping ground of the Indian from time immemorial. Marquette and Joliet the first discoverers of the country, 189 years ago, found

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the tribes of the Illini here (See Discoveries and Explorations of Mississippi River, by Shea, vol. 1, page 30; also Annals of the West, p. 31). There were three villages or towns; the main one at which they landed was called "Pewaria" where we suppose Davenport now stands, as it is laid down upon Marquette's original map on the west side of the "River Conception," as he named the Mississippi. This map is a fac-simile of the autograph one by Father Marquette, at the time of his voyage down the river in June, 1673, and was taken from the original, preserved at St. Mary's college, Montreal, (See Explorations of the Mississippi River, by Shea, p. 280.)

Of the tribes found here by Father Marquette, and among whom he established a mission, little is known, except his first account of them, as they have become extinct. The tribes of the "Illini" aboriginal, (Hall's Sketches of the West, vol. 1, part ii, p. 142) seem to have been very numerous at that time, being scattered over the vast country lying between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, for we find that Marquette in his second voyage here to found the Mission (Shea, vol. 1, p. 53) was accompanied part of the way by some "Illinois and Pottawattamies," "and we find them settled at that day upon the Illinois river at Peoria and LaSalle's trading post, and also on the Kankakee, and as low down on the Mississippi river as Cape Girardeau. They seemed to be less warlike than the Iroquois and the Wyandots, and roamed at pleasure unmolested over all lands and among all tribes.

The Sacs and Foxes came from the northern lakes, but at what date it is difficult to ascertain. The Foxes were originally called Outagamies, Schoolcraft, (vol. vi, p. 193). From what tribe they descended is not known. About the seventeenth century we find them with the Iroquois committing depredations upon the whites among the great lakes of the north.

"It has been inferred," says Schoolcraft, (vol. vi, p. 193) "from their language that they belonged to the Algonquin tribes, but at an early day were ejected from and forsaken by them." We find them in 1712 with the Iroquois making an attempt to destroy Detroit; being routed, they retired to a peninsula in Lake St. Claire where they were attacked by the French and Indians and driven out of the country. We next find them on Fox river at Green bay. Their character seems to be perfidious. They were a constant annoyance to the trapper and the trader, ever creating difficulty and disturbance among the other tribes. "Having been defeated at the battle of 'Butte des Mortes,' or 'Hill of the Dead,' with great slaughter the remnants of the tribe fled to the banks of the Wisconsin." (Schoolcraft, vol. vi, p. 191.) We have no further notice of them until their settlement upon the Mississippi and its tributaries.

"The Sacs and Foxes took possession of the lands belonging to the Iowas, (Annals of the West, p. 713) whom they partly subjugated." "The Foxes had their principal village on the west side of the Mississippi at Davenport." "A small Sauk village was on the west side of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Des Moines river." This was between 1785 and 1800. The Sauks were the original occupants of Saginaw on Lake Michigan, and were allies of the Foxes in 1712, in an attempt to drive the French out of Michigan.

Thus far in our history are we able to trace the immediate occupants of our soil prior to possession by the United States. The early French traders found

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a village of Foxes at Dubuque with the chief "Piea-Maskie," and another at the mouth of the Wabesse-pinecon river, a Sauk village, with "No-No" as chief. But a still larger village of Foxes was where the city of Rock Island now stands, called "Wa-pello's village," while the main Sauk village, "Black Hawk's town," was on Rock river between Camden and Rock Island. The traffic with the Indians was carried on by the Canadian French in Mackinaw boats. There were no established trading posts. The constant wars among the tribes continued to diminish their numbers. The Sioux, the Chippewas, the Winnebagoes and the Menomenies were the bitter enemies of the Sauks and Foxes. They were ever lurking upon each other's trail, and never letting slip an opportunity of gathering a few scalps in revenge for some fancied wrong.

In the spring of 1828 the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien by request of the Sioux, Winnebagoes and Menomenies, then allied in their petty wars, sent an invitation to the chiefs and braves of the Fox village at Dubuque to meet their enemies in council and forever bury the tomahawk, and settle all differences existing between the several tribes. The Sacs and Foxes were becoming reduced in numbers. Their faithless, perfidious and treacherous course of life among all the nations through which they had traveled, from the great lakes of the north to the valley of the Mississippi had followed them. Their warriors had been slain, and they felt their strength fading away. They were willing now to live on terms of peace with their neighbors and very readily accepted the invitation. Piea-Maskie was their chief. Not suspecting the treachery of their enemies, all the principal chiefs and braves of their band left their village at Dubuque, for the treaty at Prairie du Chien.

The Sioux and Winnebagoes had deceived their agent and only laid a plot to draw the Foxes from their village for the purpose of entrapping them. They therefore sent spies down the river, just before the appointed time for the treaty, to watch the movements of the unsuspecting Foxes. On the second night after leaving Dubuque the party made an encampment a little below the mouth of the Wisconsin river on the eastern shore and while cooking their evening meal and smoking around their campfires without the least suspicion of danger, they were fired upon by more than 100 of their enemies; a war party that had been sent down for that purpose. But two of the whole number escaped. In the general massacre that followed these jumped into the river and swam to the western shore, carrying the sad news of the murder to their village. This produced consternation and alarm. Such treachery, even in Indian warfare, was startling. The chiefs and brave men had been slaughtered without mercy and an attack upon their village might be expected. Their leaders were dead, and dismay and confusion reigned throughout the camp.

The surviving warriors were assembled in council to select another chief. A half-breed of Scotch descent of much daring and bravery named Morgan was elected and named Ma-que-pra-um. A war party was soon formed under their new leader to march on the faithless Sioux and avenge the death of their chief and brave men. The preparations were soon completed. The plot was laid. All was ready. The council fire was again lighted and the warrior band, headed by their new chief sat around in sullen silence, painted and hung in all the paraphernalia of an Indian warrior. The wail and lamentation for the dead were changed

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to the deep, piercing yell of the savage. All the dark hatred of the Indian nature was depicted on the countenances of this revengeful group, and there went up a shout, the war cry of their tribe, such as the rugged cliffs and hills of Dubuque had never heard before or since. With blackened faces, chanting the death song, they entered their canoes and started on their mission of blood.

Arriving in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, from the opposite bluffs the spies of the party discovered the encampment of the foe, almost directly under the guns of the fort. The setting sun was just gilding the walls of Fort Crawford and the sentinel on its ramparts had just been roused from his listlessness by the beat of the "tattoo;" the Indians lay indolently in their camp, little dreaming of the fate that awaited them. On seeing the position of the enemy the plan of attack was soon formed. The Foxes lay in ambush until the darkness of the night should shield them from observation. A sufficient number was left with the canoes with instructions to be a short distance below the fort. The warriors then stripped themselves of every incumbrance but the girdle containing the tomahawk and scalping knife, and went up the river some little distance, when, about midnight, they swam the Mississippi and stealthily crawled down upon the encampment.

All was darkness and silence! No sentinel watched the doomed camp! The smouldering fire of the first wigwam they reached revealed to them, as they threw aside the curtained door an Indian smoking his pipe in meditative silence. The leader chief seized him and without noise carried him outside the lodge and slew him without alarming the camp. The work of death went on from lodge to lodge in stillness and silence until the knife and hatchet had done their bloody work, severing not only the scalp but many of the heads of their chieftains.

The work was done and with one loud, wild whoop of satisfaction and revenge the fort was awakened, the sentry sent forth his note of alarm, while the assailants took to the canoes belonging to the enemy, rejoined the party, and with a yell of triumph were far down the Mississippi before the officers of the fort were in readiness to march. With the trophies of victory they soon reached their village, dancing the "scalp dance." Packing up their valuables the whole tribe deserted their town at Dubuque, descending the river and settled where the city of Davenport now stands.

This massacre took place within the memory of some now living here who related these facts to the author, and they still have a most vivid recollection of seeing the returning band as they came down past Rock Island with their canoes lashed side by side, the heads and scalps of their slaughtered enemies set upon poles still reeking with the blood of their victims. They landed amid the most deafening shouts of savage triumph and celebrated their victory with the Sacs, singing their war songs and exhibiting with savage ferocity the clotted scalps and ghastly faces of the treacherous Sioux, Winnebagoes and Menomenies, of whom they had killed seventeen of their best chiefs and warriors, besides other men, women and children of the tribe. From that event until the removal of the Sacs and Foxes this village was called "Morgan," after their chieftain.

This brief sketch of the history of our immediate vicinity before the dawn of civilization must suffice. The Indian who possessed the soil was here in his own right by whatever means he possessed it. The early missionaries had taught him

the first principles of Christianity. He believed in the Great Spirit. He worshipped no idols, nor bowed to any superior but the great "Manito." They had their seers and prophets, and believed in a tutelar spirit. They made no sacrifice of human life to appease the wrath of an offended deity. They observed their fasts and holy days with blackened faces and with midnight lamentations. They believed in a future of rewards but not of punishments, and were ever ready and proud to sing the death song even at the stake, that they might enter the elysian fields of the good hunting ground. They never blasphemed. There is no word in their language by which to express it.

The Indian's home is wherever the finger of destiny points; yet his sympathies often cluster deeply around the place of his nativity and the scenes of his earlier life. Thus was it with them when they came to leave their home upon As-sin-ne-Mee-ness, (Rock island) and the As-sin-ne-Se-po, (Rock river). In all their wanderings from the great lakes on the north to the Ohio river on the south and the Mississippi on the west they had never found a home like this. The bluffs and the islands furnished them animals for the chase, while the clear waters of the As-sin-ne-Se-po gave them the finest fish. The fields yielded them an abundance of the maize, the potato, beans, melons and pumpkins, and they were as happy as the roving spirit of their nature would allow, when in the spring of 1814 the white man came and with the din of preparation for work, the solitude was broken and the first sounds of civilization broke upon their ears.

Attempts were made at that time to plant forts along the Upper Mississippi. (Annals of the West, p. 743.) The only means of transportation was by armed boats. Maj. Zachary Taylor, (president of the United States in 1850) was in command of one of these boats. He left Cap au Gris (Cap au Grey) in August of this year with 334 men for the Indian towns at Rock island with instructions to destroy their villages and cornfields. (Annals, p. 744.) The Indians were located on both sides of the river "above and below the rapids." But in this attempt he was frustrated by the Indians receiving aid from neighboring tribes and some British allies then at Prairie du Chien. The battle was severe and lasted some three hours, commencing on the rapids above at Campbell's island (p. 745).

In May, 1816, the Eighth regiment and a company of riflemen in command of Col. Lawrence came up the river in boats and landed at the mouth of Rock river. After some examination the lower end of Rock island was fixed on for a site to build a fort. On the 10th of May they landed on the island. A store house was first put up, which was the first building ever on the island. A bake house was next built, and then Fort Armstrong was commenced. At this time there were about 10,000 Indians in and around the place on both sides of the river. Col. George Davenport, then attached to the army, was general superintendent. (See biog. Col. D. in Davenport Past and Present.) The Indians were much dissatisfied and complained that the noise made by the white man in building on the island would disturb the Great Spirit whose residence they believed to be in a cave at the foot of the island.

From this date until the Black Hawk war Rock island was only a frontier military post, and although this notice does not come strictly into the history of Scott county, yet so intimately are its early pioneer scenes connected with it, that

THE WILLARD BARROWS HISTORY.

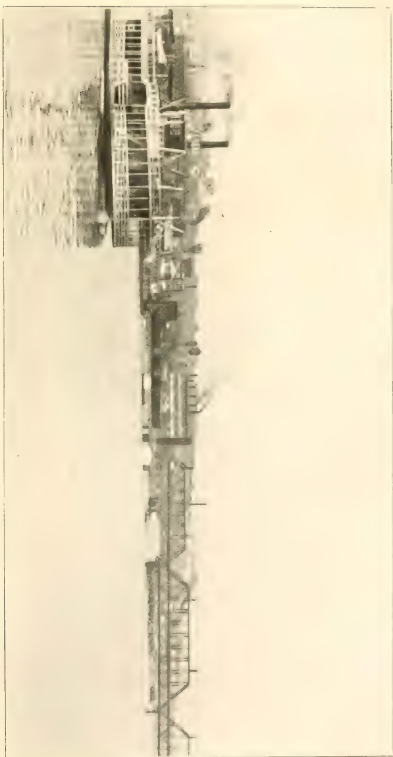
it seems almost indispensable to make some mention of it. Tranquillity had in a measure been restored between the whites and the Indians when the Black Hawk war broke out. A few remarks on the causes of this war may not be uninteresting.

Black Hawk had ever been dissatisfied with the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804 (American State Papers—16—247 and Land Laws, 514) by Gen. Harrison for their lands on Rock river, and upon a requisition of the United States to surrender these lands to the whites for settlement Black Hawk refused. He had been in the service of Great Britain in the War of 1812 and received pay and presents annually. He openly proclaimed himself and party British subjects. (Annals, p. 649.) At the treaty held at Portage des Sioux in 1814 to recognize and re-establish the treaty of Gen. Harrison which had been broken on the part of some of the Indians, by the part they took in the War of 1812, Black Hawk and his band refused to attend. It appears that he had continued depredations on the whites after peace was declared, and at this treaty, a "talk" at Portage des Sioux, the commissioners on the part of the United States required them to render up and restore all such property as they had plundered or stolen from the whites, and in default thereof to be cut off from their proportion of the annuities, which they were to receive for their lands by the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. This was one of the causes that led to the Black Hawk war. The disaffected portion of the tribe under Black Hawk were for resistance, while Keokuk, the chief of the peace party, had signed the articles of treaty with his principal braves.

There was a general dissatisfaction among all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi at this time. In the transportation of military stores and traders' goods in boats the whites were often attacked and they had to go armed. Col. Taylor had an engagement in person with several hundred Indians among the islands just below this city. Being overpowered by numbers he was obliged to retire with a small loss.

In the treaty which ceded the lands of Rock river to the United States it was stipulated that the Indians should retain possession of them until they were brought into market or sold for actual settlement. This gave to the Indian as much right as a fee simple title until 1829, at which time the lands were sold, and Black Hawk's tower between Camden and Rock Island passed into the hands of the whites. On his return from hunting in the spring of 1830 he was informed for the first time that his home had passed into other hands, and that he must remove with the rest of his tribe west of the Mississippi. This he refused to do in the strongest terms. He visited Canada to see his British Father, and Gen. Cass at Detroit, who advised him if he owned the land to remain where he was, that he could not be disturbed. (Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present, p. 23.)

All efforts made by Keokuk or his white friends to induce Black Hawk on his return to remove west were unavailing. He is said to have exhibited more attachment for his native land at this time than ever before or after. In the spring of 1831 his people commenced planting corn at his village and the whites who had laid claim to it ploughed it up. This aroused all the native fire and indignation of Black Hawk. He at once formed his plan of resistance. He threatened the whites. They became alarmed. The little fort at Rock island was too weak at such a remote point and Gen. Gaines ordered ten companies of militia to Fort Armstrong. A conference was had with Black Hawk, but he still refused



DAVENTPORT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

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to leave. The troops marched upon his town, and he retired across the river and located his village where the farm of the Hon. E. Cook was formerly, just below the city of Davenport. Another talk was then had, and Black Hawk agreed not to cross the river without permission, but the following spring he is found pressing his way up Rock river with his whole band of warriors, men, women and children, expecting to be joined by other tribes and his friends the British allies. But in this he was disappointed, and being pursued by General Atkinson with 600 regulars, he fled for the wilds of Wisconsin, committing depredations and massacres along his route. The war was now begun in good earnest.

On the 15th of September, 1832, the Black Hawk war being ended a treaty was held with the Sacs and Foxes by Gen. Scott upon the ground now occupied by the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad company in this city. At this treaty a small strip of land only was ceded to the United States, called the "Black Hawk Purchase." It lay along the Mississippi river, beginning at a point on the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa which is now the southeast corner of Davis county, and running thence to a point on Cedar river near the northeast corner of Johnson county, thence in a northwest direction to a point on the south boundary of the Neutral Grounds, then occupied by the Winnebagoes, and thence with said line to a point on the Mississippi river a short distance above Prairie du Chien, it being only about sixty miles in the widest place and contained about 6,000,000 acres. The Indians peaceably removed from it on the 1st of June, 1833, and thus gave to the whites free access to this beautiful land.

We now enter into details upon the first settlements in and around the city of Davenport. The beauty of its location has been often descanted upon. It needs no pen of mine to describe its loveliness, nor the rich and varied landscape that surrounds it. But there are thoughts that crowd upon the memory as we gaze upon its unparalleled growth and importance. Let us review for a moment, before we trace its history.

Twenty-seven years ago the first cabin was erected by the white man. The retreating footsteps of the red man were still heard over these bluffs. The poles of his wigwam still stuck along the banks of this noble river. The graves of his people were still fresh upon the brow of our bluffs, and the cornhills and playgrounds of his children have been covered over with the habitations of man!

This mighty river that once bore to our shores the frail bark of a Marquette and Joliet has become the thoroughfare of nations. Where the light canoe of the savage once glided in safety, the *Scu-ti-chemon*, (fire canoe or steamboat) of the white man now floats with majesty and splendor, and this magnificent river has become the highway of a mighty nation. The Mackinaw trading boat with its French voyageur has left its moorings on *As-sin-ne-Man-ess*, (Rock island,) and old Fort Armstrong that had stood like a watchful sentinel on the jutting rocks of the island for more than 40 years has been burned down by sacrilegious hands.

In the spring of 1836 John Wilson, or "Wild Cat Wilson," as he was called, who was an old "claim-maker" (he and his boys having made and sold the one where Rockingham was located and one where is now the farm of Judge Weston,) commenced making a claim on the edge of the prairie on the Blue Grass

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road from Davenport, where the farm of Mr. Depro now is, afterwards the Dr. Bardwell place. The Indians who were then living on the Iowa river frequently came in here to the trading house of Col. Davenport, on Rock island. The trail passed directly across where Wilson was making his claim. He was cutting trees for logs and had some two or three yoke of oxen hauling them together for the house, when a company of Indians came along on their way to the trading house. They were a part of the disaffected band of Black Hawk and as usual felt cross and bitter toward the white man whom they looked upon as an intruder. They ordered Wilson to desist from making any improvements; told him that he should not live there and that he must leave. "Old Wild Cat" who was used to Indians, with whom he often had difficulties and most probably with some of this very band, took very little heed of what they said, but urged on his work without any fear of trouble from them. The Indians after remaining at Davenport and on the island for a few days left for their home full of whiskey and ripe for a quarrel. On arriving at Wilson's they rode up to the spring near which the house was building (the same that now stands there, used as a stable). They got off and turned their ponies loose, laid off their blankets and deliberately prepared for a fight. Wilson and his two sons were all there were of the whites. Wilson was a short distance in the woods, chopping. The attack was made upon James, who was driving the team. He ran for his father and Samuel. On their arrival the old man who never feared Indian or white man, bear or wild cat, pitched in for a general fight. The Indians, some twelve or fourteen in number, soon had "Old Wild Cat" down, when one of the boys not having any weapon, unyoked an ox, and with the bow knocked down two or three of the Indians, which released the father, who springing to his feet, caught his axe which he had dropped in the first onset, and turning upon them, he struck an Indian in the back, splitting him open from the neck nearly to the small of the back. This dampened the ardor of the savages for a moment, when Wilson calling on his boys to fight and raising the "Wild Cat" yell he made at them again, when they gathered up the wounded Indian and fled. He soon died, and the next Sunday the Indians gathered in great numbers in the neighborhood of Wilson's, with threatening aspects.

Wilson with his boys and a few neighbors was fortified in John Friday's cabin where the Indians kept them nearly all day. A runner was sent to Mr. LeClaire and Col. Davenport, who settled the matter with the Indians and cautioned them about traveling across the lands of "Old Wild Cat," telling them of his threats, that he would scalp the first "redskin" he caught upon that trail. The Indians made a new trail from Davenport, running farther north through Little's Grove, and were never known to pass Wilson's after that affair.

Wilson, with his son Samuel was hunting and trapping in the autumn of 1840 on the "neutral grounds" belonging to the Winnebagoes when a party of some thirty Indians fell upon him and robbed him of everything he had except a little clothing. Whether he was known by these Indians or whether some of the Sacs and Foxes were present, he never knew; but they took his team with all his effects and followed him out of their country. Mr. Wilson died a few years since near Moscow on the Cedar river in this state.

George L. Davenport, Esq., made the first claim in Davenport township immediately after the treaty in 1832, which was before the time expired that the Indians were to give possession to the whites (June 1, 1833). Mr. Davenport has been familiar with the Indians from boyhood, was adopted into the Fox tribe while young and had no playmates in early life but Indian boys. He learned to speak their language and was an expert archer, swimmer and racer, ever ready to join in all their sports, and a general favorite with the whole tribe. This explains why he was permitted to go upon the lands while others were kept off until the next year; for many emigrants took possession in the autumn of 1832 after the treaty, but were driven off and had to await the time specified in the treaty for possession, viz. the 1st of June, 1833.

There is therefore an error in the history of Buffalo township as to the first claim and also the first ferry. Capt. Clark might have established the first public ferry, but Col. Davenport had a flatboat and used it for ferry purposes as early as 1827, running between the island and main shore, carrying pack horses, cattle and goods for the Indian trade. He also kept a wood yard on the island after steamboats began to run here, and brought wood from Maple island and other places.

The claim upon which Davenport now stands was first made in the spring of 1833 by R. H. Spencer and a Mr. McCloud. A difficulty arose between these men in respect to the claim or some portion of it, when to end the dispute Antoine LeClaire purchased from both their entire interest for \$100. This was the first transaction in real estate in the city of Davenport, some of which has since been sold as high as \$200 a foot. This claim comprised that portion of the city lying west of Harrison street, being outside of LeClaire's reserve. He fenced in and cultivated a portion of it near the bluff embracing the ground now occupied by the courthouse and jail. The early settlers will very readily call to mind the natural state of the ground in that portion of the city lying below Western avenue. Where Washington square is now enclosed filled up and beautified there was a quagmire that extended westward between Second and Fourth streets to the limit of the city. This slough that headed in Washington square was caused by springs, forming soft, spongy ground, impassable for man or beast; and until 1845 there were no streets opened nor crossings from Second to Fourth below Western avenue. Some of the residents of 1837 and 1838 will recollect cattle miring in this slough, and one or two instances in which they died in it. This portion of our city is now largely built up by the Germans who mostly reside in the western portion of our city, and whose industry, energy and taste have turned this lowland into beautiful gardens and covered it with homes and workshops.

In the autumn of 1835 Antoine LeClaire, Maj. Thomas Smith, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambaugh, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May with Col. George Davenport, met at the house of the latter gentleman on Rock island to consult as to the propriety of laying out a town upon Mr. LeClaire's claim on the west bank of the Mississippi river. The arguments offered in favor of such a project were: the unexampled fertility of the soil, the necessity for a town at some future day at the foot of the rapids, the unrivaled beauty of the location, its healthy position, etc. This meeting resulted in the purchase from

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Mr. LeClaire of all the land west of Harrison street running along the bluff as far west as Warren street and thence south to the river at a cost of \$2,000. The town was named after Col. George Davenport. It was surveyed by Maj. Gordon in the spring of 1836, who is said to have performed the service in less than a day with his mental vision very much obscured by a certain decoction called by the Indians scuti-appo, the "white man's fire water." From some of the lines which I have had occasion to trace since I have never doubted the assertion.

The first improvements within the present city limits were made by Mr. LeClaire upon the ground now occupied by the M. & M. R. R. depot, in the spring of 1833. But nothing in the way of farming or the more substantial improvements took place till May, 1836, when Dr. James Hall and his two eldest sons took a contract from Mr. LeClaire to break a certain amount of land upon his "reserve" as it was called. This tract for breaking lay east of Brady street, beginning near the present corner of Brady and Second, extending up Second to Rock Island, and as far back as Sixth street. This was contracted for at \$5 an acre except a certain portion which the Halls were to have free of rent and \$2.50 an acre for breaking, which they planted in potatoes and corn, obtaining the seed from Fort Armstrong, paying \$1.25 a bushel for potatoes. The next year this same ground was rented to the Halls for \$15 an acre, upon which they sowed some wheat and raised a crop.

The first public house or tavern was built upon the corner of Front and Ripley streets, in 1836 by Messrs. LeClaire and Davenport, and opened by Edward Powers from Stephenson. The next year it passed into the hands of John McGregor from Kentucky.

In June, 1836 a very important personage arrived, bringing with him all the ingredients of a pioneer whiskey shop, the first introduced upon the soil of Scott county. It was Capt. John Litch, from Newburyport, N. H. He had been a sea-faring man, was far advanced in life, of a jovial disposition, full of anecdotes and ever ready to toss off a glass of grog with anyone who desired to join him. His log shanty stood on Front street below the subsequent site of Burnell, Gillett & Co.'s mill. Being in possession of the captain's account book, or log, as he called it, it may interest some to make a few extracts; particularly as to the cost of material and labor at that day for building. His cabin was about 16x20 feet. It was afterwards enlarged.

June 30, 1836.	Paid Hampton for logs, &c.....	\$112.00
	Paid for nails and sundries.....	5.00
	For raising 8 logs, 6 beams and sleepers.....	24.50
	Lime and hauling rock	12.00
	Lumber of Shoals & Eldridge (Capt. Shoals and D. C. Eldridge)	14.44
	Lumber of Capt. Clark	24.93
	Carpenters and joiners	63.50
	Nails and liquor	10.00
	Shingles, glass, sash and clear stuff.....	29.47
	Underpinning and painting, whitewashing, &c.....	11.00
	Locks, butts and screws.....	3.11

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Horse rack and sawing corners of cabin.....	6.00
Digging cellar, planking and timber.....	19.05

Cost of the first whiskey shop.....\$386.00

Nov. 16.	R. H. Dr. to 4 glasses of whiskey, 25 cents, 4 lbs. salt, 12 cents	\$.37
	To 2 glasses whiskey, 12 cents, crackers and herring, 13, ..	.25
Dec. 3.	To 2 mackerel, 25 cents, 1 pt. whiskey, 12½ cents....	.37½
	To 1 qt. whiskey, 25 cents, tobacco, 12½ cents,.....	.37½
	J. M. Cr. by 1 bbl. flour.....	13.00
	By 3 days' work, \$1 per day,.....	\$ 3.00
	Dr. to 4 bbls. of lime, \$1.50 per bbl.....	6.00
June 3,	157. Mr. E.	
	To 73 muskrats at 22 cents, 4 minks, 25 cents,.....	16.06
	To 1 fisher skin, 1 wolf, 1 badger, and 1 coon skin, 22 cents each, .....	.88
	Cr. by 2 bush. corn, at \$1.25 per bush.....	2.50

But flour sold as high as \$16 per barrel this year; pork 16 cents a pound and corn \$2 a bushel.

The eccentric captain dealt in almost anything and everything that came along, as may be seen by his "log book," from the fine furs of the beaver and the otter down to the wolf and polecat. In the provision line he kept everything that could be had from pork and flour down to pumpkins and turnips, but the great attraction, however, the great leading article was whiskey. The captain, too, had such a nice, peculiar way of making the "critter" palatable by various other ingredients that his punches, cobblers, juleps and cocktails, all made from whiskey were much sought after; and his store became the resort of not only those who wished to purchase the necessities of life, but the professional man, the politician, the claim speculator, the old discharged soldier and the Indian, all met here upon one common level, and talked over all matters of interest, under the balmy influence of the captain's good cheer. His was the only store, tavern, saloon or public place of entertainment in the town or county, and was as much, perhaps, to many a resort of necessity as a place to quench thirst. Captain Litch died on the 5th of March, 1841, aged fifty-five years, with the stigma of having planted the first whiskey shop upon the soil of Scott county.

A ferry across the Mississippi was established in the year 1836, by Mr. LeClaire, who was appointed postmaster and carried the mail in his pocket while ferrying. It is said that his percentage due on his first quarter was 75 cents. The ferry soon passed into the hands of Capt. John Wilson who ran a flatboat with oars until 1841, when it was supplied with a horse ferry, and in 1843 by a steam ferry boat. Capt. John Wilson, who for so many years owned and personally had charge of the ferry, was a native of New Hampshire. He purchased the ferry privilege of Mr. LeClaire in the spring of 1837, although he had been engaged in it the year previous as a special partner. The rights and privileges for ferry purposes conveyed to Capt. Wilson by Mr. LeClaire were one mile up and down the river each way from the ferry house, then standing at the

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foot of Main street, for the sum of \$1,000. Many will remember the faithful services of the old, experienced ferryman, who in storm or tempest, night or day, was always at his post, in summer on the water, in winter on the ice, ready to do good service, ever meeting you with a smile, and one hand always extended with his fingers playing to receive "that dime." He died of cholera in 1853.

The first white male child born in Davenport was a son of Levi S. Colton, in the autumn of 1836, who died at the Indian village on the Iowa river, in August, 1840. The first female child was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge, still living. Alexander W. McGregor opened the first law office in 1836. E. M. Gavitt, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the house of Mr. D. C. Eldridge, corner of Front and Ripley streets. There were seven deaths this year, the first being that of Mrs. Tanneyhill. She was buried upon the brow of the bluff where the first Baptist church now stands, on Sixth and Main streets, where a place had been selected as the burial grounds of the town. Others were buried in Mr. LeClaire's private ground, corner of Sixth and LeClaire streets. This spot is now covered with improvements (the graves all having been removed,) and is occupied by the family residence of W. Barrows, Esq. In his garden was buried Dr. Emerson, the owner of the celebrated Dred Scott, who accompanied his master to this territory while he was in the army at Fort Armstrong, and it was upon this ground that the suit was predicated for Dred's freedom.

In September of this year, 1836, a treaty was held with the Sac and Fox Indians on the banks of the river above the city where the house of Mrs. Brabrook now stands. Governor Dodge was commissioner on the part of the United States to secure a tract of land upon the Iowa river called "Keokuk's Reserve." There were present at the treaty about 1,000 chiefs, braves and warriors, and it was the last assemblage of the kind ever held here to treat for the sales of their lands. Mr. D. C. Eldridge was present and relates the scenes at this treaty. Keokuk was head chief and principal speaker on this occasion. Black Hawk was present, but was not allowed to participate in the treaty, standing alone outside of the groups with his son. Nau-she-as-kuk and a few other friends were silent spectators. This is the last time the old chief ever visited this vicinity which to him had been one of the dearest spots on earth, and around which his affections had clustered from boyhood. He was dressed on this occasion in the white man's style, having on an old black frock coat, and a drab hat with a cane, the very picture of disappointed ambition. Like the withered oak of his native forest, torn and shattered by the lightning's blast, the winter of age upon his brow, and his feeble tottering steps pressing the soil he so much loved, he stood, a representative, a noble relic of his once powerful tribe, in meditative, dismal silence. What thrilling recollections, what heart stirring scenes, must have passed through the mind of the aged patriarch of three score years, and what deep emotion must have filled his soul as he reflected upon the past, and desired to unburden his crowded memory of the wrongs of his people toward him. But he was not allowed to speak. He had made a misstep in the great drama of life. He was a fallen chieftain. His proud nature would not allow him to yield and take a lowly seat in the councils of his people, and so he stood, the silent observer of the final contract that tore him from the last foothold on the hunting grounds of his fathers. The saddened



EARLY HOME OF J. M. D. BURROWS



RESIDENCE OF DR. BARROWS
Sixth and Rock Island Streets

memory of years struggled for utterance, but the great chieftain smothered it with stoical indifference. He died on the Des Moines river, October 3, 1839.

The varied accounts of the death and burial of Black Hawk are such as to induce the author to say that he was not "buried in a sitting posture in the banks of the Des Moines river, where he could see the canoes of his tribe as they passed to the good hunting ground," as was stated in some accounts at the time of his death. Neither was he buried as Schoolcraft says: (vol. VI, p. 554, 1857.) "with all the rights of sepulture which are only bestowed upon their most distinguished men," and that "they buried him in his war dress in a sitting posture on an eminence, and covered him with a mound of earth." He sickened and died near Iowaville, the site of his old town, on the Des Moines river, in Wapello county of this state; and was buried close by, like Wapello, another chief of his tribe, after the fashion of the whites. His grave was some forty rods from the river, at the upper end of the little prairie bottom where he lived. While performing the public surveys of this district in 1843, one of my section lines ran directly across the remains of the wigwam in which this great warrior closed his earthly career, which I marked upon my map, and from his grave took bearings to suitable landmarks, recorded them in my regular field-notes and transmitted them to the surveyor general. Black Hawk's war club was then standing at the head of his grave, having been often renewed with paint and wampum, after the fashion of his tribe. At a later period, it is said that a certain Dr. ———, of Warsaw, Illinois, disinterred the body, and took the bones to Warsaw. Gov. Lucas, learning this, required their return to him, when they were placed in the hall of the Historical society at Burlington, and finally consumed by fire with the rest of the society's valuable collections.

At the close of this year, 1836, there were some six or seven houses in the original limits of the town, and the population did not exceed 100, all told; while Stephenson had some 500 inhabitants. There was but one main street or public road leading through the town. This was up and down the river bank, or Front street. An Indian trail which afterward became a public road, led out of the city nearly where Main street now is, passing by the corners of Sixth and Main, following the top of the ridge near the present residence of Mr. Newcomb and running across the college grounds intersecting Main street on the west side of the square. Another Indian trail leading from the town was from the residence of Mr. LeClaire where the depot now stands passing up the bluff where LeClaire street now crosses Sixth and entered Brady opposite the college grounds. Although a treaty had been made with the Indians and they had sold their lands, yet they still lingered around the place so dear to them. The trading house of Col. Davenport was still kept open on the Island and furnished supplies for them.

No portion of the great west has the Indian been so loth to leave as the hunting and fishing grounds of Rock island and vicinity. It is said to have been one of the severest trials of Black Hawk's life to bid adieu to the home of his youth and the graves of his ancestors. When carried past Rock island a prisoner after his defeat and capture at the battle of Bad Axe he is said to have wept like a child. The powder horn worn by him at his last battle has recently been obtained from an old pioneer soldier of the Black Hawk war and presented to the State Historical society by R. M. Prettyman, Esq., of Davenport. For many

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years after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new home beyond the Mississippi, parties of them would pay an annual visit and even now one sees the aged warrior walking over our city, pointing out to his children places of interest now covered by the wigwams of the white man. Even the fish taken in the As-sin-ne-Se-po (Rock river) were considered by the Indian better than any caught in the Mississippi or elsewhere. When the order came for their removal it was with bowed heads and lingering steps they took up their line of march toward the setting sun, the children of destiny, a persecuted race, seeking an asylum from the oppression of the white man.

In May, 1837, a council of chiefs was held at the trading house of Col. Davenport, on Rock island, to consider the invitation sent to them by President Van Buren for a deputation to visit him at Washington. At this "talk," Keokuk, as chief of the Sacs and Foxes was present, and a large number of underchiefs or braves. Among them were Wapello, Poweshiek, Pash-apa-ho, Nau-she-us-kuk, son of Black Hawk, and many others. At the same time a band of Pottawattamie Indians, then on their way to their lands on the Missouri river were encamped on Black Hawk creek, some three miles below this city. They had stopped to rest and visit their friends, the Sacs and Foxes. The head men of this band were invited to sit in council. I had the pleasure of being present with many other strangers by invitation of Col. Davenport. This band of Pottawattamies had been encamped for some time and had annoyed the few settlers along the river and bluffs by stealing their hogs, an article, by the way, that an Indian is very fond of. The inhabitants had sent to the old fort at Montrose, where a few soldiers were still quartered for assistance to remove these Indians. As the council was about assembling on the island there appeared upon this side of the river a company of dragoons. The lieutenant in command was soon sent across the river, and by invitation took a seat in council. His errand was soon made known, when one of the Pottawattamie chiefs arose and with much warmth denied the charge of stealing. He was told by the officer that he must prepare to march next day. But he told the lieutenant in insolent language that he would not go, that he had no provisions, that the agent had cheated him out of the annuities, and that the whole federal combination was a heap of impositions. He was soon silenced by the agent, and in a more subdued manner, after being instructed to go by the fort and get provisions, he told the lieutenant that a part of his band was encamped on the Wabesipinecon river, and that if he would go up after them, he would be ready to accompany them on his return. The young officer, not being up to Indian tricks, left immediately for the "Wapsie," in pursuit of Indians. Upon his return a few days after he very frankly acknowledged that he was "sold" and on looking for his friend the chief, he only found the smouldering ashes of his campfire, and has never probably had the pleasure of meeting him since.

After this little business of the lieutenant was concluded, the council was opened in due form by smoking the calumet. Keokuk, as usual, was the principal speaker. He first called an aged warrior or chief who made a few remarks on being again permitted to meet their white friends. He was followed by Keokuk, who slowly rose to his feet, letting drop his blanket from his shoulders, displaying his calico shirt with the necklace of grizzly bears' claws hung around his neck,

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and a proper quantity of wampum. His manner was dignified. All eyes were turned upon him, and a smile of satisfaction, if such a thing could be seen on the face of an Indian, could be traced, as this great orator began his speech. He alluded in brief terms to the friendly relations existing between the president and himself, was happy to hear from, and much pleased with, the invitation from him for a visit. He then entered upon the importance of more material aid from his great father. This was done, probably to please his people and maintain his popularity. As he warmed up with the subject he became animated and even eloquent. His speech was clear and distinct. He spoke fast, so much so, that Mr. Le Claire, the interpreter, had frequently to stop him. His lofty bearing, his earnest, intelligent look and his well-timed gestures, all told that he was one of nature's orators. His own people had ever looked upon him as a man destined to rule. So powerful in argument was he that he has been known by his eloquence in debate to completely turn the multitude from their first purpose. He rose from obscurity to the chieftainship of his tribe by the force of his talents, and was often charged by his red brethren with having white blood in his veins. There is a mystery hanging over the death of this celebrated chief.

The Sacs and Foxes on their removal from here first settled on the Iowa river; and after the second purchase they removed to the Des Moines river, where they remained until the last sale of their lands in Iowa when the government provided them with a home in Kansas. They are now located on the waters of the Neosha and Osage rivers, southwest of Fort Leavenworth, near the Shawnee and Kansas Indians, and have a tract of country embracing some 435,000 acres. There are about 1,600 in both tribes, and draw from the United States an annuity of \$50,000 for their support. They have a large amount of farming lands opened for cultivation and an experienced farmer to teach them agriculture, but from the annual reports of the Indian bureau we learn that their progress is slow, and their unwillingness to send their children to school exhibits a decided dislike for civilization and improvement. Their proud, independent, restless spirit has led them several times since their location beyond the Missouri to get up war parties for a descent upon the Sioux or other tribes, but their agent has been as prompt to put them down. They have never struck a blow since their residence there. Vast sums of money have been expended on these Indians to civilize and Christianize them, to little purpose. Some difficulties have arisen among themselves, since the death of Keokuk, but of what nature we are not able to relate.

Keokuk remained with them to the time of his death. Suspicion rested on him in the minds of some of his tribe of unfairness in the distribution of the annuities. He is said to have had a quarrel with Wai-sau-me-sau, a son of Black Hawk, on the subject of government annuities. Keokuk was charged with partiality toward his own friends and the whites. An effort was made to elect a new disbursing chief, when the whites interfered, and no change was effected.

At the annual payment of the annuities on October, 1841, the long smothered vengeance in the hearts of Black Hawk's sons broke out against Keokuk for his treatment of their father after his downfall, and one account at the time stated that he was stabbed by Wai-sau-me-sau. Another is that he was poisoned, but

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certain it is that he died very suddenly. Nau-she-as-kuk, the other son of Black Hawk, died at their reservation in Kansas, in 1856, of delirium tremens.

There are other incidents that occurred during the year 1836 and prior that might be worthy of note. One that I recollect was a fight which took place among a band of Sacs and Foxes who were encamped on the bank of the river just below Cannon's mills. They had been supplied, as usual, with liquor by that unprincipled wretch, the frontier whiskey dealer, until all were drunk, when a general quarrel ensued; knives and tomahawks were at once resorted to and many were cut severely while two were killed outright. In ordinary circumstances the murderer must answer with his life, and if he flees, the friends and relatives of the deceased must pursue and bring the offender to justice. The chief of the tribe requires his surrender at the hands of his relatives or his tribe, but in a drunken frolic when one is killed no one is charged with the murder. The Indian is not to blame. It is set down to the whiskey. It is the "che-moco man's scuti-appo," or white man's firewater, that has done the deed, and no sacrifice of blood is required to avenge the wrong.

In 1841 while making some explorations in the Sioux and Winnebago Indian country, upon the head waters of the Waubesa, Cedar and Iowa rivers, now Minnesota, I stayed a few days at the village of "Chos-chunka," or Big Wave, a chief of the Winnebagoes. One beautiful moonlight night the Indian children had been playing with unusual life and gayety, the young men and maidens had roamed at large around the village, and the sports and moonlight games had made the wild woods echo with the rude and sometimes boisterous mirth of these sons of the forest. Our host had pointed to our lodgings in one end of his wigwam and all had retired when there came over the stillness of the night one of those Indian yells so familiar to many of our frontier villages. I knew it well, and as two drunken Indians approached the village, a stir among its inmates was heard, as one and another crept from his lodge to hear the news from the trading house or some border whiskey shop. Chos chunka turned on his bed and with his long pipe stem stirring the embers he soon kindled a blaze, lit his pipe and fell back upon his pallet. There was now a glimmering light from the rekindled embers, so that from beneath my blanket I could see all that passed within the wigwam. The noise increased. Footsteps were heard passing by our lodge; it was evident the Indians were gathering for a "big drunk." Soon the bear skin door of the lodge was pushed aside and one of the wives of the chief who had been absent a few moments entered and whispered something in his ear. She went away and the chief resumed his pipe and lounged upon his bear-skin bed. The wife soon returned, bearing with her a bottle containing the accursed poison which she presented to Chos-chunka. He refused and bidding her go away he remained upon his bed. But he seemed uneasy and at last arose and sat by the fire. Again his squaw brought the fatal bottle, of which she had evidently tasted, and again he refused it, when she threw her arms around his neck and placed the bottle to his lips. His resolutions were all overcome, and he drank, then bade her begone. But the fatal draught had been taken and its fire was fast passing through his veins. The noise in the adjoining lodge where the festive board was spread had now become loud and boisterous. All at once the chief threw aside his pipe and rushed out of his lodge.

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I spoke to my companions, A. W. Campbell and the interpreter, when we at once arose and made our way out to see the condition of things among the Indians. I had messages and a pass or permit to visit the country from Gov. Chambers, endorsed by the Indian agent, Rev. David Lowrey, at Ft. Atkinson on Turkey river, and well knew that under ordinary circumstances I was safe while a guest of the chief and under the protection of his lodge. I well knew, too, that it was the courtesy due to us that so long prevented him joining the festive party, for while he was struggling so hard between whiskey and politeness he turned many sorrowful and imploring glances toward our silent couch. We spent but a short time looking into the lodge where the drunken scene was fast preparing for a bloody ending. As we stood there viewing the circle of Indians within, a dog ran across the ring, when a drunken Indian struck him in the ribs. In a moment the owner grappled with the offender, and soon the melee became general. On all such occasions every weapon of a deadly sort is hid by the squaws before the commencement of the frolic. But in the tussle about the dog they kicked from under the matting a hatchet. The infuriated savage caught it with all the avidity of an avenger of blood, and with one stroke cut the scalp from the other's head from the forehead to the eye. One single yell was heard, and with a rush one side of the wigwam was carried away, and the howling of the dogs and the crying of the squaws soon brought the whole village together. As the motley group poured out of the dilapidated wigwam we soon found our way back to the lodge of the chieftain and snugly ensconced ourselves in bed, covered up head and ears, peep-holes excepted. In a few moments Chos-chunka came in with nine of his braves and friends. The usual circle was soon formed and the bottle began to pass, but in the midst of their revelry the chief would often caution them about too much noise, as he had distinguished friends visiting him and they must not be disturbed. That they were "big captains" and making a picture of their country to show his great father, the president. (I was surveying for my map of Iowa, published in 1845.) In their drunken carousal I could see that same low, vulgar, nonsensical merriment which is often exhibited in the white man on similar occasions. They told their love stories and sang their bacchanalian songs, until one after another fell over and were left to sleep away the fumes of that drink which has carried thousands of these ignorant savages to the grave.

An Indian, when he once tastes liquor, never leaves it until he is drunk or it gives out. He comprehends no other use of it but to stupefy. It is no welcome beverage to him, for they do not love the taste of it, but its effects. The palate of the Indian is as little vitiated as that of a child. They use no salt nor seasoned food, and their taste is keen and remarkably sensitive. I have seen the Indian in apparent agony by drinking whiskey, which is generally well spiced with red pepper and gums to keep up its strength, and I have seen the young man and maiden held by main strength while the whiskey had been administered to teach them to drink.

The next morning after the affray above narrated I visited the lodge of the wounded Indian. He refused in sullen silence to converse upon the subject, and would only say, "too much scuti-appo." No hard feelings were entertained towards the offender; all was charged to the whiskey account.

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Among the settlers at the close of the year 1836 were Antoine LeClaire, Philip Hambaugh, Lewis Hebert, George L. Davenport, L. S. Colton, G. C. R. Mitchell, Maj. Wm. Gordon, D. C. Eldridge, Dr. Emerson, James and Robert McIntosh, James M. Bowling, Ira Cook, Sr., and his sons, Wm. L., Ebenezer, John P. and Ira Cook, Jr., Adam and John Noel, John Armil and sons, James and Walter Kelly, Dr. James Hall and sons, Alexander W. McGregor, his father and brother, John and David LeClaire, Wm. R. Shoemaker, Edward Powers, James R. Stubbs, ————— Tannerhill, William Watts, Frazer Wilson and others.

There were only seven houses or cabins erected at the close of the year, most of them very rude structures, built of poor material and but cheerless abodes to meet the coming winter. One of these, the first public house built in the town, was situated at the corner of Front and Ripley streets erected by Col. Davenport and Mr. LeClaire, and kept at first by Edward Powers, now of Rock Island, called the "Davenport Hotel," but afterwards enlarged and known as the "U. S. Hotel." The building is still standing.

The log house of Capt. Litch, the first whiskey shop, has been torn away to give place to more substantial buildings. The building erected by Mr. Shoals, afterwards known as the "Dillon house," stood on the bank of the river, on the next block below Burnell, Gillett & Co.'s mill. This has been destroyed by fire. The rest of the landmarks of 1836 are still standing, decaying witnesses of the early trials of the pioneers of Scott county.

The population did not exceed 100. But little ground had been broken and very little grain of any kind raised. Supplies had to be obtained from Cincinnati and St. Louis. The fort on Rock island had been abandoned, and the soldiers removed. The morning reveille and the evening tattoo had ceased to beat, and old Fort Armstrong that had afforded shelter, and protection to many of the immigrants was deserted; and as the chilling blast of December fell upon the unprotected settlers many an anxious heart was saddened by the prospect of the coming winter, and many a tear wiped in silence as their thoughts went back to those halcyon days of unalloyed happiness in the land of their nativity.

The survey of the public lands in Iowa began in the autumn of 1836. Scott county survey was made by A. Bent and son from Michigan, United States deputies from the surveyor general's office at Cincinnati. The surveys of this county were completed in March, 1837. It contains 280,516 acres.

All lands from the departures of the Indians until they were offered for sale by the government were under the rule of "squatter sovereignty." Any man had a right to select for himself any portion of the public domain not otherwise appropriated for his home, and by blazing the lines bounding his "claim," in timber or staking it out on the prairie he was legally possessed of title. Societies were formed, or "claim clubs" who organized themselves to protect one another in their rights. The secretary kept a book in which all claims had to be recorded. A territorial law existed making contracts for claims valid, and notes given for such were collectible by law. Great speculations were carried on by pioneer "claim makers," a class of men who no sooner than they had sold one claim to some newcomer would proceed to make another and commence improvements. These claims were respected and held in peace (when properly taken) until the



OLD FORT ARMSTRONG WHEN FIRST BUILT



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sale of the lands by government, when the owners were permitted to purchase them at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre.

During the fishing season of this spring among other neighboring tribes that often visited the Sacs and Foxes to fish in the waters of the As-sin-ne-Sepo, (Rock river,) a small band of Winnebagoes were encamped on Rock island. As usual the younger and more profligate of the tribe were hanging around the groceries in Stephenson and Davenport, bartering such articles as they possessed for whiskey. On one occasion two young Indians, being crazed by too large potations from the whiskey bottle, quarreled, and one struck the other, an indignity seldom submitted to by an Indian, drunk or sober. The next day they met upon the little willow island just below the town of Davenport, whether by accident or by common consent is not known, but the quarrel was renewed and carried to such an extent that one of them was killed. No whites were present, and various reports were made by the Indians as to the manner of his death. One account of the affair was that the difficulty was settled by a duel, after the fashion of the white man, one of the parties using a shotgun, the other a rifle. If it was a duel, it is the first on record of having taken place among the Indians of the northwest. The shotgun hero was buried in one of the mounds then existing on the banks of the river below the city on the farm of Ira Cook, Esq., the site of Black Hawk's last village. There was another Indian buried in the same mound who died at the same time, having been bitten by a rattlesnake while lying drunk one night. They were placed four feet apart facing each other buried in dirt as high up as the waist, holding in one hand the paint, and in the other the tomahawk. The graves were surrounded with poles or pickets some ten feet high, and set so close that no animal of any size could get to the bodies.

The survivor fled to his home in Shab-bo-nah's grove on Rock river leaving his friends here in deep distress at his misfortune and the dire consequences that must unavoidably follow, according to Indian custom. The fugitive well knew his doom. There was blood upon his skirts. The relatives of the deceased demanded his return. They clamored for his blood. His own sister and some of his relatives went for him, and found him in his wigwam with blackened face, brooding in silence over his act of blood, feeling that the Great Spirit was angry with him and that no sacrifice was too great to appease his wrath. The sister plead with him to return to Rock island and meet his fate, and thus appease the wrathful spirit of the departed one. One bright morning in May, a few days after the murder, the quiet camp of the Indians on As-sin-ne-Maness (Rock island) was awakened by the doleful chant of the death song. A few canoes came gliding around the point of the island; among them was that of the murderer singing his last song this side the good hunting ground. His canoe was paddled by his own sister, whom he tenderly loved. The long protracted howl of the Indian crier soon put in motion the whole camp on both sides of the river. From every cave and eddy along the banks of the river there shot forth canoes filled with excited natives eager to participate in the bloody scene about to be enacted. A circle was soon formed a little above the burying ground of the old fort at the foot of the island. A shallow grave was dug and the willing but trembling culprit was led to it by his mourning sister, and kneeling on one side of it the nearest male relative of the deceased approached and with one blow of the tomahawk

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his death song was hushed, and then his body was cut in pieces by the surrounding Indians.

The first marriage ceremony in town took place in the spring of this year. The parties were Wm. B. Watts and a niece of Antoine LeClaire, Esq. Mrs. Watts died a few years afterward and was buried in Mr. LeClaire's private burial ground. This spring also the first brickyard was opened by Mr. Harvey Leonard, from Indiana, on Sixth, between Main and Harrison streets. Mr. Leonard not only manufactured the brick but was a master builder, and carried on the business for many years. In 1851 he was elected sheriff, an office which he held many years.

Among the improvements introduced at this early day in the mechanical line was one of "Getty's Patent Metallic Mills," owned by D. C. Eldridge. This little machine, not much larger than a coffee mill, did wonders in the way of cracking wheat and corn. Some called it a "flouring mill," although the flour made in it might not bear inspection at the present day, yet the hot rolls made from it when placed upon the table, superseded all other bread then in use, which consisted principally of "corn dodgers." Its propelling power was a horse, which had done good service in the Black Hawk war (or that of 1812). We imagine we can now see the thing in operation, down on Brimstone corner (Front and Ripley streets) with Joe Topin, the old discharged soldier, as head engineer, rolling out the breadstuff by the quart. But this was the "day of small things."

Some trouble occurred this year among claim holders. The new comers in some instances were unwilling to go over Duck creek to take claims, and considered the squatter sovereignty too liberal in giving to each man 320 acres while none of it was improved. Individuals not in actual possession were liable to have their claims jumped. Several cases of this kind occurred when the society which had been organized in March of this year interfered. Having tried one man by the name of Stephens, who had jumped a claim of Maj. Wilson's (now of Rock Island,) where the Ladies' college now stands, on a part of "Fulton's addition," and he refusing to vacate the premises, on application of the major, the sheriff of Dubuque county was sent for, there being then no nearer seat of justice than Dubuque. On the arrival of Sheriff Cummings he found Mr. Stephens snugly ensconced in the major's cabin, armed with the instruments that would terminate life if properly handled, and threatening entire annihilation to any and all who might dare to touch him. The sheriff soon summoned his posse, and with them came a yoke of oxen which were soon hitched to one corner of the log cabin, and as the timbers began to show signs of parting Mr. Stephens very willingly vacated the premises and was shown the most feasible as well as the quickest route to Stephenson, and never afterward made any attempt to recover his claim on this side of the river.

At the close of 1837 there were about fifteen or sixteen houses in the town, six new ones having been built during the year, and the town numbered about 160 inhabitants. The autumn of this year was delightful. The summer was not hot nor oppressive. It gently merged into autumn, and winter came in and continued mild all the season. I was in camp prosecuting the public surveys upon the Waubesa river from the 17th of October until the first of April with no

other shelter for myself and men than a canvas tent, and was detained from work but three days during the whole time on account of storms or cold weather. The snow fell that winter to the depth of three or four inches only. The Mississippi river closed on the 13th of February. On the first day of April, 1838, the first boat of the season passed down, the river having been open but a few days. The spring was mild and beautiful.

The immigrants of the year were but few, compared with after years. Among them were Nathaniel Squires, John Forrest, Timothy and Thomas Dillon and families, Rev. J. A. Pelamourgues, Rodolphus Bennet, John N. Macklot, John M. D. Burrows, George Thorne, William Eldridge, Robert Neff, Frank Perrin, A. F. Russell, Samuel Ringwalt, Edward Davis, Seth F. Whiting, Ansel Briggs, Thos. S. and David Hoge.

But little produce was raised this year. Meat was scarce except wild game. All seemed happy and well pleased with the country. We belonged to Wisconsin territory and lived under the laws of Michigan. Our first steps toward civilization and improvement had been taken, the beautiful prairies in virgin loveliness outside of our present city limits were untouched by the rude hand of man. All the loveliness and beauty of Eden could scarcely surpass that of the rolling prairies of Scott county at that day. The wild flowers were far more numerous and variegated than now, richer and more fragrant in their wild, untrodden state than since reckless man has trampled under foot the floral kingdom of our once lovely prairies.

Among the most active and efficient young men of this day was Jonathan W. Parker, son of our fellow citizen, Jonathan Parker. He emigrated in the autumn of 1836 from Luzerne county, Pa., a lawyer by profession, having studied under Judge Kidder of Wilkesbarre. His destination was Galena, but the boat upon which he had taken passage from St. Louis became ice-bound at this place and laid up for the winter. Having spent the winter here and becoming attached to the place he finally settled here. His numerous highly interesting letters, descriptive of the country and published in the east did much to induce emigration. He was a botanist and spent much time among the flowers of our prairies. He delivered the oration on the 4th of July of this year, (1837.) it being the first celebration of any kind ever held in the city. Col. T. C. Eads was president, Jonathan W. Parker, orator and Isaac Hedges, marshal of the day. Mr. Parker was in our territorial legislature at Burlington in 1839, was elected president of the council, and did much in framing the code of laws for the territory. He held at various times the offices of justice of the peace, judge of probate and was the second mayor of the city of Davenport. He left here in 1844, traveled considerably through the United States, changed his profession for that of medicine, and in August, 1850, was located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died of cholera that autumn, at the house of Dr. Gatchel, much lamented for his many social and moral virtues.

There are many incidents which transpired among the settlers of 1837 that would be interesting to narrate. The financial troubles of the east were keenly felt here. There was no money, no credit, nor any produce to bring supplies to the infant colony. But few of the immigrants brought a supply of money, and to many the approaching winter looked dark and lowering. The Indians that still remained here could furnish a supply of wild game, but in return they asked for

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per-quash-i-con (bread) and co-cosh (pork) and pin-ne-ac (potatoes). The small stocks of merchandise were exhausted, so much so, that the first steamboats in the spring were looked for with great anxiety. Like the Pilgrim Fathers of New England looking forth from the "rock-bound coast" toward the land of their nativity, they sighed for the "flesh pots," and remembered the "leeks and the garlies" of their own native land.

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days and years from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and often of distress. The endearments of home had been broken up in another land, and all that was dear and hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth were severed, and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps upon the willows." But the bright prospects of the future led us on, and with hope as our sheet anchor we lived upon the fruits of our labor, almost an exiled race for many years. No splendid cottage was then our home. The rude cabin was our shelter and we were scarcely protected from the rains of summer or the snows of winter. No luxuries crowned our board, but we rejoiced in that Providence which shaped our destinies and led us to the shores of the Mississippi. We loved the land of our adoption. We loved her soil, her climate and her majestic river, upon whose banks we often strayed and mingled our tears with one another. The pioneers of Scott county came as the vanguard of that great army that has since flooded our land. They came to build for themselves and posterity a glorious destiny amid the wilds of Iowa. They brought no sword, or battle axe, but the plowshare and the pruning hook were their only weapons. They had no history to point them the way, no kind friend to bid them welcome to these shores. The legends of the Indian could only tell them of the beauty of the land they came to possess, and instead of the smiles of welcome they received only the frowns of the savage.

The spring of 1838 found the infant settlement laboring under many discouragements. The existing topic, the all-absorbing county seat question, had helped to wear away the winter. Immigration began to set in for the west and the drooping spirits of the inhabitants revived. Buildings began to increase, a church or two were organized, a school opened, and things began to wear a brighter aspect as the genial rays of the sun began to warm vegetation into life. In February the first territorial legislature which held its sessions at Burlington passed an act organizing Scott county, and fixing the boundaries thereof. The memorable 19th of February was the day set for the election of the county seat. An act also was passed authorizing the election of a board of county commissioners, to be held at various places in the county on the third Monday of February. This board of commissioners were to do all the business of the county, as judge of probate, and take care of all the suits at law, etc. Maj. Frazer Wilson, now of Rock Island, had received the first appointment of sheriff from the territorial governor.

Early in the spring Mr. LeClaire laid out his "First Addition to the Town of Davenport," upon his "reserve," as it was called. This included two tiers of blocks forming Harrison and Brady streets, running back as far as Seventh street. No title as yet in fee simple had been obtained by the proprietors of the town, and title bonds only were given to purchasers. In this new addition to the

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town, Mr. LeClaire could give clear titles, and was able to sell lots on long time to actual settlers. This put new life into the inhabitants, and the immigration coming in the spring was much larger than any previous year, and the town for the first time began to make progress in improvement.

The first board of county commissioners elect were Benj. F. Pike, now in California, Andrew W. Campbell, who died on Green river, in Utah, and Alfred Carter, who died in Hickory Grove in this county, in 1845. The legislature also passed an act incorporating the town of Davenport and at the April election Rodolphus Bennet, now of Princeton in this county, was elected mayor and Frazer Wilson, recorder. Dr. A. C. Donaldson, D. C. Eldridge, John Forrest, Thomas Dillon and Capt. John Litch were elected trustees. These were the first officers of this township. The meeting of the first town council soon followed and James M. Bowling was appointed treasurer, William Nichols street commissioner and William H. Patton, marshal. The first seal used by the city council was by a vote an American 25 cent piece.

During the summer the first brick house was erected by D. C. Eldridge and is still standing on the northeast corner of Third and Main streets. The old part of the Catholic church was also built this summer, the brick work by Mr. Noel and the carpenter work by Nathaniel Squires. It was afterward enlarged and is now used for a schoolhouse. The Rev. J. M. Pelamourgues was placed in charge at its organization and is still a faithful watchman over the congregation. Religious services were held at various places in the town, as opportunity presented. The first regular preaching was a sermon by Rev. Mr. Gavitt, of Ohio, at the house of D. C. Eldridge.

On the 4th of July of this year we were separated by act of congress from the territory of Wisconsin, and organized into a separate territory. Robert Lucas of Ohio was the first governor who made the following appointments for Scott county: Willard Barrows, notary public; Ebenezer Cook, judge of probate; Adrian H. Davenport, sheriff; Isaac A. Hedges and John Porter, justices of the peace. D. C. Eldridge received the appointment of postmaster.

At the first election under the new territorial law in September, W. W. Chapman was elected delegate to congress, Jonathan W. Parker, member of council, J. A. Birchard and Laurel Summers representatives. Clinton county was then attached to Scott for judicial purposes.

On the 7th of July, 1838, Andrew Logan from Pennsylvania arrived with a printing press, and on the 17th of September following issued the first number of the "Davenport Iowa Sun," a newspaper which at that day was put forth under many discouragements. Those only who have themselves been pioneers in such an enterprise can realize the difficulties attending it. For the two first years Mr. Logan had no assistance but his two little sons, the eldest of which was but twelve years old. The motto of his paper was

"And man went forth to till the ground."

His press was of the more antiquated kind, and his type had done good service at other places. Yet it was hailed as a great acquisition to the embryo towns of Davenport and Rockingham, for it was presented as a candidate for either place. The county seat question was then at its highest excitement and big offers were made by both parties for its location. Davenport was the successful winner of

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the prize. The machine worked off the Weekly Sun and fought with great energy the battles of the county seat question; the principal writers aside from its editors were John H. Thorington, the father of Hon. James Thorington, on the Davenport side, and John H. Sullivan for Rockingham. For a time it seemed to flourish amid all its difficulties and often would its rays break forth from the clouds that seemed to obscure it and shine with much brightness. But after the county seat question became settled and a more modern press was introduced the "Sun of Davenport" was allowed to set, realizing in the fullest extent that "promises to printers are made to be broken." It was then that Mr. Logan put in practice his motto, for he "went forth to till the ground." About six miles from town on the Iowa City road he took up his claim and was emphatically the pioneer farmer of our prairies, there being at the time but one house between him and the town. He has ever been a good friend to the interests of Scott county, ever carrying with him the good will, respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. We learn with regret that he has recently sold his beautiful prairie home and is about to remove to Marshall county, this state.

Numerous public roads were run this season in all directions from the town, leading back to the groves and to the Wabesipinicon river, where a few settlers had taken preemption claims. The first district court met here in October, the Hon. Thos. S. Wilson presiding. Several attorneys were admitted to the bar; but little business was done.

The amount of wheat raised this year in the county was about 2,000 bushels and was worth twenty-five cents a bushel. Money was a little more plenty than the year before, owing to the immigration, but there was no demand for produce and no buyers for shipment. Potatoes were scarce this year and worth \$1 a bushel. A sawmill was in operation at the mouth of Duck creek, Capt. Clark's, making only hard lumber which sold at \$35 a thousand feet. All pine lumber was brought from Cincinnati and was worth \$50 a thousand.

The Davenport hotel this year passed into the hands of Samuel Barkley, from Pennsylvania. A milliner shop was opened by Miss M. C. Cooper from Baltimore. D. C. Eldridge opened a carriage and blacksmith shop and R. H. Kinney a watch and jewelry store. Messrs. LeClaire and Davenport opened a large store as forwarding and commission merchants. The first land sales of the territory were advertised to come off at Burlington on the 19th of November but were postponed. The village contained at the close of the year about forty houses and a population of near 100. The treasury of the county had received for taxes this year, licenses and fines less than \$500, and expended nearly \$800. The assessment on property was sufficient to have balanced expenditures but there was but about \$250 ever collected.

The river closed the 17th of December. The winter was mild and pleasant; but very little snow, and passed much pleasanter than the previous one. There was a large circle of young people and a cordial good feeling existed among them. Parties and balls were numerous. Sleighriding upon the ice was a great recreation. Wolf hunts and the chase for deer and turkey helped to fill up the dreary days of winter. Spring opened early, the river breaking up on the last day of February. Rafts of lumber began to make their appearance this year from the pineries of Wisconsin and sold at \$35 a thousand feet.

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The local difficulties in regard to the county seat question still existed and the spring of 1839 opened with a prospect of another warm contest for the seat of justice. The second session of the district court was held in May, but there was no business before it of consequence, not a single bill of indictment being found by the grand jury against any individual in Scott county. No political party lines were yet drawn. At the August election was "Davenport or Rockingham." The latter elected her representatives, Laurel Summers and Joseph M. Robertson, against the Davenport candidates, G. C. R. Mitchell and Abner Beard. The two old commissioners were elected, A. W. Campbell and Alfred Carter, while the Davenport faction elected the other one, John Work and A. F. Russell as county surveyor. Ira Cook, Sr., was elected treasurer by the Rockingham party, with the assessor and all minor officers.

The first fire department of Davenport was organized the 27th of July by requiring every man who occupied a house to keep two fire buckets always in readiness and to use them in case of fire.

The Rev. Asa Turner, now of Denmark in this state, in traveling through this county preached and lectured on temperance. Through his exertions a temperance society was formed the 6th of August on the total abstinence principle receiving at its first organization fifty-six signatures. Rodolphus Bennet, mayor of this city, being its first president. The society commenced with about eighty members.

Three other churches were organized this summer and a female seminary started by the Misses O'Hara. A common school was also opened by a Mr. Blood. Capt. Wilson also commenced running his steam ferryboat this fall. The first paint shop by Riddle & Morton, the first wagon shop by Seth F. Whiting, and the first drug store by Charles Lesslie, were opened this year.

But the greatest acquisition to the town this year, the crowning point and the wonder of the age was the completion of the LeClaire House at a cost of \$35,000. The stone work of this edifice now standing on the corner of Main and Second streets (the old part) was done by Alexander Brownlie of Long Grove in this county, the brick work by D. C. Eldridge and the carpenter work by Nathaniel Squires. The building of this house at so early a day was an enterprise the equal of which is seldom undertaken. The progress of the town or county did not warrant it, yet confidence in the future and the enterprising spirit of Mr. LeClaire which has not left him to this day carried forward the work to a successful completion. Succeeding years found this house filled with guests from the south during the warm season, and although its owner has ever failed to reap much benefit directly from rents, etc., yet it has been a source of profit to some, an acquisition to the town, and a home of comfort to many a weary traveler on his first advent into Iowa.

The death of William B. Conway, Esq., secretary of the territory occurred on the 9th of November of this year. He was a resident of Davenport but died at Burlington while attending to his official duties at the sitting of the legislature. His body was brought here for interment. A public meeting was held and resolutions passed testifying to the profound regret at the loss of so valuable a citizen from our midst.

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In the fall of this year some difficulties arose upon our southern borders in relation to the boundary line between Missouri and the territory of Iowa, which being fanned into a flame created quite a sensation along the counties bordering upon the Mississippi river. A notice of this farce might not be deemed here out of place, as showing how trivial a circumstance is required upon the frontier at an early day to create an alarm and arouse the listless energies of a naturally lazy people who for want of a more active and useful life are ever ready to enlist in any enterprise that may be set on foot. The same scenes occur every year upon our western border. The cry of "Indians" is all sufficient to rally the little pioneer settlement and from the smallest circumstance enormous depredations and savage hostility are charged upon a few suffering Indians who may be lurking upon the outposts of civilization with no other design than to procure food and shelter from those who have driven the game beyond their reach.

I can no better portray the scenes and events of this "Missouri war," as it was called than by quoting from the graphic pen of the Hon. John P. Cook in his annual address at the first festival of the Pioneer Settlers association, delivered the 22d of February, 1858. In speaking of "the times that tried men's souls" Mr. Cook says:

"During the time of the contest for the county seat an event transpired which must not be omitted in speaking of the history of our settlement. A dispute arose between the state of Missouri and the then territory of Iowa as to the boundary line between them and so determined were the authorities on both sides to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory that it resulted in what is known to the old settlers as the 'Missouri war.'

"There were warriors in those days; and I should do injustice to the patriotism of that period if I neglected to notice the military darings of the volunteers who rushed to the standard (and rations) of the commander-in-chief in obedience to his call. The sheriff of a border county in Iowa undertook to enforce the collection of taxes in the disputed territory. He was arrested by the authorities of Missouri. The executive of Iowa demanded his release. It was refused; and to rescue the sheriff, Gov. Lucas ordered out the militia and called for volunteers. 'My voice is now for war,' was the patriotic response of every 'Hawkeye.' The county seat question was forgotten in the more important duty of driving the invaders from our soil. Davenport and Rockingham men met, embraced, buckled on their armor and side by side shouted their war cry 'Death to the invading Pukes.' The officers in command held a council of war and it was decided that Davenport should be the headquarters of the Scott county army in order that the troops might be inspired by the sight of old Fort Armstrong, and at the same time occupy a position so near the fort that a safe retreat would be at hand in case of an attack from the enemy.

"On the day appointed for the first drill the whole country marched to the standard of the gallant colonel in command and Davenport witnessed one of the most spirited military reviews that ever took place within her limits. The line was formed on the banks of the river, fronting toward the enemy's country, the right wing resting against a cottonwood tree, the left in close proximity to the ferryhouse. There they stood, veterans of iron nerve and dauntless cour-



NORTH SIDE OF SECOND STREET, BETWEEN BRADY
AND PERRY STREETS
Picture taken in 1858



DAVENPORT ABOUT 1862

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age presenting a sight that would have daunted the most desperate foe and assuring the women and children that they would defend their homes to the death against the 'border ruffians' from the Des Moines river.

"The weapons carried by some of these volunteer patriots were not satisfactory to the commanding officers and about one-fourth of the army were ordered out of the ranks and their services dispensed with unless they would procure others of a different character and more in accordance with the army regulations. The objectionable weapons consisted of a plow coulter, carried in a link of a large log chain which the valiant soldier had over his shoulder. Another was a sheet-iron sword about six feet in length fastened to a rope shoulder-strap. Another was an old fashioned sausage stuffer. Another was an old musket without a lock; and the balance of a like character.

"The order was given for the owners of these nondescript weapons to march out of the ranks three steps. The order was obeyed. The ranks closed up and the offending soldiers were discharged with a reprimand.

"I am not prepared to say that the commanding officer was justified in thus summarily discharging so many men who were ready and anxious to serve their country, and the result proved that the amount of bravery dismissed was equal to that retained, for no sooner were the discharged soldiers clear of the line of the regiment than they formed a company of cavalry, a company of dragoons and a company which they called the squad, and then under the superior generalship of their leader, the knight of the six-foot sword, they made a bold charge upon the regulars, broke their line, drove not a few of them into the river, some into and some around the ferryhouse, some into the grocery and some out of town; thus defeating and dispersing the regular army without the loss of a man on either side.

"This conflict was disastrous in its results to the regular army and before the forces could again be collected, peace was declared and the army disbanded.

"This unlooked for cessation of hostilities was a severe blow to the military aspirations of the Hawkeyes and disappointed the just expectations of those who had hoped to distinguish themselves in the defense of our territorial rights. The disappointment was not felt by the army of Scott county alone. Numerous companies had been formed elsewhere, and had started for the seat of war with supplies for the campaign.

"A company of about thirty left an adjoining county under the leadership of a chieftain who often used to say that he 'could whip his weight in wild cats,' and who has since represented you in the national congress, has been upon your supreme bench and has also been chief justice of California.

"He started out with thirty men and six baggage wagons well loaded with supplies for his army, and being determined to keep up the spirits of his men, he freighted five of his wagons with whiskey.

"The question of boundary was subsequently submitted to the supreme court of the United States and the disputed territory given to Iowa."

The financial condition of the county at the close of this year shows in a measure the increase and progress made in its settlement. The receipts from licenses, ferries and fines including tax lists which was \$1,410.92 was a revenue of \$2,578.94, while the expenditures were only \$1,804.63. The immigration

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this year was small. With reference to the moral and religious aspect of things at this time, but little can be said. I insert, however, a paragraph from Wilkie's "Davenport Past and Present," in order to correct any impression that might prevail with reference to the dissipation prevalent at that day:

"Frequent allusions have been made thus far to the many 'good times' had by the old settlers. It will not be inferred from it that they were dissipated or drunkards. Far from it. Some of the brightest lights now in the church, at the bar, and in private life are those very men. They but complied with the character of the times while absent from social refinements and the elegancies of older towns, almost all strangers to each other, and craving for that excitement which is now indulged in the intercourse of hosts of friends and friendly relations of long standing. They could not well do otherwise than they did. Mostly men from large cities, they were ennuied by the comparative quiet of a frontier life, and to vary their listless lives, resorted to stimulants or whatever else would afford excitement."

The winter was rather more severe than the one previous. The river closed at the head of the rapids in December, but not until the 14th of January at this place, and opened the first day of March.

The year of 1839 closed with about 100 houses in the town of Davenport and a population of about 300.

1840.—Immigration commenced this year with the first boats of the season, March 3d. An agricultural society had been formed in January: A. W. McGregor, Esq., first president; G. C. R. Mitchell, Esq., vice president; John Forrest, secretary and A. LeClaire, treasurer. At the township elections held in April John H. Thorington was elected mayor and Frazer Wilson, recorder. The trustees elected were Geo. L. Davenport, Seth F. Whiting, J. W. Parker, John Forrest and William Nichols.

The Dubuque land sales came off in May and the settlers generally attended en masse in order to protect their claims, and have their lands bid in to them at government price, \$1.25 an acre. This sale brought all matters of disputes about claims to a sudden close. A committee of arbitration was chosen by the settlers, before whom all disputes were settled, and the land bid off by G. C. R. Mitchell for each claimant.

In July the supreme court tried the writ of mandamus granted to the Rockingham party against the commissioners of Dubuque county, commanding and requesting them to make an entry in their books to the effect that Rockingham was the county seat. The court decided in favor of claimants, when a petition to the legislature was gotten up by the Davenport party of over 300 names, praying for a new election. The act was passed and the fourth Monday of August fixed as the day for holding a new election. This election resulted favorably to Davenport, and thus was the long vexed question forever put to rest: the citizens of Davenport building the courthouse and jail, free of expense to the county, as per contract. As this is the last notice of this long unsettled question and desirous of showing as a part of our history who at this early day came forward and nobly sustained her interests, we here publish a list of the donations and subscriptions to the public buildings, in full:

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"The following article was placed in the hands of the county treasurer the other day as a donation to the county for the express purpose of erecting the public buildings, should this place be selected as the county seat at either the election in August or September.

"A donation of ninety acres of land, is offered the county at the mouth of Duck creek provided that point should be selected at the first election. Should the election not be decided on the first ballot, no donation is offered, either by Duck creek or Rockingham. In addition to the land which the donators have agreed to give, sell and convey to the county, they also offer \$825, mostly materials. The people have both propositions before them and they will be enabled to decide as to the amount donated for each point. A tax of \$6,000 or \$8,000 on the inhabitants of the county would be oppressive in our present infant and embarrassed state, and it is hardly supposed any person would vote for such a tax, when they have the offer of a donation nearly if not amply sufficient to cover all expenses."

Davenport, August 3, 1840.

Whereas, the question of a location of the county seat in Scott county is to be settled by a vote of the people of said county, the points to be voted for being Davenport, Rockingham and a point in Pleasant Valley near the mouth of Duck creek, and

Whereas, Rockingham and said point in Pleasant Valley near the mouth of Duck creek have each proposed donations to the county to erecting public buildings therein, to be paid by the place in which the county seat should be located, this proposition the subscribers believe to have been made with a view of influencing the voters of said county to vote for said points instead of Davenport, and believing Davenport is the most suitable place and wishing to counteract said undue influence for the purpose of making up a sum equal or greater than that offered by either of those points we, the subscribers, agree, and hereby bind ourselves to give and convey in fee simple to the county commissioners of Scott county the property described by each of us to be disposed of in raising a fund for the benefit of the county to be applied exclusively to the erection of a courthouse and jail, on condition that the town of Davenport shall be the point selected as county seat of Scott county, and we who do not give lots or land bind ourselves to pay in cash, or the manner stipulated, the sums affixed opposite our respective names on the terms therein stated, in witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

By virtue of a resolution this day passed by the mayor, recorder and trustees of the town of Davenport, authorizing the mayor on behalf of the corporation to subscribe the sum of \$500 to aid in defraying the expense of erecting a courthouse and jail in the town of Davenport, I, John H. Thorington, mayor of the town of Davenport, do promise on the part and in behalf of the said corporation to pay to the commissioners of Scott county on or before the first day of August next the sum of \$500, provided, and it is expressly understood, that the above stipulated subscription is binding only upon condition that the said town of Davenport shall be selected as the permanent seat of justice for Scott county, and not otherwise.

THE TOWN OF DAVENPORT, by John H. Thorington, Mayor—\$500.

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I, Antoine LeClaire, promise to convey on the condition before stipulated, the following described lots and lands, to-wit: Lot 3, block 15; 2, block 38; 3, 4 and 6, block 39; 1, block 12; 8, block 28; 8, block 32; 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 7; outlots, Nos. 5, 10, 19, 22, 24, containing four acres each.

ANTOINE LECLAIRE.

I, Antoine LeClaire, attorney for P. G. Hambaugh, promise to convey on the condition before stipulated the following described lots: 5 and 6, block 14; 5 and 6, block 25; 1 and 2, block 37.

P. G. HAMBAUGH,

By Antoine LeClaire.

I, George Davenport, promise to convey, on the conditions above stipulated, the following described lots, to-wit: West half of block 23; lots 4, 5 and 6, block 11; 1, 2, 7 and 8, block 35; 5, block 3.

GEO. DAVENPORT.

I, John Macklot, promise to convey, on the conditions above stipulated, the following described lots, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, block 36, if the courthouse shall be placed on Bolivar square.

JOHN MACKLOT.

I, Antoine LeClaire, agent for James May, promise to convey, on the conditions before stipulated, the following described lots, to-wit: Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block 13; 1, block 39; 7 and 8, block 37; 3, block 13.

ANTOINE LECLAIRE,

Agent for James May.

We, James and Robert McIntosh, promise to convey, on the conditions before stipulated, the following described lots: 7 and 8, block 12; 3 and 4, block 14; 7 and 8, block 36; 5, in block 39; 2, in block 35.

J. AND R. M'INTOSH.

I, John Litch, agree to give one good, handsome lot in the lower part of Davenport, (in Powers' addition) as soon as Davenport shall be made the county seat.

J. LITCH.

I, George Davenport, hereby promise to pay to the county commissioners of Scott county, in lieu of the lots offered above, to aid in erecting the public buildings the sum of \$1,200, should the commissioners prefer the same to be paid in installments, as may be required in the progress of the buildings, provided the same shall be erected on Bolivar square.

GEO. DAVENPORT.

I, Antoine LeClaire, hereby promise to pay to the county commissioners of the county of Scott, in lieu of the lands and lots offered above, to aid in erecting

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the public buildings the sum of \$3,000 in cash or its equivalent, should the said commissioners prefer the same, to be paid in such installments as may be required in the progress of the buildings, as witness my hand and seal this 10th day of August, 1840.

ANTOINE LeCLAIRE.

(L. S.)

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

James Hall.....	\$150	William S. Collins.....	15
N. Squires, carpenter work.....	300	Strong Burnell.....	20
H. Leonard, in brick.....	300	Asa Hale.....	10
E. Hulse.....	200	Timothy Dillon	29
A. Logan.....	50	John Pope.....	20
S. B. Steele.....	10	Samuel Armitage.....	5
Thomas Foster.....	40	Franklin Culver.....	5
A. Greene, by R. Bennet.....	25	William McDade.....	5
Philip Cody.....	20	W. B. Arnold.....	6
Eldridge & McCord.....	50	A. J. Dawes.....	5
E. V. Kerr and G. Tate.....	10	D. Hoge.....	50
W. W. Dodge.....	25	T. S. Hoge.....	50
W. B. Watts.....	25	John D. Evans.....	20
Alfred Carter.....	100	Riddle & Morton.....	100
George L. Davenport.....	50	George Colt.....	5
Seth F. Whiting.....	25	J. M. D. Burrows.....	50
James O. Kelly.....	10	John Owens.....	50
W. McCammon.....	30	James Rumbold.....	50
W. W. Whittemore.....	25	Charles Lesslie.....	25
Thomas Dillon.....	50	A. L. & J. Beatty.....	10
George Bowers.....	20	Henry Wright.....	15
M. Parmele	20	R. S. Craig.....	10
John Cronkhite.....	10	John W. King.....	10
C. C. Alvord.....	10	James M. Bowling.....	30
Wm. M. Moran.....	5	John Evans.....	10
W. G. Ruby.....	10	John Wilson.....	100
H. J. Chapman.....	25	William Nichols.....	50
John F. Boynton.....	10	Louis Hebert.....	10
J. M. Witherwax.....	50	J. W. Parker.....	100
A. W. Perry.....	25	Peter Parter, by A. Perry.....	25
George Francis.....	12	L. J. Senter, for J. Remer.....	25
L. J. Senter.....	10	James Miller.....	5
Isaac Squires.....	20	William Lovell.....	10
John H. Thorington.....	25	Alex W. McGregor.....	25
Walter B. Warren.....	10	George W. Warren.....	20
William Harmon.....	15	Henry Powers.....	50

At the October elections of this year party lines began to be drawn. A. C. Dodge was elected delegate to congress over Alfred Rich, the whig candidate,

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by about 100 majority. J. W. Parker was elected to the council over James Grant by a majority of only four votes. L. Summers and J. M. Robertson,* representatives; John D. Evans, recorder; A. H. Davenport, sheriff; Ira Cook, Sr., treasurer, and E. Cook, judge of probate.

The receipts into the treasury this year were insufficient to meet the expenditures, the amount being only \$1,635, while the expenditures were \$2,121.37.

Business at the close of the year was increasing. There were eight mercantile establishments, four groceries, two hotels, a brewery nearly ready for operation, a large pork house, with cash and goods offered for pork. Times began to brighten. A market had been established at home for the produce raised by the farmer, buildings had increased and the population amounted to about 600. The times had been severe on the newly settled colony. Money was scarce; the land had been brought into market, and those holding lands subject to pre-emption had to borrow money at fifty per cent to save their homes. The prices current in December were:

Flour, per barrel.....	\$5.00 to \$5.50	Butter, fresh.....	\$.25
Wheat, per bushel....	.50	Tallow .....	.12½
Corn, per bushel.....	.37 to .50	Sugar, from stores.....	.12½
Oats, per bushel.....	.25 to .31	Coffee .....	.20
Potatoes, per bushel...	.18 to .25	Tea	1.00
Onions, per bushel....	.25 to .37	Molasses, per gallon.....	.75
Beef, from wagon, lb..	.02 to .04	Honey, good, strained, per gal.	.75
Pork, from wagon, lb..	.03 to .04	Nails, cut, all sizes, per lb.,	.10 to .12½

There were three frosts only up to the 14th of November. The river remained in good boating order, and steamboats ran till near the close of the year, the weather being mild and beautiful. River closed January 2d. There was good sleighing this winter from St. Louis to the lower rapids, and throughout the entire state of Illinois, a part of Michigan and Indiana; but here there were not to exceed two inches of snow during the whole winter, nor was there any rain after the first of November. The river opened this year the 14th of March, and the steamer Otter came up the same day. On the 15th the steamer Agnes arrived from St. Louis and the next day both boats left for Galena and Dubuque, navigation being fairly opened, but the water very low.

On the 21st of April, 1841, the mayor, recorder and trustees of the town of Davenport passed an ordinance to raise the license for retailing liquors from \$25 to \$100, J. W. Parker being mayor.

On the 5th of May the sale of town lots for the erection of the public buildings took place.

On the 8th of May the first territorial whig convention was held in Davenport. Delegates were present from all the settled counties of the state, except

* Joseph M. Robertson emigrated to the territory of Iowa in 1836, and settled at Rockingham. He had made his first location in the west at New Boston, Mercer county, Ill., where he remained but a short time. He was a good, sound, practical man in all things. His political views were purely whig. A farmer and merchant he was accommodating and possessed a benevolent heart, ever ready to do a kindly act; and for moral and Christian worth he had no superior. His sterling integrity in all things, both private and public, ever drew around him a host of friends, and he was deservedly popular among his fellow citizens. He served many sessions in the territorial legislature, and died at Iowa City, while a member of that body in 1844, aged thirty-eight years.

Dubuque and Clayton. They met at the LeClaire House, formed a procession and marched with a band of music, consisting of one bugle and a clarinet, to the "Harrison log cabin," then just erected on the corner of Third and Main streets. Several speeches were made, when Alfred Rich, Esq., received the nomination, on the fourth ballot, for delegate to congress. The democratic convention met at Parkhurst, (LeClaire) on the 19th of June and nominated A. C. Dodge, who was elected by a large majority. The weather in May was cold and backward. Notwithstanding the hard times and general scarcity of money, buildings of all kinds began to go up, and the town generally was in a flourishing condition. The courthouse and jail were commenced, and the days of strife and contention seemed to have ended.

Among the buildings erected this year was the Webb House, and it was considered one of the most extravagant investments of the age. It presented a beautiful appearance from the river, standing alone upon the brow of the bluff, with nothing to obstruct the view, without a solitary house or other improvement in front of it. It is now owned and occupied by J. E. Henry, Esq. The brick building on the corner of Sixth and Brady streets was erected the same season by Strong Burnell. But the largest structure of this year was the old part of the "Worden House" on Third street, since enlarged. Flour this year was sold at \$5.00 per barrel and wheat 50 cents a bushel. Pork was worth but 1½ to 2 cents a pound.

James Grant and J. M. Robertson were elected representatives and J. W. Parker to the council. Parker was president of the council, that session of the legislature. The financial condition of the county at the close of 1841 was a revenue received of \$7,019.93; and expenditures to the amount of \$6,689.99; A. W. Campbell, J. C. Quinn and John Work, commissioners. A new charter to the town of Davenport was obtained this year from the legislature. The courthouse and jail were finished and presented to the county free of cost, as provided for in the bond given for that purpose.

In November of this year our little village was visited by a distinguished personage of foreign birth, in the person of Prince de Joinville. He and his suite took rooms at the LeClaire House.

In August of this year the "Davenport Weekly Gazette" issued its first number. Alfred Sanders, Esq., the senior editor, was from Cincinnati, Ohio. He had visited the upper Mississippi the year before in search of a location for life, and most wisely selected Davenport, then but a small village, as his home. None but those who have tried the experiment can realize the trials, hardships and discouragements incident to opening a printing establishment in a little frontier town, away from all resources, both financial and mechanical. To enter upon such an enterprise at such a time in the financial world as was presented in 1841 requires no little energy, ambition and perseverance. Such did Alfred Sanders possess, when on the 11th day of August he landed from one of the smallest steamers that ever pushed up our river, the water being so low upon the rapids below and the engine that propelled the little craft so weak that they had to pole over in real Mackinaw style. The arrival was announced, and soon the landing was thronged with anxious spectators to behold the new press and its editor. Moved by a spirit of grateful acknowledgment and a cordial

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welcome to this new arrival, all hands were eager to assist in landing the press. There being no wharf then built, and the water very low, a long plank walk was laid to the boat, on which in attempting to carry the press, it was precipitated into the Mississippi river, as if to purge it of any of its old sins, and baptise it anew before entering upon the virgin soil of Iowa.

The first number was issued on the 26th of August, and from that day to this, more than eighteen years, not a single number has been missed in its regular publication. When we take into consideration that not only the first outfit, but the constant supply of paper, ink and other material had to be purchased in the east, and subject to all the delays and dangers of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and when we remember that Mr. Sanders suffered loss and disappointment by having his paper sunk and burned amid the disasters of the steamboat navigation of that day, all his assistants being sick at one time, and he alone having to fill every department of the paper, from writing its editorials and setting type, down to working at the press and rolling for papers—I say, when we consider these discouragements, we must wonder and admire that energy and perseverance which for twenty years never allowed his subscribers to go without their weekly news. We believe that no portion of the great west can record a similar instance of deep devotion to their calling, amid such privations and hardships as that of Mr. Sanders to found a standard newspaper in Scott county. When I remember his increasing labor for many years without the prospect of even a livelihood, and no bright future before him, I feel happy in the privilege here presented of adding my testimony to his faithful services and wishing him all the enjoyment he may now possess from the fruits of his early struggles.

And no less deserving is he who amid all these discouragements stood by his side, not only as a partner, in a pecuniary view, but a constant sharer of all the burdens heaped upon the establishment through the many dark years of its existence. Mr. Levi Davis was the printer; and for neatness and mechanical execution I hesitate not to say, notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labored, that no establishment of the kind west of the great lakes can show a file of papers of ten years' accumulation like those presented by this office. No man among the early settlers of Davenport is deserving of more credit for faithfulness, industry and sterling integrity than Mr. Levi Davis.

For nearly ten years after the establishment of the Gazette it hardly paid expenses, though conducted in the most economical manner. From the tardy progress of the settlement of the country its subscription grew slowly; but as the country began to settle and the town to grow its patronage increased so that in May, 1851, nearly ten years after its commencement, its proprietors felt justified in enlarging it to a seven column paper. Two years after, on the 3d of September, 1853, they converted it into a tri-weekly, and the following year, on the 16th of October, 1854, they began to issue the first daily paper ever published in this portion of the state. As a daily it started out under the most favorable auspices and has continued to increase in circulation ever since, notwithstanding the financial depression of 1857 and the unusual amount of opposition it has experienced in having three other daily papers to contend with.

In 1855, they introduced the first steam press ever put in operation in Iowa, a large size Taylor & Hoe press which is still doing good service. The weekly

cash receipts of the office now average more than the yearly cash receipts did for seven years after its first establishment.

1842.—On the 15th of February the Scott County Temperance society was organized; Thomas S. Hoge, president; and Charles Lesslie, secretary.

The river closed the 27th of December and opened the 2d of March. The season was good, crops abundant and well gathered. Good winter wheat was sold at 37 to 40 cents, and spring at 30 cents. The best quality of flour was \$4.50 a barrel. Flour sold the same autumn in Chicago at \$3.00, and in St. Louis at \$2.75 a barrel. Building continued and settlers were daily arriving. Produce of all kinds was low. There was no money in circulation. Everything was barter in trade.

On the 8th of October of this year the Iowa Sun issued its last number.

A. C. Fulton, Esq., arrived here in July of this year, and opened a store on Front street, between Main and Harrison. On the 4th of August by census taken, the town contained 817 inhabitants. The April term of the circuit court continued in session only eight days, and adjourned for want of business, David Hoge, clerk. In the election of this year Robert Christie was elected to the council and J. M. Robertson to the house. Pork sold this autumn as low as \$1.25 to \$1.50 a hundred pounds. The same prices ruled in Chicago and Alton. Messrs. J. Seaman, J. M. D. Burrows, A. C. Fulton and others purchased pork in exchange for goods; some cash was paid. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year was \$484.48. John Work, Otho G. McLain and John C. Quinn were commissioners.

1843.—The river opened the 10th of April. The winter of 1842-43 will long be remembered as the "cold winter." There were two months' good sleighing. The ice in the river was two feet thick. A Dubuque paper stated that with the exception of a very few days the mercury stood at twenty degrees below zero for nearly four months, and that for several weeks of that time it stood at thirty-five to thirty-nine degrees below zero. Although the crops were abundant, yet on account of the intense cold and want of sufficient hay and shelter, a great many cattle died.

Emigration continued to pour in and a general progress of the town was perceptible, notwithstanding the scarcity of money and the cheapness of produce. There were seventeen brick houses erected this year and many frame ones. Seven churches now adorned the town. G. C. R. Mitchell was elected representative this year, and James Thorington judge of probate. The expenditures of the county this year exceeded the receipts, \$905.82.

J. M. D. Burrows commenced shipping produce this autumn to St. Louis in keel boats. On the 21st of October he loaded one with thirty-eight tons of vegetables and the following week started another one for St. Louis with thirty-five tons.

But little of interest took place during the year 1844. The river opened on the 24th of February and navigation commenced. It had been a very open winter, much of it like spring.

In May there was a corporation election for officers. Gilbert McKown, Jr., was elected marshal; Nathaniel Squires, supervisor; John Evans, treasurer; N. Squires, assessor; John Pope, clerk; L. B. Collamer, weighmaster; and D. C. Eld-

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ridge, fire warden. The June rise in the Mississippi flooded the whole country along the river bottoms. The river was higher than ever before known.

By a census taken of the county in June it was found to contain 1,750 souls. The 4th of July was celebrated in due form. The citizens convened at the courthouse, when the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. A. B. Hitchcock; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Jas. Grant, Esq., and oration by Dr. Gatchell of Cincinnati, then a resident of this place. A sumptuous repast was served under the large spreading oaks that then adorned the brow of our beautiful bluffs.

A convention assembled at Iowa City, October 7th for the formation of a constitution preparatory to our entrance into the Union as a state. Ebenezer Cook, James Grant and Andrew W. Campbell were the candidates elected to attend.

The wheat crop of 1844 was large and of good quality. Flour from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a barrel. Wheat from 40 to 50 cents a bushel. Corn and oats, 25 cents.

The financial condition of the country at the close of the year was flattering. Expenditures, \$1,757.78, and the receipts into the treasury were \$2,503.80. J. C. Quinn, Ashael Hubbard and C. G. McLain, commissioners; John Pope, clerk. County orders were at par and cash in the treasury. The crop of wheat raised this year in the county was estimated at 100,000 bushels, and there were no mills for flouring in the city, yet. The population at the close of the year in the town was estimated at 800 or 1,000. The river closed on the 4th of February, but was in no condition for crossing and on the 20th of the same month broke loose and the steamer Lynx made her appearance at our wharf. The New Haven that had been moored in the Rock Island slough came over the next day and both boats started for Galena, the river being clear of ice, the weather as balmy as spring. Wild geese and ducks were flying north and the winter gently merged into spring.

1845.—The most stirring incident of this year was the murder of Col. George Davenport upon Rock island.

The April election passed off very quietly. L. Summers (Loco) was elected to the council and J. M. Robertson (whig) to the house. John Forrest, Esq., received the appointment as postmaster in place of D. C. Eldridge, resigned. At the August election J. C. Quinn was again elected commissioner; A. H. Miller, treasurer; W. Barrows, surveyor, and Stephen Hawley, assessor.

The country upon both sides of the river had for several years been infested with a lawless gang of freebooters with their main headquarters probably at Nauvoo, having places of rendezvous upon Rock river, Ill., and upon Sugar creek, in Cedar county, and in Linn county, Iowa. The fugitives from justice in other states had fled to the western wilds for protection and organized themselves into regular bands for horse stealing, counterfeiting, burglary, robbery and murder. They had advanced so far in their grand schemes for crime and escape that in some places justices of the peace and other officers of the county were elected to office by their intrigue and corruption and many men of good standing in the community became associated with them. Bellevue in Jackson county had been the scene of bloodshed and murder in an attempt to arrest some of the banditti. Ogle county in Illinois had become so infested with this gang that



HOME OF COL. GEORGE DAVENPORT

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at the elections they came boldly forward and proclaimed their strength and determination to rule the county. The courthouse and jail were burned, the sheriff of the county waylaid and shot, and individuals who dared to say aught against the gang were marked as victims of this marauding band of robbers.

At this stage of things, a meeting of the whole county was called by some of the principal law-abiding citizens, when it was resolved to clear the land of the desperadoes. One of the ringleaders, a Mr. —, and his three sons, were taken, tried by a self-constituted jury, condemned and shot the same day. One other of the gang was executed, when the balance fled the country. But Nauvoo was the great depot and the Mississippi river the great thoroughfare.

The murder and robbery of Col. Davenport, one of the oldest citizens of the community, in broad daylight and in full view of our town, sent a thrill of terror to every heart and made citizens tremble for the safety of themselves and property. So foul a crime, attended by such appalling circumstances, aroused the energies of every one to assist in discovering the murderers. Public meetings were called in Davenport and Rock Island to devise means to arrest the fugitives. Companies of horsemen were sent in every direction; the islands and bluffs were searched; parties went up and down the river, but no trace could be found, nor were any signs left by which the murderers could be followed. A reward of \$1,500 was offered by George L. Davenport, followed directly after by one of \$1,000 by the governor of Illinois; but for weeks no trace could be obtained of them. Subsequently it was ascertained that the robbers had been secreted for some ten days in the bluffs previous to the attack, awaiting an opportunity, which they had on the 4th of July while the whole household of Col. Davenport was at Stephenson attending the celebration. Mr. Davenport lived long enough to relate the circumstances attending the robbery. He had been fearful of robbers and noticed some suspicious looking persons around the towns of Davenport and Stephenson and had taken the precaution to fasten his doors and keep arms in readiness. He had but a few moments before the attack been to the well for water and fastened the door on his return. He was seated in his armchair in his sitting room when he heard a noise in the back part of the house, and opening the door that led there, he was met by three men, one of whom exclaimed, "Seize him Chunky" and at the same moment he received a ball from a pistol through the fleshy part of the thigh. Mr. D. made an effort to reach his pistols that lay upon the mantel but was laid hold of and bound with strips of bark and blindfolded. The key of his safe was obtained and for a few moments he was left alone, when the robbers, unable to unlock the safe, returned and took Mr. D. up stairs where the safe was and compelled him to unlock it. In this effort Mr. D. seems to have had much difficulty, as from loss of blood he was not able to walk and he was carried or pulled up the stairs leaving prints of blood upon the passageway and staircase all the way up, where he had put his hands for support. He was laid upon the bed up stairs after unlocking the safe and showing the robbers where some other money was, in a drawer in the library. Here he fainted and was revived by water being poured upon him. He was choked and otherwise tortured in mind and body to induce him to reveal where more treasure could be found. Upon this point, John Long, who afterward paid the penalty of this murder upon the gallows at Rock Island,

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stated, upon the stand, that no such abuse was offered to Mr. D.; that he himself went to the well for water and poured it upon him to revive him; that it was not intended to commit murder, but that the pistol of Fox, who shot him, went off accidentally, but Mr. Davenport said before his death that they held a controversy about the disposition of him before they left, some being for killing him and burning the house and others for leaving him as he was. The latter being the determination of the majority of them, they hastily fled.

The only booty they obtained was about \$600 in money, a gold watch, chain and seals, a double barreled gun and a few other articles of minor importance.

Col. Davenport was a native of England, and removed to the United States in 1804. He was attached to the army from 1805 to 1815, was with Gen. Wilkinson on the Sabine during the trouble with Aaron Burr, and in the war of 1812 was in the defense of Fort Erie and at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was with the first expedition which ascended the Mississippi to quiet the hostile Indians, and assisted in selecting and planting Fort Armstrong upon Rock island, upon which he settled in 1816 and resided there until his death. He was a partner in the American Fur company until its withdrawal from the Mississippi, and then carried on the trade with the Indians alone until he retired from business. He was of a free, generous, open-hearted disposition, full of anecdote connected with his wild and adventurous life, pleasing in his conversation and full of wit and humor. Long had he lived upon the frontier amid wars and fightings; often had his life been in imminent danger from the scalping knife or the tomahawk, and yet in the broad light of day, in a civilized land and amid the life and bustle of the celebration of our natal day he was doomed to die by the hand of desperadoes!

For many weeks no trace could be found of the murderers. Edward Bonney, of Lee county, in the territory of Iowa, undertook to ferret out their place of concealment. He left here about the middle of August and proceeded to Nauvoo, where he first got trace of them by representing himself as one of the gang, which might have been true, and on the 8th of September arrested Fox at Centerville, Iowa, and committed him to jail there. On the 19th he arrested Birch and John Long at Sandusky, Ohio, and brought them to Rock Island, by way of the lakes and Chicago. These three men were well known in the west as leaders of a gang of desperadoes, although they went by different names. Richard Baxter and Aaron Long, a brother of John, were soon after arrested near Galena, Ill., and Granville Young at Nauvoo. These three last were taken as accessories.

In the 6th of October following, bills of indictment were found by the grand jury of Rock Island county, against the whole, except Fox, who had escaped from jail on the 17th of September in Indiana. On the 14th of October, the two Longs and Young were put upon trial, a change of venue being denied, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 29th of the same month. Birch, the greatest villain of the whole, turned state's evidence. Baxter was tried separately, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November. A writ of error was sued out of the supreme court, a new trial was granted, when he was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, where he died in about two years. Birch took a change of venue to Knox county and while awaiting

trial escaped from jail. Upon the gallows, John Long confessed all, but died a hardened wretch without the least signs of repentance or fear of death.

The shock given to the western banditti by the prompt and energetic measures taken to bring these murderers to justice so effectually broke up the gang that for a long time the country was free, in a measure, from such men.

The river closed this year the 30th of November.

The first of January of the year 1846 there was but one retail liquor shop in the city. The corporation election came off in April and resulted in the election of James Thorington for mayor, Seth F. Whiting, George W. Alvord, A. H. Miller, John Morton, William S. Collins and A. W. McLoskey for aldermen.

At the April term of the district court this spring there was but one case on the common law docket, and none on the criminal for trial, showing the peaceable and harmonious manner in which the people of Scott county lived at that day.

The 4th of July was celebrated this year in due form, Rev. E. Adams delivering the oration, prayer by Rev. Mr. Brabrook, A. C. Fulton being marshal of the day. It was about the first of this month that A. C. Fulton commenced the building of the first steam mill in the city of Davenport.

At the August election S. C. Hastings was elected to congress; Loring Wheeler, of Clinton county, to the state senate; James McManus to the house; James Thorington, clerk of the district court; A. H. Davenport, sheriff; V. M. Firor, prosecuting attorney; Asa Foster, county commissioner; H. H. Pease, assessor and A. H. Miller, treasurer.

John Bechtel opened his plow factory this year, and carried it on with success for some years, when it passed into other hands and is at present carried on by Mr. Krum, whose plows are known throughout the state of Iowa as the best manufactured in the west.

The "Iowa College Association" was formed in April, 1844, but no decided steps were taken or location made until 1846, when Davenport was selected as the place of location, "provided the citizens would raise \$1,500 for buildings and furnish grounds for a site." Trustees were elected the following spring and a building erected on the bluff near Western avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The institution was incorporated in June, 1847. In March, 1854, the college grounds (being liable to have streets cut through them) were sold and a new location of ten acres purchased between Brady and Harrison above Tenth street. Here the present college edifice was erected with boarding houses in 1855, and in August of this year (1859) the present location was sold to the Episcopal diocese of Iowa for school and educational purposes and the Iowa college is removed to Grinnell, a village in the interior of this state, in Poweshiek county.

At the April election of this year, James Grant was elected district judge over his opponent, Platt Smith, by 448 majority. James Thorington was elected district clerk, and Hiram Price school fund commissioner.

A new paper was started about this time called the Democratic Banner, by Alexander Montgomery, Esq., who sold out to R. Smetham. T. D. Eagal afterward became its editor and proprietor, and after passing through several other hands it was purchased, in 1855, by Messrs. Hildreth, Richardson and West. Mr. Hildreth, the senior editor, died in September, 1857, since which time Messrs. Rich-

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ardson & West have continued to publish the same under the name of the Iowa State Democrat. Recently a couple of new partners have entered the office, the Daily News has been purchased, and is now combined and published under the name of the Daily Democrat and News. A more extensive notice may hereafter be given of this democratic paper.

1847.—At the August election, H. Leonard was elected sheriff against Robert Christie; A. H. Miller, recorder; A. W. McGregor, prosecuting attorney; Asa Foster, commissioner; John Pope, clerk; J. Thorington, judge of probate; Wm. L. Cook, coroner.

The immigration of Germans was large this year. On the 23d of June 100 were landed from the Anthony Wayne steamer, most if not all of whom settled in this county.

Pork was worth this year but \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hundred pounds in trade. The first railroad meetings were held this year in relation to building a road from Chicago to Davenport.

The returns of the assessor for the year 1847 were on valuations.

73,264 Acres of land, valued at.....	\$238,375
Value of town lots.....	71,970
Money at interest in the county.....	1,675
Merchandise	10,885
918 Head of horses, valued at.....	29,244
Machinery	5,840
2,883 Head of cattle.....	25,286
2,748 Head of sheep.....	4,013
3,960 Head of hogs.....	4,224
5 Head of mules.....	210
Miscellaneous property.....	800
Furniture	1,960
48 Wagons	1,825

Amount of assessment.....\$396,307

There were 3,652 white inhabitants in the county and two negroes.

The first land agency was opened this year by Cook & Sargent in a small one-story wooden building on the corner of Main and Second streets, where the present banking house now stands.

On the 4th of October of this year, David Hoge, one of our prominent citizens, died of the bilious fever. Mr. Hoge was from Ohio and had emigrated to this country in 1840, was first engaged in merchandising and afterward clerk of the district court to near the time of his death. He was a man of talent and ability, kind and gentlemanly in his intercourse with mankind, of unswerving integrity and of a high tone of moral character. He was cut off in the prime of life, and by his death Scott county lost one of her most valued citizens.

The river closed January 8th and opened March 21st.

1848.—This year opened with much brighter prospects than had been known for years. Emigration had been on the increase. A home market had been

created for surplus produce: agriculture had become an object, and the hearts of many that had been desponding began to look for better times.

Up to this time no flouring or saw mill had been erected in this city of any kind. On the 17th of January the first steam mill in Davenport was put in operation by A. C. Fulton. It had been but five months and twenty-two days in building. The main building was fifty-seven feet by sixty feet, four stories high with an engine room twenty-seven feet by fifty feet. Mr. A. Nugent was the first miller. Upon the completion of this mill, there was a general burst of rejoicing among the citizens of Scott county. Mr. Fulton gave a grand opening, by inviting the farmers and citizens of the town to a sumptuous repast served up in the new mill on the 17th of January, 1848. Bread was made from flour ground in the mill on the same day of the celebration. The tables groaned with luxuries. Pigs, turkeys and chickens, pies and cakes, were piled upon the festive board and coffee served bountifully, and when Mr. Fulton appeared with all his men who had been employed upon the mill, three tremendous cheers were given him, to which he responded in a most happy and becoming manner, recounting his many difficulties and trials in pressing forward the work upon this mill. About 300 partook of the dinner. The Hon. Jas. Grant spoke on the occasion. He had been in attendance at the legislature at Iowa City, and in his speech announced that he had procured a charter from the legislature for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Missouri. This information excited applause, and three hearty cheers were given. He was followed by Hiram Price, Esq., who descanted upon the progress of the age, the happy results of the energy and ambition of Mr. Fulton amid all discouragements, and closed with an anecdote connected with the building of the mill. He said that when Mr. Fulton began that mill, an old man, a resident of the city, told him "that he had always believed Mr. Fulton to be crazy, but now he knew it." Mr. Fulton had commenced a steam mill near the site of the old one and after completing the building sold it to Burrows & Prettyman, who put in the machinery and completed it in the same month with that of Fulton's, which he commenced soon after he sold to B. & P.

The opening and celebration of Burrows & Prettyman's mill followed on the 29th of January. It was more magnificent than that of Fulton's, if possible. Their mill was forty-two feet by sixty feet, three stories high, and built of brick, and since enlarged. (That of Fulton was of wood.) There were four pairs of four and a half French burrs, two bolts, and they would turn out about 200 barrels of flour per day. Hiram Johnson was the first miller in this mill, one of the best millers west of the Alleghany mountains. A further notice of this mill, its present capacity for flouring, will be given, together with some remarks upon the character of those who thus early did so much to build up and maintain the interests of our county.

The 4th of July was celebrated in due form. The oration was by John F. Dillon, Esq. The official returns of the August election announced Shepherd Leffler for congress, John D. Evans representative, James Thorington clerk of the district court and E. S. Wing for county commissioner.

There were thirty-five houses erected this year, nearly all brick.

The winter of 1848-49 was long and severe.

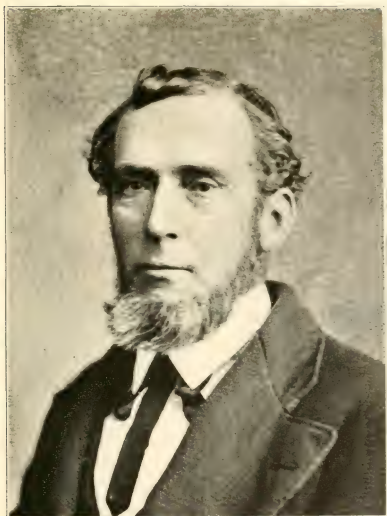
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It is not our intention to write the biography of individuals or to fill up this history with personal achievements, but so closely are some of our early settlers identified with our history that it becomes necessary to bring them out in order to trace our progress and prosperity as a city and a county to its true and proper source. There are individuals in the midst of us, prominent citizens, who have passed the ordeal of a pioneer life in the west, and whose early struggles well deserve a passing notice. One among the many is Mr. J. M. D. Burrows of the house of Burrows & Prettyman, merchants and manufacturers in our city for more than twenty years.

Mr. Burrows, well known to the old as well as the new settlers, first came to Iowa (then Wisconsin) in the spring of 1837. He was a native of New York city, but spent his early life with his uncle at Elizabethtown, N. J.

At the age of fourteen he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where in the course of ten years he accumulated by his own industry a little property and married. Being in the furniture business he had sold to western merchants along the Mississippi river and consigned on commission to others. In the spring of 1837 he took a trip to St. Louis and the upper Mississippi to look after his business. His ardent and energetic mind was soon awakened on beholding the beauty and magnitude of the Mississippi valley, and he seemed to comprehend at once the prospects for the future of this promising land. He returned to Cincinnati, however, without making any investments or even deciding upon any future operations here. During the following year his mind seemed to dwell continually upon the beauties and prospects of the west, and of Davenport as a center of attraction. So strongly was he impressed with the prospects here that he decided on his second visit. A trip to the west was no small undertaking.

There were others in Cincinnati turning their attention this way and among them our esteemed fellow citizen, John Owens, Esq. It was at this time Mr. Burrows first became acquainted with him. Together in a one-horse buggy they set forth in the spring of 1838 for Davenport, then in Wisconsin territory, and made the trip by land in ten days and a half. They spent a month here examining and admiring the country during which time they purchased a "claim" of eighty acres, long known as the "Owens & Burrows tract," a part of which is still owned by Mr. Burrows, and upon which his beautiful dwelling now stands amid grounds tastefully laid out and covered with vineyards, shrubbery and the choicest fruits planted by his own hands. They also, as was the custom in those days, took each of them a "claim" of 320 acres of prairie land back of the town, feeling probably that if the town ever became of importance, the land might be valuable for farming purposes. This claim was the entire section 17, lying back of West Davenport on Duck creek, and through which the railroad now passes. Messrs. Owens and Burrows drew cuts for choice of halves, dividing the section north and south. Mr. Burrows drew the east half nearest the town. As some demonstration had to be made in the way of improvements in order to hold the claim from being "jumped" they employed Strong Burnell, Esq., to break five furrows around the entire tract at a cost of \$15, which was done. Some two years after this, when the land was brought into market and offered for sale, these two claim speculators held a consultation as to the entry of the land at government price; whether the prospects would warrant such an investment. Upon mature



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deliberation Mr. Owens abandoned his at once, as not being of sufficient value so far from the village and all prairie, some of which has since been sold for \$100 an acre. Mr. Burrows gave his part to Dr. Hall, on his paying the \$15 paid to Mr. Burnell for the breaking.

Before Mr. Burrows returned to Cincinnati, however, he made arrangements for some improvements upon his first claim, purchased in connection with Mr. Owens of forty acres (his present homestead). There had been seven acres broken upon his forty acres, and he contracted with our fellow townsman, B. F. Coates, Esq., to erect a dwelling house, the same that now stands in front of his present residence. This forty-acre claim cost Mr. Burrows \$250, and Mr. Owens paid \$200 for his.

Mr. Burrows returned to Cincinnati with a determination to return west again if he could dispose of his property in Cincinnati. He was full of excitement on the subject of emigration to the west. He seemed anxious to be among the first and to cast his lot with the emigrating throng, but in his more thoughtful moods he began to cast about him to see what he could do to maintain his family in this new country. He was doing well where he was. His ambitious views began to dampen, and his excitement began to settle down upon a more solid basis. He felt that there was an uncertainty, a risk in a step so important. He, therefore, to save himself the mortification of a square backout on emigration, offered his property for sale, putting on such a price that he was sure no one would purchase. But in this he was mistaken. In a very, very short time a purchaser appeared and took the property at his offer. In a very few weeks after, all this property was consumed by fire without any insurance. Mr. Burrows had secured his money and seemed to feel that all things pointed in the direction of his desired object. He, therefore, removed to Davenport with his family, and in 1839 cultivated his seven acres upon his forty acre homestead, and also rented a small tract that had been broken upon the Dubuque road, near Duck creek north of the Lindsley place. Here he labored faithfully the first season and succeeded in raising a crop, walking to and from his work with his little tin dinner pail, eating his lonely meal on the banks of Duck creek. Just before harvest the cattle broke in and destroyed his entire crop. Winter was coming on and the prospects to our old friend, just at that time, must have looked rather dreary. But his energies and ambition were ever adequate to the exigencies of the case.

With fresh thought and new courage he determined to build a store house in the town, and in the spring apply to his friends in Cincinnati for assistance to commence merchandising. He accordingly set about cutting trees and hewing timber for that little store house that stood so long and was occupied by the firm of Burrows & Prettyman on Front street, and has since disappeared to make room for the present spacious edifice. The frame of this first store house he got out with his own hands and with the help of Mr. James Rumbold erected the building covering it with clapboards made from the native oak, with the rude tools of the pioneer. The spring of 1840 found Mr. Burrows with his pecuniary means nearly exhausted and no favorable prospect of business of any kind. The future was dark. He went on to Cincinnati, told his story of the west, its present condition and its future prospects. His uncle purchased him a stock

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of goods, selecting them himself and Mr. Burrows returned as a commission merchant with new energy and a lighter heart. This was his first attempt at merchandising. He succeeded well, and in the fall went back to Cincinnati and renewed his stock, his uncle becoming his security. This time his cousin assisted in the selection of the goods. There was a surplus of wheat for the first time in the country this fall, and Mr. Burrows purchased and shipped the first bushel of wheat that ever went out of Scott county. It was raised by Messrs. Moss and Bradley, just above the mouth of Duck creek and sold at 45 cents a bushel. This was the beginning of the produce business in Davenport, a business which in after years, as will be seen, Mr. Burrows entered into very largely. Nearly all produce at that day was shipped up the river for the supply of military posts and the Indian trade. He also bought and packed the first pork that was ever sold in our market. This he took in the spring of 1841 with the hams and shoulders to Prairie du Chien and sold them to Rice & Dowsman, Indian traders, receiving his pay in the only currency then known, silver dollars, and half dollars with a little gold coin. This was much annoyance to him as it was bulky and heavy. He had no trunk nor even a valise, such things not being considered indispensable for such a trip in those days. His business being finished, he found there was no boat for his return to Davenport for some days. By traveling some twelve miles across the country and crossing the Wisconsin river he would reach a place where the stage passed. It was nearly noon, when wrapping his specie in separate parcels to keep them from rattling, putting some in one pocket and some in another, taking some in his hand tied up in his pocket handkerchief, he left Prairie du Chien on foot. The Wisconsin river three miles below was very high, rushing and foaming among the willows upon its banks. No ferryman could be found and Mr. Burrows took a canoe that was often used to cross foot passengers and attempted to cross, himself. Although most emphatically a western man, yet his experience in paddling the Indian canoe was very limited, and as he entered the boiling current his frail bark became unmanageable and he was whirled round and round among the willows and snags at the most imminent peril of his life. He could not paddle his canoe and being left to the mercy of the waves he quietly waited the opportunity in his downward passage of being thrown near the opposite shore, a chance which soon offered, when he leaped from his canoe and by wading some distance reached the shore, fastening his treacherous bark to some willows. He regained his path and in a short time came to a creek overflowed, and the bridge gone. Searching for a narrow place he took a running jump and barely landed on the opposite bank. But the sudden deposit of himself and load caused the specie in one of his coat pockets to break loose and fall into the creek carrying with it pocket and all. Nothing daunted our hero soon fished it up from the bottom of the creek and pursued his way to the stage station where he expected to find conveyance, but was disappointed.

He at once determined to pursue his way on foot to Dubuque. It was late in the afternoon, and the country very sparsely settled, but when nearly dark he came to a farm house. His load of specie began to grow heavy, his weary limbs sought rest; but where to deposit his treasure for the night was his greatest trouble. He was afraid to meet a fellow man, for fear of robbery, but

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he wanted shelter. He first thought of burying his money until the morning, but he had been observed in his approach to the house and he boldly walked to the door and asked for entertainment for the night of the lady of the house. He was referred to the husband at the stable, who of course turned none away. At supper three other dark visaged, unshaven men appeared at the table which much excited the already burdened mind of our friend. The weight of the coin was so burdensome that he had removed a portion of it from his pockets to his hat, which he kept close by his side, and on being invited to the table carried his hat along and set it down by his side. The dim light of the cabin revealed but partially the company with whom he was destined to spend the night, and robbery and murder seemed to be uppermost in his thoughts. "All were seated," said Mr. Burrows, "when the divine blessing was invoked upon the frugal meal, and a weight rolled from my mind greater than the one I had carried through the day." He was beneath the shelter of a professed disciple of Christ, his supper was taken with a keen relish and his sleep refreshing.

In the morning he pursued his way at an early hour and reached Dubuque about 10 o'clock at night, traveling the whole distance of seventy miles on foot, in less than two days. He soon found a boat and returned to Davenport. Such were the difficulties and dangers incident to a pioneer merchant and trader of that day.

We remember Mr. Burrows, as he was in 1839, full of energy and ambition, shrinking from no labor, however hard or menial that required his attention. In the summer of 1839 while he was living in his first home under the bluff I called with my wife. He was engaged in digging a well. The dirt tub was soon lowered by the attendant at the windlass, and in due course of time Mr. Burrows was drawn up from the bottom of the well, covered with mud and dirt, the very picture of a Dubuque miner. This was our first introduction to him and although time has wrought many changes since, yet have I never been able to discover any labor too arduous for him where his personal attention was required. The perseverance, industry and sterling integrity of Mr. Burrows in addition to his business capacity have always secured him a host of friends.

It was about the year 1840, we believe, that he associated with him in business R. M. Prettyman, Esq., from Maryland, who has stood side by side with him and buffeted alike the financial waves that at times rolled over our western country. Mr. Prettyman has shared alike in the burdens and difficulties of a commercial life, and is deserving of all credit for prompt, persevering application to business. He is known for honest, honorable and high-toned principle as a business man and is kind and unassuming in all his dealings, and of sound, moral worth.

1847.—The first attempt at manufacturing flour by this celebrated firm, Burrows & Prettyman, was at Rockingham, five miles below this city. On account of the foreign demand produce was high all over the United States. In

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February, 1846, wheat was worth here 70 cents, and before April it fell to 25 cents. There was no probability of a continuance of the war with Mexico, and Burrows & Prettyman had purchased heavily at rates ranging from 60 to 75 cents. Their capital was all invested in wheat, and but for the timely aid of a friend, utter insolvency would have followed. That great financier, and friend to the deserving, James E. Woodruff, of St. Louis, stepped forward, advanced money and Burrows & Prettyman rented the Rockingham steam mill and manufactured the wheat into flour. This operation not only saved them from bankruptcy, but they made more in the same time out of the same capital than ever before or since. "Mr. Woodruff," says Mr. Burrows, "was the best friend that I ever had." It will be recollected that Mr. Woodruff left home for Europe to relieve an overwrought brain by too close application to business which was fast hurrying him to an early grave and was lost with his wife on the ill-fated Arctic at sea.

The manufacture of flour at Rockingham and the profits on a government contract for the supply of military and Indian stores at the forts and trading houses above on the Mississippi river in the spring of 1847 were what gave this firm their first start in business to any great extent. The mill at Rockingham being too small for future operations the new mills then nearly completed in Davenport by A. C. Fulton were purchased. The building alone was completed, ready to receive the machinery. Burrows & Prettyman immediately commenced putting the mill in running order, and on the 29th of January set it in operation. This was an undertaking of no ordinary kind at that early day. The enterprise was an experiment of doubtful issue when we take into consideration the small quantity of wheat grown and the slow progress of settlement then going on in our county. Messrs. Burrows & Prettyman entered into it with many fears but with stout hearts. But scarcely had the contract been closed before Mr. Fulton without stopping to reflect upon consequences started for St. Louis and with the money and paper received for his mill purchased the machinery and materials for another mill still greater in proportions than his first one. And such was the perseverance and energy of Mr. Fulton that he had it completed and running before Burrows & Prettyman got theirs in operation. It stood close by the other on Front street.

Amid all these discouragements and, as they thought, uncalled for and unfair opposition, Burrows & Prettyman had their mill in operation in a few days after that of Mr. Fulton's, and Davenport which before had never possessed a mill of any kind now sent up the steam from two first rate flouring mills, while one could have done the business and was amply sufficient, as was afterward shown. Mr. Fulton ran his mill about a year and failed. It was then rented to G. L. Davenport, William Inslee and L. A. Macklot who ran it a year and a half and lost some \$3,000 in the operation, when it was sold to Burrows & Prettyman for the sum of \$10,500 who ran it a year, lost money, and then used it two years as a warehouse. The machinery was then sold to parties in LeClaire and was consumed by fire a few years since. The building was torn down to give room for the block of stores built by Mr. Burrows in 1855.

The present mill was remodeled in 1854 at a cost of \$25,000. The machinery in this mill is said to be the most perfect in the west. The Albion mills are capable

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of manufacturing 500 barrels per day of twenty-four hours' run. There were on one occasion 540 barrels of flour made in this mill in twenty-four hours. It manufactures yearly more than any other three mills in the state of Iowa and its flour brings in the New York market 25 cents per barrel more than St. Louis brands made from the same wheat. In 1855 this mill made 80,000 barrels of flour, grinding 400,000 bushels of wheat. The largest amount of business ever done by this firm in any one year was in 1855 when it amounted to over \$700,000.

The pork packing business in former years was another important branch of business by this house. In 1854 they packed 19,000 hogs which was their heaviest year in this business, although they have done more or less at it for the last twenty years. The present value of the Albion mills is rated at \$40,000 and the block of brick stores, five in number, adjoining them is rated also at \$40,000 besides the ground.

In the social relations Mr. Burrows stands high. Liberal and sensitive, he has ever been the friend of the poor man. In earlier days and times of financial distress when the little necessities of life were hard to be obtained by the emigrant and pioneer settler, the liberal hand of Mr. Burrows was always open and his great heart always yielded to the wants of his fellowman. Many are the old settlers in Scott, Clinton and Cedar counties who can well remember these numerous acts of kindness; that when there was no flour to be obtained elsewhere nor goods to be had of other merchants, Burrows & Prettyman's store was always open and the "latch string always hanging out." In times of scarcity for seed wheat, and when farmers did not preserve it, Burrows & Prettyman in their foresight and wisdom had taken care to have a supply, and freely loaned it receiving their pay back from the crop produced from it. These acts of kindness and benevolence many remember, and to this day may be seen farmers in our streets with loads of wheat refusing all other offers, until Burrows & Prettyman should have the refusal of it.

But few of the early settlers of Scott county have done so much toward the settlement and progress of it as Mr. Burrows. His long, arduous, energetic and constant application to business seems not to have impaired his health nor dampened his mental vigor. His slender frame but iron nerve still stands unshaken amid the storms of commercial life, and he may be seen, early and late at the counting room and the mill, in New York or St. Paul, pursuing his business with that same elastic step, and with as much life and ambition as he did twenty years ago. By his own industry he has carved out for himself a fortune, and there is none better calculated to enjoy it nor having more sincere friends desirous of his happiness than J. M. D. Burrows. A Christian, not only by profession, he loves and lives by its pure principles and with a most liberal hand gives of his abundance into the treasury of the Lord. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church in this city, of which, we believe, he was one of the founders and has done much for its support and prosperity. Long may he live, enjoying the comforts his industry has purchased among friends new and old, and in the bosom of his pleasant family in quiet and in peace spend the winter of his days, and as his locks whiten with age be able to look back and feel that he has not lived in vain nor been a drone in the hive of humanity.

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1849. GENERAL HISTORY.

In February of this year, when the ice broke loose, it gorged in the islands below, and caused the back water to overflow Front street from Brady up to LeClaire street, running into Second street. The water on the floor of Burrows & Prettyman's store on Front street was about four inches deep. It only remained from 11 o'clock, a. m., until early next morning. The spring was early.

At the April election in the city, Jonathan Parker was elected mayor, John L. Davis, Wm. McCammon, N. Squires, James M. Bowling, W. S. Collins and Samuel Lyter were elected aldermen; James Thorington, district clerk; John Evans, treasurer; and L. J. Senter, marshal. The census, taken by the assessor this year, makes the population within the corporate limits to be 1,200 and 1,500 in the township. At the August election, H. Leonard was elected sheriff, Hiram Price, recorder; John Rowser, commissioners' clerk; A. C. Fulton, county commissioner; W. Barrows, surveyor; A. W. McGregor, prosecuting attorney; and J. Thorington, probate judge.

On the 5th of July the first case of cholera made its appearance in the city. Samuel Sloper and Thomas Dillon, two of the pioneer settlers, were stricken down and a general panic seized upon the inhabitants. The epidemic spread; emigrants landed from steamboats with cholera and ship fever and died in considerable numbers.

On the 20th of April of this year A. C. Fulton made a proposition to the city council to grade and fill Front street with adjoining streets and alleys from Rock Island to Ripley streets, for the sum of \$4,200, payable in five years, but was refused the contract. On the 25th of May following, he made another proposition to fill and level every street and alley two feet above the level from the east side of Rock Island to Ripley, and as far back from the river as Fourth street, for the sum of \$4,200, payable in yearly installments with interest, but was refused. Such were the prudence, caution and fear of indebtedness in the city fathers of that day. This same work has since cost the city more than ten times that amount, under the modern rule and the extravagant progress of the age.

The census was taken this year in June by Jabez A. Birchard, the assessor, and amounted to 4,873 in the county. The report of the county commissioners made the expenditures \$2,514.23 and the receipts \$5,808.16. D. C. Eldridge again received the appointment of postmaster. Land, at that time, good prairie, could be entered within nine miles of the city.

There were at this time in the city of Davenport twenty-two carpenters, nine stone masons, two stone cutters, five brick makers, six bricklayers, five plasterers, six printers, ten cabinet makers, five chair makers, seven wheelwrights, two coach makers, twelve blacksmiths, fifteen coopers, five saddlers and harness makers, one trunk maker, eight shoemakers, three tin and copper smiths, seven tailors, four engineers, three millers, two sawyers, eight draymen, nine teamsters, three butchers, one dyer and scourer, one gunsmith, one watchmaker, one turner, one baker, one upholsterer, one barber, nine ministers, four physicians, two lawyers, two weekly papers. The public buildings were two steam flouring mills, one steam sawmill, the Iowa college, the Medical college, five schoolhouses,



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three hotels, two billiard rooms, two coffeehouses, nineteen stores, one public hall, one exchange office, two pork houses, one livery stable and one plow factory.

The commercial business of 1849 may be understood by reference to the following exports of that year, which furnish data from which the increase of business may hereafter be determined:

There were shipped of flour	30,200 bbls.
There were shipped of pork	1,425 bbls.
There were shipped of lard	720 bbls.
There were shipped of wheat	16,700 bu.
There were shipped of beans	200 bu.
There were shipped of potatoes	300 bu.
There were shipped of onions	11,160 bu.
There were shipped of barley	5,020 bu.
There were shipped of flaxseed	128 bbls.
There were shipped of bran and shorts	320,000 bbls.
There were shipped of hides	20,400 bbls.
There were shipped of bacon	212 hhd.

While the imports for the same time amounted to:

Merchandise	\$148,500
Pine and oak lumber	790,000 ft.
Shingles	1,120,000
Squared timber	6,000 ft.
Reaping machines	42
Laths	310,000

This amount of business may seem meager, but when we consider the difficulties under which we labored at that time, having no railroad nor other communication with distant markets, except St. Louis by the Mississippi river, it was by no means small. We were upon the eve of a brighter destiny, a general prosperity. Our railroad to Chicago had come to be a settled fact, our state had gained notoriety abroad for her genial climate and her rich and valuable lands, and the year 1850 was ushered in with every prospect of better times. The river closed the 27th of November. Population of the county, 5,500. Twenty-two thousand acres of land were entered this year in the county.

1850.—The spring opened early, but was cold and backward. Grass did not start until nearly May. In March of this year Mr. Strong Burnell commenced his steam sawmill, situated on the corner of Front and Scott streets. This was another important improvement and a great acquisition to the business and prosperity of the city. As a mechanic and a man of genius in machinery, Mr. Burnell stands high. He came to Davenport in April, 1839, with a complete outfit of implements and stock for farming. His first summer was spent in breaking prairie, and after farming upon the prairies, he removed into the village, with the conviction that he was not destined for a farmer. He then commenced business in the line of his trade as a carpenter and in 1841 built the brick house that now stands on the southeast corner of Sixth and Brady streets. In 1842 he received the appointment as deputy county surveyor. In the summer of 1844 he built the

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Congregational church and the same autumn he returned to Massachusetts and remained nearly five years. In 1849 on his return to Davenport, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Davenport and with promises of assistance, he commenced his mill, making his own engine at Moline, and in the summer of 1850, with many hard struggles, he got his mill raised and enclosed, the machinery in and in October set it running. It was remodeled soon after and more machinery added, when it ran with much success, clearing the first three and a half years over \$24,000. In 1854 the mill was enlarged, more machinery added and a new company formed—Burnell, Gillett & Co. They attached a shingle machine, sash, door and blind factory. It was propelled by two engines of 100 horsepower, employed about ninety hands and made about 50,000 feet of lumber per day. But large investments in the pine regions with borrowed capital, speculations in real estate and bad management of the concern, caused a failure in 1858, and the mill stood idle. Through all the trials and difficulties that Mr. Burnell has been called to pass, he has maintained unswerving principle and stands unimpeached in his moral and Christian character.

In May of this year Mr. LeClaire laid out his fourth addition to the city of Davenport. It extended from the east side of Rock Island street to the west side of Iowa street, south of Seventh street to Second. The first district school was opened this year by James Thorington, and the first regular bookstore by W. H. Holmes. The *Der Demokrat*, a German newspaper, was commenced by Theodore Guelich. M. C. Davis opened the old Pennsylvania House on Second street, below Main.

On the 18th of April the second fire in Davenport took place. The house of Mrs. Dillon was burned. The assessment in June by Jabez A. Birchard, Esq., showed a valuation of taxable property to be \$75,000. Dr. James Hall was mayor of the city, with the same officers of the year before. The August election resulted in the election of Wm. E. Leffingwell for the senate; Laurel Summers to the house; J. Thorington, clerk of district court; A. W. McGregor, prosecuting attorney, and John W. Wiley, county commissioner. The supposed population of the city on the 1st of September was 2,000. One hundred new houses were erected in the city during this year and 22,041 acres of land entered in the county at the land office in Iowa City. The subject of bridging the Mississippi river at this point was also agitated this year. Scott county subscribed \$75,000 to the stock in the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. Business men, merchants, mechanics, professional men and others began to settle here.

1851.—In February of this year, on petition of citizens of Davenport, the legislature granted a new city charter. There was much opposition to it at the charter election and it succeeded by a vote of only twenty-six majority. Charles Weston, Esq., was elected mayor at the same election; Leonard Wygant and Dr. Barrows, S. N. Squires, E. Cook and H. Price, aldermen. At the August election William Burris was elected county judge, and Harvey Leonard sheriff. The fore part of the season this year was very wet. An unusual amount of rain fell; crops were backward. Immigration continued to come in slowly, composed mostly of those who designed settlement. Much prairie was broken this year and considerable improvement made in the county. Immigration increased over all

former times. In July over 300 landed at one time from the steamer Wyoming, all intending to settle in Scott county.

The cholera was very bad this year. About thirty of the citizens and many immigrants died. The LeClaire foundry was started this year in June, and another steam sawmill, called "Howard's Mill," in the lower part of the city. Davenport now had two steam sawmills and two steam flouring mills. Pork was worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a hundred. The new stone Catholic church was built this year, the LeClaire House enlarged, and Cook & Sargent's new brick exchange office was erected on the corner of Main and Second streets. A large number of private dwellings were built. Merchants and mechanics had sought homes here until houses were so scarce that many left the city for want of room.

The pork market opened this fall at high rates, \$4 a hundred for good hogs. In October of this year East Davenport was laid out into lots and the present village commenced. In November William Russell, of St. Louis, commenced purchasing property here, which gave the first rise in property that afterward attained to such extravagant prices.

The city at this date contained about forty-five stores. Cook & Sargent's addition to the town of Davenport was made this year. The river closed on the 16th of December. Population of the city, 3,000. Nine steam establishments were now in operation in the city. Over three hundred houses were built this season, and there were nine organized churches and six church buildings in the city at the close of the year. Coates & Davis' planing mill was built and Christie's mill at East Davenport was also erected this year and the first wholesale grocery was established by S. Hirschl. The Second Baptist church was organized.

1852.—On the 22d of February Mr. LeClaire laid out his fifth addition to the city of Davenport, containing one tier of blocks between Iowa and LeClaire streets below Seventh to Second. The river opened this year on the 4th of March. The ice had broken up several times, gorged and stopped. Boats were in waiting to come up and down for some days, the river being clear of ice above and below. On the 3d of April snow fell to the depth of six or eight inches, followed by sleet which weighed down the branches of the trees with ice until many limbs were broken. On the 5th of April, 1851, a similar snow and sleet fell, followed by disagreeable cold weather.

On the 15th of April the first immigrants arrived and were followed by large numbers both by land and water.

On the 5th of May the corner stone of Trinity church was laid on the corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets, by Bishop Kemper. There was some cholera this year. The steam ferryboat was put in operation this year by John Wilson, so long and favorably known as the ferryman between the two cities. Population in the city at the close of the year, 3,000. J. M. Cannon's sawmill built. John F. Jordan, mayor; A. F. Mast, clerk; Samuel Parker, marshal; William Van-Tuyl, treasurer; aldermen, H. Leonard, Weigand, Squires, J. P. Cook, H. Price and Bechtel.

1853.—This year a county poorhouse was built by Judge Burris five miles from the city, on the road to Dubuque, the county having purchased eighty acres of land for that purpose. Pork on the first of January was worth from \$5.50 to \$6.00 a hundred.

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The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad company was organized with a capital stock of \$6,000,000, the corporation to continue fifty years from date. On the 1st of September, the ceremony of breaking ground on the road took place. It was a day full of interest to the people of Davenport. Many of the old citizens, who had for years been living on in hope and confidence, now began to feel all their most sanguine wishes gratified. The Rock Island and Chicago road was near completion and the first locomotive was soon expected to stand upon the banks of the Mississippi river, sending its shrill whistle across the mighty stream and longing for its westward flight across the prairies of Iowa. The occasion was one of universal rejoicing. A great and important object had been accomplished for our city, our county and our state. As Mr. LeClaire, who was selected to perform the ceremony of removing the first ground, came forward pulling off his coat and, taking the wheelbarrow and spade, he was greeted by a most tremendous and hearty cheer. The ceremony took place near the corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets. A large procession was formed of citizens, Odd Fellows and musicians. The dinner was served at the LeClaire House by Mr. Lowery and the occasion was one long to be remembered. A vote was taken in September in regard to the county taking stock in the road. There were but 309 votes cast, and out of these but two were against subscribing to the stock. The amount taken by the city was \$75,000, by the county \$50,000, and \$100,000 by individual subscription.

The LeClaire foundry was burned in August. An express and telegraph office was opened this year. The population in the city was 4,500. The sixth addition to the city of Davenport by Mr. LeClaire was made this autumn, extending from LeClaire street to Farnam, south of Seventh to the river.

The city officers elected this year were: John A. Boyd, mayor; R. K. Allen, clerk; Samuel Parker, marshal; J. Drake, treasurer. The aldermen were: A. Weigand, John Weeks, John P. Cook, Joseph Kingerlee, Hiram Price and William Gray. The progress of the city was rapid. The immigration continued with but little abatement and the city and county filled up with many enterprising citizens, and we began to assume the appearance of a real city in form and fact.

1854.—On the 22d of February of this year the long contemplated railroad from Chicago to Rock Island was completed and by it the Atlantic and Mississippi were united. As it might well be expected, it was a day of jubilee to the residents of the upper Mississippi. For years the more enterprising had looked forward to the time when we should be placed in connection by a railway with the east. For years had the settlers been dependent upon the river navigation for all their commercial wants and had been subject to long and tedious routes to the Atlantic seaboard. It was no wonder, then, that it was a day of general rejoicing. I can no better represent the occasion than by copying an article from the Chicago Press on that occasion:

"On Wednesday last, the 22d inst., that event looked forward to for years with so much interest by our citizens—the connection of the Mississippi with Lake Michigan by a continuous line of railroad—was consummated. The honor of arriving first at this goal belongs to the Chicago & Rock Island road—an honor by the way well worthy of the herculean efforts which have been made to achieve it. In February, 1851, the legislature chartered a company. In October of the

same year, the contract for its construction and equipment was taken. In April, 1852, the first estimate for work upon it was paid and in February, 1854, three years from its charter and twenty-two months after ground had been broken upon it, the work is completed, and cars are running daily its entire length, 181 miles! This is certainly a proud monument to all who have been instrumental in pushing the work forward to completion, and especially so to those sagacious and energetic men who have had it in special charge, Messrs Sheffield and Farnam."

During this winter there was but little snow and no rain. The weather was mild, the atmosphere pure and clear, roads good and business lively in our streets. The average temperature by the thermometer was but eleven and a half degrees, while in 1851 it was twenty degrees; in 1852 it was fifteen and a half, and in 1853 it was twenty and two-thirds degrees. In 1851, the mercury fell below zero five times; in 1852 it fell four times; in 1853, it fell but once, and in 1854 it fell five times. In January, pork was \$3.75 a hundred; flour, \$5, and wheat, 65 cents for spring, and winter 75 cents. In February, flour advanced to \$6 and \$6.50.

The year 1854 was one of the most distinguished and busy years in the existence of Davenport. The foundations of her prosperity were laid this year. The immense immigration that had settled in the county for the two years previous now began to exhibit the fruits of their industry. The city had kept pace with the back country in her improvements, and added to her population 3,000, while the county contained about 15,000. The onward progress of both city and county for three years had been such that all looked for better times. The "great river" was to be spanned this year by a bridge! The increase of population created a great demand for dwelling houses, stores and workshops. Labor of all kinds was in demand. The railroad westward was to go on with increased exertions. Money began to be plenty. Immigration began to pour in at the opening of spring and the streets of Davenport seemed thronged with strangers. Material for building was scarce. There was but little or no seasoned lumber in the city. All lumber for building had to be ordered at the mills or shipped from other ports. Rents began to be scarce and high, and families who had been the occupants of spacious dwellings in other places were now crowded into small apartments until new ones could be built.

This year the LeClaire row was finished and also the block from Main to Brady streets. Witherwax & Orr's building was completed, the Second Baptist church erected, and the Ladies' college built by T. H. Codding, Esq. The Davenport Commercial, a newspaper, was started by N. H. Parker. The first extensive wholesale iron and hardware store was opened by T. Close & Co. Daily lines of stages began to run to Iowa City, Tipton and Cedar Rapids. Another foundry was started by Davis, Boyd & Co.; Renwick & Son built their sawmill. The Davenport Gaslight & Coke company was organized. Luse & Coles opened the first exclusive job and printing office in this city. Hildreth & Dalloon's steam flouring mill at East Davenport was put in operation this year.

We had been placed in direct communication with the east by railroad and telegraph. On the 1st of September the corner stone was laid of the bridge, which aroused the jealousy of St. Louis that had heretofore enjoyed unmolested the commerce of the great west. And not only had the company to contend with St.

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Louis, that seemed to think that she had indisputable right to all the commerce of the upper Mississippi unmolested, but obstacles were thrown in the way by those who were in power by ordering the United States marshal to prevent all operations on the island, probably for fear that a bridge across the Mississippi at this point would interfere with the prospect of a "Southern Pacific Railroad." Congress had made appropriations for removing obstructions in the rapids of the Mississippi river at this place. The surveys of the channel had been made and the contracts let.

On the 20th of June Mr. LeClaire laid out his seventh addition to the city of Davenport, extending from Rock Island street to Farnam, north of Seventh and south of Ninth street. Hon. James Grant was mayor; B. B. Woodward, clerk; L. J. Senter, marshal; L. B. Collamer, treasurer. The aldermen were, H. Wilhelm, G. G. Arndt, Charles J. H. Eyser, E. A. Gerdtsen, B. Atkinson, D. P. McKown, H. H. Smith, E. Cook, Wm. Burris, and A. A. McLoskey. Four hundred houses were erected this year.

1855.—The year 1855 was but a continuation and a carrying out of the plans in progress of 1854. Emigration increased. Rents were high and houses scarce. Six hundred houses were erected. The imports on the 1st of February amounted to 830 hogsheads and 637 barrels of sugar; molasses, 1,842 barrels; 473 barrels of vinegar; 4,126 barrels of salt; 292 barrels of cement, 470 sacks of salt; 1,248 sacks of coffee; 1,175 sacks of dried fruit, and 1,000 barrels of apples. The exports amounted to 30,000 bushels of wheat, 40,700 bushels of barley, 60,000 bushels of corn, 29,000 bushels of potatoes, 21,000 bushels of onions, 30,150 barrels of flour, 800 barrels of pork and 300 barrels of lard. The population at this time in the city was 7,000; in the county, 15,000.

At this time Davenport ranked with any city in Iowa in a commercial point of view as well as for beauty of location. The facilities for shipping had greatly enhanced the value of produce. Farmers were encouraged and great efforts made in agriculture. A large sum of money was expended in the improvement of the rapids by the government and the building of the bridge across the Mississippi river. These were some of the principal causes that led to the sudden rise in real estate at this time and which caused large investments in the city and county. The immediate construction of the railroad west seemed certain and land was sought after along its route at extravagant prices. Although money was plenty it commanded high rates of interest for investments in lands and improvements in the city.

The east end of the LeClaire block was finished this year. Many beautiful residences were built upon the bluffs. Among them were Messrs. Price's, Dillon's and Dessaint's. The George L. Davenport block on the corner of Main and Second streets and several steam manufactories were erected. The city limits were enlarged so as to include North Davenport. At the city election in April Enos Tichenor was elected mayor; B. B. Woodward, clerk; Samuel Parker, marshal; William VanTuyl, treasurer. Aldermen: G. G. Arndt, G. C. R. Mitchell, E. A. Gerdtsen, Charles J. H. Eyser, D. P. McKown, Austin Corbin, E. Cook, H. Price, A. A. McLoskey, A. H. Owens, Joseph Lambrite, Samuel Saddoris. The population in March of this year was estimated at 8,000. Upon the passage of the prohibitory liquor law in April by a vote of the people of

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the county there were 1,977 votes polled. A temperance ticket was formed at the August election at which 1,851 votes were polled in the county. William L. Cook was elected county judge; Harvey Leonard, sheriff; James McCosh, recorder.

The total receipts into the treasury ending March 17, 1856, were \$41,178.31 and total expenditures, \$40,586.50, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$591.81. The county at this date owned as assets \$59,400 worth of stock in the Rock Island & Chicago railroad and \$75,000 in the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, while at the same time their liabilities were: For subscription to \$125,000 worth of stock in the Mississippi and Missouri railroad and \$4,431.65 interest money on the same.

The amount of taxable property in the county by assessment was \$4,480,000.

1856.—Crops of all kinds were abundant this year and commanded a good price. The lumber trade had become very extensive. The sales in this city alone this year amounted to upwards of 17,420,000 feet, and nearly 7,000,000 of lath. Ten million feet of lumber were manufactured in the city. The balance came from Chicago or was rafted down the river. Twenty thousand, eight hundred hogs were packed and over 450,000 bushels of wheat were purchased in our market. On the 21st of April the first locomotive came across the bridge. LeClaire's eighth addition to the city of Davenport was laid out on the 26th of March of this year. It extended from Perry street to Farnam, all lying north of Ninth street to the line of "LeClaire's reserve."

At the city election in April, G. C. R. Mitchell was elected mayor; William Hall, clerk; Samuel Sylvester, treasurer, and John H. Taylor, marshal. The aldermen were James O'Brien, John Schutt, C. I. H. Eyser, A. Smallfield, Austin Corbin, James M. Bowling, Hiram Price, John Forrest, Wm. S. Kinsey, S. K. Barkley, Samuel Saddoris, Joseph Lambrite. At the August election N. J. Rusch was elected to the state senate, and Messrs. Rogers, Wing and Barner, representatives. J. W. Stewart was elected prosecuting attorney and J. D. Patton, clerk of district court. A vote was taken and carried for a convention to form a new state constitution and George W. Ells was elected delegate. The year ended in the full tide of commerce, speculation and excitement.

1857.—At the spring election, Gen. G. B. Sargent was elected mayor; H. W. Mitchell, marshal; John Johns, police magistrate; E. Peck, clerk; Samuel Sylvester, treasurer. The aldermen elect were: J. M. Cannon, A. Jennings, H. Ramming, Theodore Guelich, J. M. Bowling, Austin Corbin, John Forrest, J. C. Washburn, James O'Brien, George Hubbell (vice A. LeClaire, resigned), Wm. Guy, I. H. Sears. There was also at the same election a vote taken for and against licensing the sale of spirituous liquors and 398 majority against it.

At the August election Charles Weston was elected judge; James McCosh, treasurer and recorder; Harvey Leonard, sheriff; W. P. Campbell, surveyor; and William Effey, coroner. A vote was taken also and carried by 119 majority for a tax to be levied for building a courthouse and city hall, but the work has never been commenced. At the general election in October there were 3,121 votes cast. N. J. Rusch was elected to the state senate; John W. Thompson, B. F. Gue and Robert Scott to the house. G. C. R. Mitchell was an independent candidate for district judge and was elected. In our city affairs everything

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seemed prosperous. The opening of our railroad, the constructing of the bridge across the Mississippi, the public expenditures upon the rapids, all had a tendency to invite strangers to our city. Money was plenty; investments of all kinds were made; merchants and mechanics were all busy and the laboring man found ready employment at good wages. The public works upon our streets, the building of Metropolitan hall, by R. B. Hill, Esq., the erection of the banking house of Cook & Sargent, and the private residence of E. Cook, Esq., the engine house and numerous other private and public buildings scarcely inferior to any in the west, all combined to draw men and means to this city. Improvements beyond all former years were begun and carried to completion. From the 1st of August, 1856, to the close of this year, 1857, over 1,300 houses were erected within the corporate limits of this city.

Gen. Sargent, the mayor, in his inaugural recommended the most extensive if not the most extravagant improvements. Among which were the grading and filling a steamboat landing, the grading and filling of Brady street, the same between Harrison and Brady, the macadamizing of the levee, the construction of water works for the use of the city, fire engines and apparatus with engine house; stock taken in the "Davenport Gaslight & Coke company," the streets lighted with gas, a city hospital and a city prison, a city hall, and other improvements in the city. Elections were held, loans voted for and the bonds of the city issued and sold. Appropriations were made for many of these improvements.

At the close of 1857 two miles of street had been macadamized, four and a half miles of gas pipe had been laid and over 250 street lamps erected and thirteen miles of sidewalk laid. In this estimate none of the improvements made extended to East or North Davenport, except Brady street to Locust. All other improvements in these two places have been made since. The sidewalks now laid in the city extend over twenty miles. About 1,000 houses were erected.

From the treasurer's report rendered the 31st of March there appears a nominal balance in the treasury of \$44,778.15. We here append the report in order to exhibit at this date the financial condition of the city:

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Abstract of Receipts.

Balance received from treasurer, last year.....	\$ 2,563.06
Dividends on Chicago & Rock Island R. R. stock.....	5,440.00
Taxes in arrear for year 1855.....	1,048.09
Road fund in arrear for year 1855.....	1,849.75
City clerk licenses, cemetery lots, etc.....	434.45
Mayor, for fines	58.00
Redemption of lot for taxes	3.00
Marshal taxes for 1856	14,600.39
Real estate owners, on account paving Main street.....	718.26
Real estate owners, macadamizing Front street.....	1,602.08
Sale of ten city bond loans of 1856.....	5,000.00
Sale of 84 shares, Chicago & Rock Island railroad.....	8,400.00



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Two fractional shares, Chicago & Rock Island railroad....	100.00
Dividends on Mississippi and Missouri railroad stock.....	3,648.00
	<hr/>
	\$45,465.07

Abstract of Expenditures.

Current expenses, as per city orders.....	\$ 7,247.22
Interest, commission and expenses on C. & R. I. R. R. bonds	5,025.00
Interest, commission and expense on M. & M. R. R. bonds....	7,631.61
Cash paid from treasury for road work.....	6,931.73
Cash paid street commissioner, road fund, mayor's order....	1,849.75
Cash paid on account paving Main street.....	2,563.00
Cash paid on account macadamizing Front street.....	2,088.62
Cash paid on account Brady street and steamboat landing....	1,197.92
Cash paid on account macadamizing Main street.....	510.50
Cash paid revising ordinances.....	250.00
Cash paid on account printing and binding ordinances.....	500.00
Cash paid note and interest on account road fund	1,081.67
Cash paid interest, commission and expense Davenport Gas stock	<hr/>
	204.00
	<hr/>
	\$37,081.02

Schedule of Property Belonging to the City of Davenport, March 31, 1857.

27 shares Chicago & Rock Island R. R. stock at \$100.....	\$ 2,700.00
Interest scrip, Mississippi & Missouri R. R. company.....	54.14
40 shares Davenport Gas Light & Coke company.....	1,000.00
162 shares Mississippi & Missouri R. R. stock at \$100.....	16,200.00
Estimated amount due from county treasurer to road fund..	4,000.00
Due from real estate owners on Main street.....	1,845.00
Due from real estate owners on Front street.....	60.96
Cash in treasury	8,384.05
City tax list for 1856	1,900.00
Due from city clerk	634.00
	<hr/>
	\$39,778.15

Deduct estimated expenditures due and maturing 5,000.00

Leaving nominally a balance over indebtedness.....\$44,778.15

The assessed property of the city at this time amounted to \$5,225,091. Such had been the increase since 1851 when it amounted to only \$100,000.00 and in 1854, to \$1,500,000, and in 1855, \$3,000,000, and in 1856 to \$3,500,000. The population had increased to 18,000; real estate had steadily risen to "New York prices," and all the elements of prosperity seemed sure and lasting. The year was one of uncommon energy and life. But few that desired business or labor could be found out of employment.

Some dissatisfaction arose among the residents and owners of property on Fifth street on account of the non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of

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the Mississippi and Missouri railroad to grade and pave the street for the right of way. This was agitated and the mayor recommended the city council to prosecute the railroad company without delay, and suit was ordered, when the company offered \$50,000 in their bonds issued upon the third division of their road west for a release of their contract. To the astonishment of parties interested the proposition was accepted by the council and the railroad company was released. Since which time suit has been brought to invalidate the acts, not only of the council who granted the right of way to the company, but to the council of 1857 who released them from their contract. A late decision of the supreme court of Iowa in a case where the city of Dubuque brought suit against the proprietor of an adjacent lot for digging out into the street in order to make a coal or wood scuttle decided "that the fee in the public streets of Iowa belong to the adjacent lots, to the center of the street. That the public have a fee in the highway only for its use as a highway and that corporations have no such interest in the streets as will empower them to use or permit them to be used for any other purposes than a highway."

We copy from the annual report of the board of trade in this city the following statistics showing the progress of business, in the different branches of trade up to the close of the year:

"The footings in some of the principal branches of trade for the year ending December 31, 1857, show an aggregate in the same of \$14,485,812.24. Of this amount

\$8,539,744.28 has been banking and exchange;
 2,628,602.57, sales of merchandise;
 1,158,000.00, sales of grain and provisions;
 853,000.00, sales of consignments and forwarding;
 751,059.00, manufacturing, not estimated in sales;
 450,029.00, freight and cartage;
 555,406.39, lumber, doors, sash, etc.

The banking department shows an aggregate of \$6,616,737.34 for exchange, and \$1,923,006.94 for discounts.

The sales of merchandise, together with the stock on hand show as follows:

	Sales.	Stock.
Agricultural implements	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Boots and shoes	72,000.00	34,000.00
Books, wall paper, etc	34,000.00	12,000.00
Bakery, confectionery, etc.	8,000.00	3,000.00
Clothing	163,700.00	61,000.00
Dry goods	600,902.57	164,500.00
Furniture, mattresses, carpeting	89,000.00	44,300.00
Groceries	771,800.00	163,000.00
Hardware, iron and nails	264,500.00	120,500.00
Hats, caps and furs	34,000.00	14,000.00
Jewelry, watches, etc.	27,000.00	18,500.00
Leather and saddlery hardware.....	87,000.00	24,200.00
Millinery	42,000.00	12,700.00

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Drugs, paints, oils, etc.	70,000.00	35,300.00
Queensware	25,000.00	18,000.00
Stoves, house furnishings, etc.....	125,000.00	44,000.00
Assorted merchandise	116,200.00	16,000.00
Tobacco and cigars	59,000.00	14,000.00
Wines and liquors	13,500.00	7,000.00

Total stock on hand\$818,700.00

"Owing to the monetary difficulties which came upon us so suddenly in October there has been a falling off in all branches of trade. In no department have the figures been so affected as in banking. During sixty of the last ninety days exchange has not been procurable at any price or under any circumstances except in very small sums. Notwithstanding this our local business has suffered far less diminution than was at first apprehended.

"Careful inquiries have developed the fact beyond dispute that during the last few months we have had important accessions to our trade from various sections of the country hitherto tributary to other points. It is presuming very little to say that the acquaintances thus formed cannot but result mutually and advantageously. Whether the first introduction was the result of purely superior inducements in stock and prices which our merchants are ever ready to offer, or more directly the effect of the local currency that has been so exclusively the agent of our transactions, is not left for decision here, and indeed it is no matter, having gained so much of a point, it only remains to retain it.

"The high price of exchange has operated more manifestly upon the stocks of grocers, in the articles of coffee, sugar and molasses, and has maintained the price of these articles at quotations much above the ordinary margin between this and eastern and southern markets. The indications being favorable for a speedy equalization of funds, we may reasonably hope for an improvement in these articles and a corresponding increase of sales of the same. The estimates of grain and provisions exhibit as follows:

Bushels wheat	1,019,005	value	\$509,000
Bushels barley	34,000	value	13,600
Barrels flour	175,800	value	879,000
Tons shipped stuff	8,640	value	129,600
Bushels of potatoes	20,000	value	5,000
Bushels of onions	25,000	value	12,000
Barrels pork	3,500	value	52,000
Tierces bacon	1,280	value	32,000

"Of the wheat received during the comprised period there were manufactured into flour, 879,000 barrels.

"The number of hogs packed at this point was 13,000. The estimated value of the same, after allowing for the wheat, etc., manufactured is \$1,158,000.

"The commission and forwarding business with an aggregate of \$353,000 shows an advance for freight and charges of \$150,000.

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"The following list of different branches of manufactures shows for

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 49,000
Boots and shoes	20,000
Book binding, printing, etc	108,000
Bakeries and confectionery	35,000
Clothing	28,000
Carriages, wagons, etc	87,000
Furniture and mattresses	67,000
Plows, castings and iron work	205,000
Paints, oils, etc	4,000
Stove furnishing, etc.	1,000
Cooperage	105,130
Lumber, sash, etc.	235,154
Flour, feed, etc.	957,000
Hog products	113,750
Sundry manufactures	32,909

"There are few points in the west where the manufacture of flour is more largely engaged in.

"The value of this department alone approximates \$1,000,000, while the brands of the different mills enjoy an enviable reputation in foreign markets."

1858.—The Pioneer Settlers' association of Scott county was organized in January and its first festival held at the Burtis House on the 22d of February. It was decidedly the greatest occasion of the season. Some time during the month of December, 1857, a call was made through the city papers for all the old settlers of Scott county who had become residents prior to the 31st of December, 1840, to meet at LeClaire hall on the 23d of January, 1858. In answer to this call about sixty were present. The meeting was called to order by D. C. Eldridge, Esq., one of the first settlers of the county, and E. Cook, Esq., was elected chairman and John L. Coffin, secretary of the meeting. At this meeting an association was formed, a preamble and resolutions were passed and Antoine LeClaire elected the first president. At a second meeting on the 30th of January a constitution and by-laws for the society were presented, approved and adopted, and the Pioneer Settlers' association was duly organized. The constitution provides for an annual festival to be held on the 22d of February of each year, the first of which came off at the Burtis House on the 22d of that month. It was an occasion of deep interest to the old settlers who have braved the storms of many winters and for long years of poverty and exile watched with anxiety the slow but sure results of their trials and hardships. The honor of dedicating the spacious building in which the festival was held was conferred upon the association, and the most magnificent entertainment was prepared by Dr. Burtis, the proprietor, that probably ever graced a table in the city of Davenport. The meeting was a happy one to all parties. The number present on the occasion including invited guests, composed of the press and clergy, was not far from 800. It was a gathering such as never had been seen before this side the Mississippi river. The Hon. John P. Cook delivered the annual address. A gold headed cane, made from a native growth of hickory

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was presented to the president by the Hon. John F. Dillon, as insignia of his office, with the name of the society and its first president engraved upon it.

It was a noble sight to look upon, as the vast assembly were gathered in the spacious dining hall where the greetings took place. None but those present can ever realize the scenes of that interview. There was no loud and boisterous mirth, but a still, subdued hum of voices that told the deep and silent thought.

The aged pioneer was there with his whitened locks and bowed head, and as the earnest gaze, the familiar nod, the grasping hand were passed from one to another the silent tear would trickle down the furrowed cheek unforbidden. The weary soldiers wept that night. It was manliness to weep. The battles had been fought, the victory won, and as the pioneer fathers and mothers met, after years of toil and separation, it was meet that their tears and their sympathies should mingle at one common altar, as they recounted the trials and hardships through which they had passed and called to remembrance the name of some loved one who in the "heat and burden of the day" had been laid away in earth's last resting place.

The rich repast was served, speeches were made, toasts drunk until a late hour when the gathering broke up. Long will the first meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' association be remembered. Friends met on this occasion that had not seen each other for twenty years. Many came from the adjoining counties and states who had been absent for years and could scarcely recognize the once little village of Davenport.

The second festival was held in 1859 at the Burtis House, and the reunion was pleasant and agreeable, answering the most sanguine expectations of the association. A. LeClaire was still the president. The annual address was delivered by W. Barrows. The attendance was not so large as the year previous, but was a very happy meeting for the pioneers.

The year opened with the financial crisis close upon us. The east was but slowly recovering from a severe commercial panic and looked upon the west with suspicion. Eastern capitalists had invested largely here and some of them had purchased at unwarranted rates during the inflated prices of real estate. Merchants and manufacturers, who had been doing business on borrowed capital at high rates of interest, found themselves suddenly bankrupt. The farming portions of the county were brought to a sudden stand by the loss of their crops. Many of them had borrowed money to invest in lands at ruinous rates of interest and not having any products from their land, much distress ensued among that class.

At the April county election A. S. Kissell was elected county superintendent of schools. At the October election Ira M. Gifford was elected clerk of the district court. Thirty-four hundred and fifteen votes were polled in the county. In December an election was held to vote for or against a loan and a tax to build the Cedar Valley railroad, which was carried by a good majority, but an injunction was issued against issuing the bonds of the county. At the same election a loan and tax were voted for and carried to build a railroad from Davenport to LeClaire. Also a tax of one mill on the dollar for making and repairing bridges.

The city election resulted in the choice of Hon. Ebenezer Cook for mayor; John Bechtel, marshal; Lorenzo Schricker, treasurer; and Hallet Kilbourn, clerk.

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The aldermen were, J. M. Cannon, I. P. Coates, Theodore Guelich, Henry Ramming, Austin Corbin, James Mackintosh, Thomas H. Morley, John C. Washburn, George E. Hubbell, James O'Brien, Robert Christie, and I. H. Sears. This year was one of much financial distress. Money became very scarce and agricultural products failed. For the census returns of the year 1858, we clip the following from the Davenport Gazette, of June 9, 1859, as furnished by Mr. Gifford, clerk of the district court:

Census for Scott County.—We are indebted to Mr. Gifford for the census returns for the county for 1858 from which we learn that the total population was: Males, 13,507; females, 12,344; total, 25,861. Number entitled to vote, 5,108; of militia, 5,501; of foreigners not naturalized, 1,751; between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 7,859. Whole number of dwelling houses, 4,998; against 1,386, as reported by the census of 1856. Number of acres of improved land, 124,409, against 74,226 of 1856, an increase of over 50,000. This leaves 48,171 acres in our county unimproved.

"A new feature presented by this census report over that of 1856 is the number of acres, 46, devoted to sorghum, and the quantity of molasses manufactured, 3,005 gallons. The present year will see a vast increase in this article. Another new production introduced since the last census returns is that of Hungarian grass. Last season there were 461 acres sown in our country, producing 1,111 tons of hay. Last season there were 7,862 acres in meadow, against 3,628 in 1856, and 15,847 tons of hay produced, against 8,514 and 904 bushels of grass seed, against 372 in 1856. Acres in orchard, 970; fruit produced valued at \$9,122.

"Number of acres of spring wheat, 47,278, against 23,661 in 1856. Yet in the former year, owing to the failure of the crops, only 336,166 bushels were harvested, whereas in 1856 the yield was 536,621 bushels, an average of nearly twenty-three bushels to the acre. This shows something of the productiveness of the soil of Scott county. Very little winter wheat was harvested in our county last year. Of oats, there were 10,780 acres sown, against 5,218 in 1856; yet last year there were only 73,843 bushels produced, while the yield in 1856 was 179,896 bushels, an average of almost thirty-five bushels to the acre. Of corn, there were 23,068 acres planted, against 15,703 in 1856, but, owing to the same cause, the yield last year was only 664,243 bushels, against 780,787 in 1856. Potatoes, 2,437 acres; yield, 101,417 bushels. In 1856 there were only 1,053 acres planted in potatoes, while the produce was 128,392 bushels, or an average of about 122 to the acre. Last year there were 5,568 hogs sold, valued at \$36,397; and 1,807 head of cattle, valued at \$45,367; 2,049 pounds of wool were produced, 247,096 pounds of butter and 14,072 pounds of cheese made.

"The census returns for 1858 show a rapid advance in Scott county and an increase in all the mediums for augmenting her productions. Pleasant Valley township shows the heaviest farm productions of any in the county. Last season her farmers put ninety-four acres in onions, which, notwithstanding the failure of the crops, produced 13,814 bushels, an average of over 157 bushels to the acre, valued at \$6,987. Davenport, according to the census, shows a population of 15,190, with 2,888 voters, 3,048 dwelling houses.

"The following is the population and the number of voters in each precinct of the county: Liberty, 540 citizens, 121 voters; Blue Grass, citizens 972, voters

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185; Rockingham, citizens, 358, voters 79; LeClaire, citizens, 2,564, voters, 565; Cleona, citizens 204, voters 47; Buffalo, citizens 962, voters 172; Pleasant Valley, citizens, 727, voters, 164; Winfield, citizens, 1,667, voters, 272; Hickory Grove, citizens 909, voters 189; Princeton, citizens 1,319, voters 301; Allen's Grove, citizens 449, voters 105."

1859.—At the city election this spring, Ebenezer Cook was reelected mayor; Lorin C. Burwell, clerk; John Bechtel, marshal; Lorenzo Schrickler, treasurer; John Johns, police magistrate; James T. Lane, city attorney; Edwin Baker, street commissioner; R. A. O'Hea, city engineer; Robert M. Littler, chief engineer of the fire department; aldermen, T. H. Morley, H. B. Evans, James Mackintosh, H. Ramming, J. P. Ankerson, H. Andresen, T. J. Holmes, I. P. Coates, J. A. LeClaire, James O'Brien, C. A. Haviland and Robert Christie.

The October election resulted in returning John W. Thompson to the state senate; W. H. F. Gurley, B. F. Gue, and James Quinn, representatives; Rufus Linderman, county judge; James Thorington, sheriff; James McCosh, treasurer and recorder; Thomas J. Saunders, superintendent of public instruction; Wm. P. Campbell, county surveyor; Dr. J. W. H. Baker, coroner, and H. S. Finley, drainage commissioner.

The times still continued hard with but little money in circulation. A partial failure in the crops this year did add much to the financial distress of the country. A large amount of grain was sown and much exertion made among farmers to raise a large crop, but the early drouth blasted the wheat and the crop was not more than half the usual quantity.

We can no better represent the wholesale trade of Davenport at the present time than by copying the following article from the Davenport Gazette of November 30:

"Perhaps few of the people of this vicinity are fully aware of the extent and value of the wholesale trade of this city. We, who have pretty good chances to be posted, cannot give the figures, but certain it is that load after load of dry goods, groceries and all articles usually kept in country stores are purchased and shipped from our merchants to their customers in the towns and villages of the interior of the state and into the counties of Illinois adjacent to Rock Island. This trade has silently but steadily increased and Davenport is being looked upon by every city and village in Iowa as the emporium of trade, and from her advantage of location, etc., bids fair to be to Iowa what Chicago is to Illinois, St. Louis to Missouri and Cincinnati to Ohio. The establishments of Joshua Burr, McCarn & Coates, Evans, Chew & Co., Burrows, Prettyman & Dalzell, Alvord & Van-Patten, T. H. Morley & Co., T. H. McGhee, Haight & Sears, T. J. Recket, J. C. Washburn, Smith & Remington, Stevenson & Carnahan, Eldridge & Williams, Wm. Inslee & Co., C. T. Webb, George W. Ells & Co., Miner, Haskell & Co., in their respective kinds of trade, have from industrious efforts, fair dealings and the keeping of the well-assorted stocks secured such patronage from country-dealers as to afford the most gratifying evidence of the permanent growth of our young city. On Saturday last, accompanied by an acquaintance who for a number of years has been engaged in the wholesale trade east and who has been on a business tour to the towns on the upper Mississippi, we visited a number of our leading concerns and were gratified to hear our eastern friend express the opinion

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that our city was certainly enjoying as large a share of business prosperity as any town he had visited on the river. The wholesale dry goods house of Miner, Haskell & Co., corner of Front and Perry streets, is a concern that would compare creditably with the majority of the jobbing houses in the eastern cities. We were shown through the establishment, which occupies four large rooms, all of which were well stocked with every kind of dry goods suitable for this market. The stock on hand is estimated at \$80,000, to which additions are made monthly from the importers and from extensive factories of the eastern states. Messrs. Miner & Brother, the original firm, commenced business in this city in March, 1857. Their first year's sales were \$94,000, which was pretty fair for strangers. The second year, which was one of the hardest for wholesale trade ever known in the west, their sales amounted to \$104,000. From the commencement of the third year to the present time, a period of scarcely nine months, they have reached \$110,000. We have merely alluded to this firm as an illustration of what one wholesale business house can do, to show something of what is being done here in the way of wholesaling. When our facilities of intercourse with the interior are increased, the wholesale trade of Davenport will be augmented proportionally. But few men seem to be aware of the extent of this trade. We shall make this better known in future articles."

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

On the 17th day of January, 1853, an act was passed by the general assembly of the state of Illinois entitled, "An Act to Incorporate a Bridge Company by the Title Herein Named," of which Joseph H. Sheffield, Henry Farnam, J. A. Matteson and N. B. Judd were the sole incorporators. This company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, connecting the Chicago & Rock Island railroad at Rock Island, Illinois, with the Mississippi & Missouri railroad at Davenport, Iowa. Who was the author of the grand project of spanning this majestic river with such a noble work of art is unknown to the writer. The capital stock was \$400,000, raised on 400 bonds of \$1,000 each, the payment of which was guaranteed by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad company and the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad company. The work of location and construction commenced in the spring of 1854, under Henry Farnam as chief engineer, and John B. Jarvis as consulting engineer. B. B. Brayton of Davenport, had charge of the work as resident engineer. The cornerstone of the first pier erected at said bridge was laid in the presence of a large number of citizens of Rock Island and Davenport, Hon. Joseph Knox, Ebenezer Cook, George E. Hubbell and others making appropriate remarks on the occasion. By the spring of 1856 the entire work was completed and attracted the attention of travelers, historians and scholars from every part of the country. It was deemed a great triumph of art, a noble achievement of enterprise, to connect the eastern and western banks of this old Father of Waters with a continuous railway over which the products of Iowa might roll onward to eastern markets without delay.

This bridge is 1,580 feet long and thirty feet high across the Mississippi to the island and 450 feet across the slough from the island to the Illinois shore. The



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entire cost of both bridges and the railroad connecting them across the island was about \$400,000.

The number of boats that passed through the draw during the year 1857 was 1,024, and the number of rafts during the same time was 594. On the 6th of May, 1856, a large and splendid steamboat called the *Effie Afton*, while attempting to pass the Rock Island draw of the bridge in a gale of wind was thrown against the draw-pier and rebounding, swung around the stone pier east of the draw and the smoke pipes coming in contact with the superstructure were thrown down, setting fire to the boat in several places. She stuck fast under the bridge and the flames from the boat ignited the framework of the bridge and burned off the end of the span which fell and with the burning hull of the boat floated three-quarters of a mile down the river. During the summer and fall of 1856 this burned span was constructed anew.

The accident of the *Effie Afton* was the signal for the bursting forth of the long suppressed wrath of the citizens of St. Louis who had from the commencement of the project placed every obstruction in the way of the erection of the bridge and deemed it as the beginning of a series of similar structures over the Mississippi river at various points, tending to divert from St. Louis the commerce which formerly followed this natural highway from St. Paul southward. At the instigation of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the owners of the *Effie Afton* commenced a suit in Chicago against the bridge company for damages to recover the value of the lost boat, but the jury failing to agree the suit was abandoned. But the St. Louis merchants fancied that they saw certain ruin to their previous monopoly of the river trade if the bridge remained, and the Chamber of Commerce of that city procured the services of Josiah W. Bissell, a quondam civil engineer of Rochester, New York, to undertake the task of procuring testimony sufficient to authorize the courts to declare the bridge a material obstruction to navigation, and therefore a nuisance which could be legally abolished. They found Bissell a ready instrument for the undertaking and raised from time to time \$37,000 to aid him in this enterprise.

On the 19th of August, 1858, James Ward, at the instance of Bissell, made his application to the United States District court at Burlington for an order of the court declaring the bridge a nuisance. Hall, Harrington & Hall, Starr, Phelps & Robinson and T. D. Lincoln acted as attorneys for the complainant and the Hon. N. B. Judd and J. T. Lindley for the bridge company. An indefinite number of ex parte affidavits accompanied the application and were met by affidavits on the part of the defendant. The final hearing of the cause was postponed to September, 1859. In the meantime Bissell was engaged creating public opinion on the river among pilots, captains and boat owners antagonistic to the bridge, and procuring depositions tending to show the bridge a material obstruction to navigation.

In the first part of June, 1859, some malicious persons attempted the destruction of the bridge by fire. A large quantity of lath, oakum, rosin, sulphur, tar, turpentine, saltpeter and oil were placed upon the bridge on the second span from the Iowa shore at about 12 o'clock in the night, and a few moments before it was ready for firing it was discovered by the watchman and a skiff with the incendiaries in it shoved off down the river and escaped in the darkness. No clue was obtained as to the criminals.

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In September the case of James Ward versus the Mississippi and Missouri railroad was heard and finally submitted to the United States District court of Keokuk. In November, 1859, New Orleans voted to raise \$50,000 to aid St. Louis in destroying the bridge as it was justly deemed a pioneer which if permitted to stand would ultimately cause others to be erected over this river and divert commerce toward the East. But though the struggle is fierce and waged with an enormous outlay of money, it will eventually terminate, as is believed, in favor of the bridge. This great structure is the link binding Iowa with the East, and when the different railroads projected in this state are completed and the Missouri river is reached, then the paramount value of this bridge will be ascertained.

EAST DAVENPORT.

This is a small village on the Mississippi river about a mile from Brady street. It was laid out by William H. Hildreth, Esq. and Dr. J. M. Witherwax in 1852 and 1853. The location is one of some beauty, being in a broad ravine having very gentle slopes even from the highest point of bluffs. It is on a bend of the river just below the Rock island reef or chain of rocks at the foot of the rapids which forms a beautiful eddy in the river where boats can land at all stages of water and is a safe harbor for rafts where they may lay up in windy weather or when seeking a market at Davenport or Rock Island. The village is located upon the site of an old Indian town or encampment.

This place until a few years since was called "Stubbs' eddy" having been the residence for many years of James R. Stubbs, Esq., an eccentric genius who built a cave in 1857 on the south side of the beautiful mound that stands at the mouth of this valley, a part of which still remains. Capt. Stubbs, as he was generally called, was educated at West Point, where he graduated with high honors. In 1822 he was stationed at Ft. Armstrong on Rock island where he remained for four years. During his stay upon this beautiful island at this early day away from the crowded city he formed an attachment for this wild and enchanting country that terminated only with his life. He was a brother-in-law to Judge McLean, and in 1826 he returned east and served under him in the postoffice department and from there went to Cincinnati, where he was clerk in the postoffice department for some years. But in 1833 he gratified his long pent-up desire to return to the West. On his return to Rock island, however, there seemed to have come over him a great change. He seemed to have lost all of that vivacity of life and spirit so natural to his character. Deep melancholy at times brooded over him. His bright and keen intellect seemed at once to give way. Various were the causes attributed to the state of mind. Some surmised that it was a matter of love, but none knew. The secret was buried in his own bosom. He sought relief like thousands in the inebriating bowl. His talents were bright, his education liberal and his honesty beyond all question. He sought retirement from the world and selected the secluded spot in East Davenport, and dug his cave in "Stubbs' Mound" where from its mouth he could look out upon the beautiful Mississippi as its rippled current moved on in its endless journey to the sunny South. Here he lived a hermit's life for nearly eight years. His own companions were a pet pig and a cat, with sometimes a dog. This was his family and many a lecture did these

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mute listeners get from their eccentric master. All quarrels among these were settled by the captain in a judicial manner and the guilty one punished. In his morning and evening rambles upon the banks of the Mississippi his entire family would be seen with him, marching behind in military file with all proper decorum and often in his visits to the village he was accompanied by his pig and cat.

A. C. Fulton, Esq., tells this anecdote of his first visit to the cave in the summer of 1842. He had wandered up the banks of the river, looking at the country for the first time, and when he reached the eddy and crossing the little creek below the present site of Mr. Dallam's store, he hastened toward the top of the mound in order to obtain a more extensive view of the little plateau of ground to which he had arrived. In passing up the side of the mound he caught the sound of a human voice, but could not determine from whence it came, as he could see no one near him. The noise increased and seemed to be a very earnest dispute, mingled with not a few hard words, when suddenly Mr. Fulton discovered the place from which issued the sound. He was near the top of the chimney or hole from which the light, smoke and heat of Capt. Stubbs' residence escaped, and not dreaming that he was in the vicinity of a habitation he was somewhat startled, but cried out at the top of his voice, as he looked down the cavity, "Hello, what are you doing down there?" To which the answer came back in quick response, "What are you doing up there? Get off of my house, sir!" This was his first introduction to Capt. Stubbs, who in after years received many kind tokens of regard from the hand of Mr. Fulton. The only cause of the disturbance in the captain's domicile was that the pet pig had, probably without malice or forethought, undertaken to assist his master in the culinary department and accidentally or for want of better training partially destroyed a pone of corn bread which the captain had been preparing for the first table. Capt. Stubbs was a surveyor and ran out many of the first settlers' claims and often drew up deeds and contracts between parties at that early day. In 1846 he was induced to come forth from his hermitage and settle in Davenport where he was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled to the time of his death which occurred in May, 1848.

East Davenport contains some 500 inhabitants, has a district school house with school and worship on the Sabbath by the Methodists and other congregations. There are two flouring mills, one belonging to David A. Burrows, the other to Graham & Kepner, with a first rate sawmill, built by Robert Christie. There are two stores, brickyards and stone quarries which in former times furnished ample business and labor for the inhabitants. It is now within the corporate limits of the city of Davenport.

North and West Davenport are terms applied to the suburbs of Davenport, and contain many fine residences.

The quarries from which the building rock in Davenport is taken are very extensive. The rock is a light gray limestone underlying the whole city of Davenport. Its first appearance on the surface is on Perry and at the foot of Farnam street. It crops out along the banks of the river as we ascend it, and at East Davenport forms perpendicular bluffs of some thirty feet in thickness above low water mark. These quarries are worked to good advantage. The rock dresses very well under the hammer.

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There is an abundance of coal that makes its appearance about ten miles from Davenport in the southwesterly direction, about two miles from the Mississippi river, but it has never been dug extensively. Some half-dozen mines have been opened and more or less taken of the surface coal of very good quality, but it requires more extensive operations to bring forth a pure article which lies beneath it in great abundance. The supply of coal for the city of Davenport is from the Rock river coal basins.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first agricultural society ever formed in Scott county was in January, 1840. Alexander W. McGregor, Esq., was chosen president; G. C. R. Mitchell, Esq., vice president; John Forrest, Esq., secretary and A. LeClaire, Esq., treasurer. At this early day but little interest was felt by the patrons of the society and it was suffered to go down. But little if anything was done for agricultural interests in the county until 1853 when in August of that year two prominent farmers, H. M. Thompson, of Long Grove, and Eli S. Wing called a meeting and a new society was organized. H. M. Thompson being elected president, James Thorington, Esq., secretary and John R. Jackson, treasurer. The second year of the society (in 1854) the first fair was held in Davenport, having the same officers elected as in 1853.

In June, 1854, a company was organized called the "Fair Grounds Association of Scott County, Iowa." This company purchased eight acres of land lying near Duck creek, some two miles from the city at a cost of \$200 per acre, enclosed about four acres with a tight board fence seven feet high and built sheds and workshops for the second annual exhibition, which took place the 24th and 25th of September, 1855. This exhibition was creditable to the society and Scott county, showing an increasing interest of the people in agricultural pursuits. The third exhibition was held the 12th and 13th of October, 1856. The number of entries at this fair was over 300 and the receipts of the society over \$800. The fourth annual fair of the Scott County Agricultural society was held on the 29th and 30th of September, 1857. The exhibition of stock far exceeded that of any other year both in number and quality, and of garden vegetables the show was large and superior to any ever offered in Iowa. The fifth annual fair was held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, 1858, and although a partial failure of the crops rendered the exhibition rather meager in some articles, yet the attendance was large and passed off well.

The fair of 1859, held in September, far exceeded all others in number and quality of the articles exhibited. The receipts were upward of \$1,200. The officers for this year were, Hugh M. Thompson, president; Edwin Smith, vice president; John Lambert, treasurer; William Allen, secretary; George H. French, T. T. Gue, H. M. Washburn, Robert Christie, directors.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This county society was organized on the 26th of April, 1859, by adopting a constitution, the second article of which declares "that the object of this society

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shall be to promote and foster the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables in our own county and a taste for ornamental and landscape gardening. It is also proposed to introduce and test new and choice varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables and afterwards publicly report thereon." The officers are George H. French, president; George L. Nichols, vice president; Howard Darlington, treasurer; Dr. E. J. Fountain, corresponding secretary; Livy S. Viele, recording secretary. The society numbered forty-eight members. Two public exhibitions have been given the past season, the first in June for early fruits, flowers and vegetables, the last in September. Both of these exhibitions proved creditable alike to the society and the people of Scott county. An increasing interest was shown in these displays and from them we may judge that before two years shall have passed away the interest will be so great that no public hall in the city will be able to contain all who may desire attendance.

There is an agricultural store for implements used in gardening and farming at the "Iowa Agricultural depot," on Front street established in 1856, and where all kinds of seeds may be found. The depression in business for the last two years has seriously interfered with the design of the proprietor, L. S. Viele, Esq., but he hopes with increased facilities to build up a large and permanent trade in this particular branch. He keeps on hand for farmers all of the most improved implements of husbandry, reapers, threshers, farming mills, etc. This is the first store of the kind ever introduced into Davenport, and we can but hope that so important a branch of business may be encouraged and sustained.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first permanent organization of a fire company in Davenport took place in 1856. At a meeting held on Saturday evening, July 26th, at the office of R. D. Congdon, corner of Second and Brady streets, R. M. Littler, was chairman and H. S. Slaymaker, secretary. A committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the organization and a committee to present a petition to the property holders of the city for their aid, was appointed. The committees reported at a meeting of the company held on Monday evening, July 28th. The constitution was adopted and eighteen persons signed as members. The name adopted for the company was "Independent Fire Engine and Hose company." The officers elected to serve until January 1, 1857, were R. M. Littler, president; A. S. Alston, treasurer; H. S. Slaymaker, secretary; directors, James Morrow, C. G. Noble; investigating committee, I. Cummins, S. P. Kinsella, R. L. Hull, J. E. Sells, C. W. Cassedy. Correspondence was had with engine builders in the east, and the city council authorized the purchase of two first class engines from A. Hanneman & Co., of Boston. Messrs. A. & G. Woeber of this city built the hose carriage, "Red Rover," and tender, "Tiger." Messrs. Jewett & Sons of Hartford, Connecticut, furnished 1,500 feet of hose. These parties received in payment city bonds having twenty years to run at ten per cent interest.

In January, 1857, R. M. Littler was reelected president; A. S. Alston, treasurer; and J. S. Slaymaker, secretary. The engines being expected, officers were elected for the different divisions as follows: "Pilot" engine, James Morrow, foreman, "Witch" engine, Daniel Moore, foreman; Hose division, William Hall,

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foreman. A part of the old frame warehouse on Second between Perry and Rock Island streets was leased for an engine house. The engines were shipped around "by sea" and arrived in the month of May on the steamer White Cloud. They were received at the landing by a committee of Independents and in a few hours they were unpacked and set up. The hose carriage and tender and hose being ready, Davenport could boast of a regular fire company numbering over 100 members. Previous to this time the company had attended several fires and handled buckets to great advantage.

The city council purchased a lot on Brady above Fifth street, where the present engine house, (city hall) stands from Col. J. W. Young, agent for Mr. Wray for \$50 per front foot. Messrs. Fields & Sanders took the contract for the building at \$4,500. The apparatus was removed to the new house in the fall of 1857. Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company Number 1 and Fire King Engine Company, Number 2, were organized during the winter, and early the ensuing year they were equipped with apparatus. The Pioneer's truck, ladders, etc., were paid for by funds raised by subscription. Henry Lafrance was their first foreman. The Fire Kings purchased their engine at Chicago, of Metamora Company, Number 2, and paid for it \$1,225, and \$250 for 250 feet of hose. This was also raised by subscription. Their engine arrived in March, 1858. George L. Davenport, Esq., kindly granted them permission to erect a house on his property on Commercial, between Brady and Perry streets. The company built the house. Marsh Noe was the first foreman of Number 2.

The city council passed an ordinance for the organization and government of the fire department, March 3, 1858. An election pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance was held at the engine house on Brady street, March 13, 1858, which resulted in the election of R. M. Littler, chief engineer, and Christian Mueller and E. A. Tilebine, assistants. In April, 1858, Rescue Engine company Number 3 was organized, and they were furnished with the engine Witch and the hose tender Tiger and 500 feet of hose. John W. Wahlig was elected foreman of Number 3. The city council rented from George D. Arndt the brick house on the corner of Second and Brown streets which was fitted up for Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, Number 1 and Rescue Company, Number 3. To the efforts of Capt. Littler, who has displayed uncommon energy in organizing and keeping alive the interest in our fire department, great credit is due. No city in the west has a more efficient fire department. Since the first organization the members have always quickly and most cheerfully responded to every call, in heat and cold, summer or winter. They are ever ready, and with a promptness seldom equaled are on "the spot." Chief Engineer Littler and his assistants merit and enjoy the good will of the whole department. Although our fire department is organized on the "no pay" principle there is no lack of service and want of energy.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

There was at least one company organized in Davenport and disbanded previous to the year 1857 when a number of the German citizens organized the "Davenport Rifles," on the 3d of February. They made their first parade in

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uniform on the 4th of July, 1857, commanded by Capt. A. Iten. At this time, this, the oldest company, is commanded by Capt. H. Haupt.

The "Davenport City Artillery" was organized the 9th of July, 1857 (the first preliminary meeting was held in the rooms of Mr. A. S. Alston one week previous.) The civil organization consisted of John Johns, Jr., president; F. B. Wilkie, vice president; C. C. Harris, secretary; D. W. VanEvra, treasurer. The military organization was, captain, C. N. Schuyler; first lieutenant, W. W. Gallear; second lieutenant, C. C. Harris; third lieutenant, John Johns; orderly sergeant, R. M. Littler. This company is composed of good material and makes a handsome appearance. The officers at present are: John Johns, captain; J. D. W. Brewster, first lieutenant; E. Y. Lane, second lieutenant.

The "Davenport Guards" (Germans) were organized March, 1858, and made their first appearance in uniform July 4, 1858. They are generally old soldiers who compose this company. They are commanded by Captain D. H. Stuhr.

The Davenport Sarsfield Guards were organized at a meeting held at Bailey's hall, on Brady near Fourth street, March, 1858, and Edward Jennings elected captain. He resigned in a few months when the command was unanimously tendered by the company to Capt. R. M. Littler, and a new impetus given the organization. Although this young company was organized during the "money panic" they equipped themselves with a handsome uniform and made their first parade on the 17th of March, 1859.

There is no young city in the west that can equal Davenport in her display of military. The companies are all excellently uniformed and officered and should their services be ever needed by their country, they will not be found in the background. As an evidence of the promptitude, we mention this circumstance. During the troubles in Utah territory in 1857 the secretary of war authorized Col. J. B. Buckner of Illinois to raise a regiment of volunteers. Capt. Littler threw his colors to the breeze and in less than forty-eight hours was on his way to headquarters with a roll of more than 100 men who volunteered for the war. The captain hailed from Rock Island and was accepted in the regiment. His company went into camp back upon the bluff and after getting all ready and waiting several weeks were denied the privilege by peace being declared. Some of the "boys" were so pleased with a soldier's life that the captain sent a number of them to St. Louis, where they were enlisted in the regular service. The commissioned officers of Company F, First Independent Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, were R. M. Littler, captain; F. B. Wilkie, first lieutenant; John Johns, Jr., second lieutenant.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We have spoken of some of the public buildings in our city. Of its church edifices we shall notice each in connection with their congregations. The public halls for the meeting of the masses are—Metropolitan, which is decidedly the largest and most brilliant of any, was built by R. B. Hill, Esq. in 1857, who has also erected one of the most splendid private residences west of the Mississippi river; Odd Fellows' hall in Wupperman's block, is large, neat and finished with much taste; LeClaire hall was built at an earlier day, and does not attract that attention it once did, but is roomy and substantial; Griggs' hall and Mervin's hall

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are both large and pleasant rooms, and for the purposes designed are of the first order. The German theater, Lerchen's hall and some others of smaller dimensions make up an ample supply for public places of business and amusement. The engine house on Brady street, is a fine building of brick, two stories, with a good hall where the city council meet to transact their business. The same hall was used on the Sabbath by the Dutch Reformed church for worship.

Our county jail is worthy of note. It was built in 1856 under the superintendence of Hon. Wm. L. Cook, then county judge. It is hewn stone and built on the modern improved plan for prisons, and is one of the best buildings of the kind in the state of Iowa.

The courthouse is the same one built in 1841 and requires constant repairs to keep it in order. There are blocks of buildings of much beauty and architectural finish in the city. Among them may be noticed the Nickolls block, the Metropolitan, Cook & Sargent's banking house, Davenport's block, Wuppermann's block, Luse, Lane & Co.'s, Mervin's and others. Of private residences we might enumerate many that will vie with those of eastern cities both in nobleness of structure and elegance of finish.

The hotels of this city are numerous and of every grade. The oldest of any note is the LeClaire House built in 1839 by A. LeClaire, Esq. This time-honored public edifice is still open for the reception of guests and is kept by Col. Magill. At the time this hotel was built there was nothing to compare with it in the Mississippi valley. It was a place of summer resort for the people of St. Louis and other southern cities, who usually spent several weeks here in the heat of summer, finding much pleasure in hunting and fishing. It has a central position in the city.

The Scott House is one of the best public houses in the city and is conducted in the most approved style. It is beautifully located on Front street, in full view of the city of Rock Island, the railroad bridge, old Fort Armstrong and has an extended view up and down the river. It is retired and pleasant as a boarding place for men of business and those having family. The accommodations are excellent and under the gentlemanly deportment of its worthy landlord none can fail to be well pleased with a home at the Scott House.

The Pennsylvania House is rather a new institution. A part of it was built in 1854; when in 1857 the great increase of business induced the proprietors to enlarge it by erecting another building of the same size by its side, raising it another story and putting on a new roof over the whole of galvanized iron. It is one of the most substantial buildings of the kind in the west. It is sixty-four feet by 130 feet on the ground, built of stone, five stories high. It contains 110 rooms, and in its basement has an artesian well 150 feet deep, eighty feet of which distance was bored through solid rock without a seam. This well cost \$1,000. The entire cost of the Pennsylvania House was \$64,000, including furniture. The proprietor and builder, who still occupies the house, is an old and tried veteran in the business. He enjoys a large share of public patronage. It is the depot for the farmers who bring in their grain to market, having ample accommodations for beast as well as man. From the observatory which crowns this spacious building, a most splendid view is had of the city of Davenport and its surroundings with the beautiful windings of the Mississippi among its many islands.



LE CLAIRE HOUSE
A Summer Resort for Southerners for
Twenty Years Before the Civil
War. Building Demolished in 1910.



PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE
Third and Iowa Streets



BURTIS HOUSE



KEMPER HALL. DAVENPORT

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The Worden House as enlarged is very respectable, and has its share of patronage.

There are many other hotels of the city worthy of note and entitled to all credit, but we speak of but one more, the last one erected. We mean the Burtis House. This noble structure exceeds in magnitude and splendor all others of our city or in the great valley of the Mississippi. No man is entitled to more credit, nor has any one man done more in expending his money for the benefit of the city, the county and the public generally than Dr. Burtis in erecting this magnificent hotel. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon him when we consider that amid the financial pressure that came upon the country in 1857 just as he was commencing this enterprise, nothing daunted, with most commendable zeal and untiring energy, he pressed forward the work to a successful termination, and since its doors were first thrown open to the public, through all the severe pressure of the time Dr. Burtis has stood at his post in person and maintained the high and well earned credit of a house whose equal in all respects has not yet been found this side the city of New York. We desire to make honorable mention not only of this superstructure, but of its worthy and enterprising proprietor, and transmit to Davenport posterity the name of him who amid one of the greatest storms of financial distress that ever visited the west erected a model hotel that, even with the great progress of the age will require many years before it will be excelled. For a more perfect description we quote from Wilkie's "Davenport Past and Present."

"The Burtis House is a simple dining room surrounded on three sides by parlors, halls, bedrooms, closets, etc., rising to the height of five stories including basement. The whole structure is 118 feet on Fifth street, and 109 feet on Iowa street. The dining room is thirty-nine feet by eighty-one feet, supported by iron columns and magnificently frescoed.

"In the basement there is the engine room, containing an engine of thirty-five horsepower, which in connection with one of Worthington's pumps forces the water to a tank in the fifth story, from which in hot and cold jets it is distributed to every hall in the house. There are also upon this floor a laundry room veined by steam pipes, a restaurant, billiard room, smoking room, barber shop, bath room and three store rooms, together with a multiplicity of smaller rooms, closets, etc., unnecessary to mention.

"On the first floor is found the rotunda, a marble floored, lofty and roomy arrangement, with trumpets, bells, etc., beautifully frescoed, together with three imposing staircases, leading respectively to the ladies', gents' and other rooms above. It communicates with external entrances and with the stairways above alluded to. Upon this floor are also the dining room, by far the most splendid specimen of architectural beauty in the west, reading room, ladies' parlors with folding doors, wash and private rooms, the latter projected in all particulars similar to those of the St. Nicholas hotel, New York city.

"Passing from the floor to the second by either of the beautifully constructed staircases, one is compelled to admire the work of Mr. Walker, one of the best stairway builders in the west. On the second floor are parlors with bedrooms attached, linen closets, suites of bedrooms and parlors attached for the use of several families. The servants' rooms are detached from other parts of the house, and like every other room in the house are well warmed and ventilated. Each

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room is warmed by steam and cooking is done by the same means. Every room is lofty and from most of them magnificent views of bluff or river scenery are obtainable. The dining room, occupying as it does, the center of the house is lighted from front, rear and skylight. Its being located in the precise spot it is, makes it a vast improvement over everything else of the kind. The rotunda is in all respects a fine specimen of design and finish and successfully challenges comparison.

"There are 150 sleeping rooms in the house; basement, eighteen rooms; first floor, eighteen, exclusive of the rotunda, and the remainder of the rooms are distributed on the floors above. The house itself is on the railroad and but a few steps from the depot, thus saving to travelers the expense of omnibus bill.

"In regard to Dr. Burtis but little need be said—as former lessee of the Le-Claire House and of the house in Lexington, Mo., he gained a reputation for management in the hotel business which no eulogy can heighten. There is but a small share of western travel for a few years back that has not been indebted to Dr. Burtis for those gentlemanly and hospitable attentions that tend so much to lessen the discomforts of travel and to ameliorate the hardships of absence from home.

"The furniture which is of the very best quality was furnished in New York. The whole house is lighted by gas and in every respect superior to any other in the United States."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No state has ever entered the union with more liberal encouragement for common and academic schools than Iowa. Congress gave to the state 500,000 acres of land, the interest of which is used for the support of common schools, besides every sixteenth section, and five per cent on sales of all the public lands with all fines collected for a breach of the penal laws of the state. In the city of Davenport there are seven public schoolhouses, many of which are costly and commodious buildings, and all supplied with able and efficient teachers.

The public schools of the city are all under a superintendent who has a general oversight of all the common schools, is principal of the intermediate school and has a general oversight of each district in the city. In no city west of the Mississippi river are the common schools in better condition than in Davenport. Much pains have been taken to elect men to regulate the school affairs who were intelligent and of high moral character. Although there are many deservedly popular select schools, yet the common schools have been conducted upon such a decidedly improved plan that many of the best families of the city have patronized them for a year or two past.

SCOTT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

We copy from Davenport Past and Present the following statement of this society:

"The Scott County Bible society, auxiliary to the American Bible society, was organized in the city of Davenport on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1842,

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at which time a constitution was formed and adopted, which continued without material alteration or amendment until the present time. The officers elected at the organization were—Rev. D. Worthington, president; Charles Leslie, secretary. And at the subsequent anniversary meetings the minutes of the society show the following election of officers:

"In 1843, Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith, president; Rev. D. Worthington, secretary; Wm. L. Cook, treasurer, who continued in office until 1847, when—

"Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith was elected president; Rev. Ephraim Adams, secretary, Wm. L. Cook, treasurer.

"In 1848, Rev. Ephraim Adams, president; Asa Prescott, secretary; Alfred Sanders, treasurer.

"In 1849, Rev. Ephraim Adams, president; Asa Prescott, secretary; Rufus Ricker, treasurer.

"In 1850, Rev. J. D. Mason, president; Rev. Asa Prescott, secretary; Rufus Ricker, treasurer.

"In 1851, Rev. J. D. Mason, president; H. Price, treasurer; Rev. H. L. Bullen, secretary.

"In 1852, Rev. J. D. Mason, president; H. Price, treasurer; Rev. H. L. Bullen, secretary.

"In 1853, Rev. J. D. Mason, president; Prof. D. S. Sheldon, secretary; Jno. H. Morton, treasurer.

"In 1854, H. Price, president; Rev. J. D. Mason, secretary; Jas. M. Dalzell, treasurer.

"In 1855, H. Price, president; Rev. J. D. Mason, secretary; Jas. M. Dalzell, treasurer.

"In 1856, Strong Burnell, president; Rev. J. D. Mason, secretary; H. Price, treasurer.

"In 1857, H. Y. Slaymaker, president; Rev. J. D. Mason, secretary; H. Price, treasurer.

"In 1858, Rev. J. D. Mason, president.

"In 1859, W. Barrows, president.

"The treasurer's books show also that the aggregate receipts have been \$1,101.49. The receipts for the first year were \$9.37, and for the year 1859, \$348, showing a steady increase in the collections of the society, equal, if not exceeding, the increase in wealth and population of the county.

"This money has been expended in the purchase of Bibles and Testaments in different languages which have been distributed among the inhabitants of this city and county without any distinction of sect or party.

"The names of persons contributing to the funds of the society are registered on the treasurer's book and thereby become members of the society."

CEMETERIES.

There are four burying places for the dead in and near the city limits. The oldest and the one principally used up to 1856 was that located on the banks of the river about a mile below Brady street. This ground becoming too small, another was selected by A. C. Fulton in 1855, some two miles north of the city,

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called Pine Hill cemetery, which is located upon a high and beautiful prairie and tastefully laid out.

In 1856 a society was formed and incorporated by the name of Oakdale cemetery on the 14th of May of that year. The original incorporators were fifteen in number, out of which nine directors were chosen on the 22d of May, 1856. Its principal officers were: Wm. H. Hildreth, president; W. H. F. Gurley, secretary, and A. H. Barrow, treasurer. The charter of the corporation extends for twenty years. Forty acres of ground were purchased about two and a half miles from the city near Duck creek, and a scientific engineer, Capt. De la Roche, of Washington city, employed to lay off the grounds. The location is one of much beauty, well selected for the purposes desired, being high, rolling prairie, dotted over with native oaks, forming in its own native loveliness a spot beautiful for the last resting place of man. It overlooks the broad prairie covered over with highly cultivated farms, while the silver waters of Duck creek wind their serpentine course through its rich and lovely valley. Much credit is due to the board of directors for their taste in selecting the ground and their perseverance in carrying into effect an object of so great importance. It was laid out on a magnificent plan of circles, belts, angles and curves, bounded and intersected by avenues and walks of much grace and beauty. Over 3,000 lots were laid out. Upon the crowning point of the highest ground a spot is reserved for a chapel which overlooks the whole cemetery. Much improvement has been made upon the grounds. The avenues and alleys have been graded. Many lots have been adorned with evergreens, monuments of marble have been erected and the whole enclosed with a board fence that amply protected it from injury. There is a sexton's house upon the premises and every care taken to improve and preserve a place so sacred. There have been over 100 interments and more than 150 lots sold, which are \$30 each, the purchase money of which all goes to adorn and beautify the grounds.

The Catholic burying ground is located on Fifth street in Mitchell's addition and has some fine monuments.

RELIGIOUS.

We now enter upon the history of the churches of Davenport from their first beginning until the present time, which will close the history of Davenport township.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first church organization in Davenport was St. Anthony's Roman Catholic. As early as 1836 priests from the mission at Dubuque preached here occasionally in private houses. In the spring of 1838 the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, an Italian by birth, visited Davenport and organized a church. During the summer Antoine LeClaire, Esq., erected a small brick church, twenty-five feet by forty feet, on Church square. This little edifice was the first building of the kind in Davenport. It was used for a long time for a church, schoolhouse, priest's residence, etc., until 1843, when an addition was put to it. This building was for some years the largest public edifice in the town and was used by all large assemblies to deliberate upon matters of public interest.

In 1839 the Rev. J. A. M. Pelamourgues took charge of the congregation and is yet pastor of that church. Rev. Pelamourgues was the only priest in Iowa south of Dubuque, and for many years he visited Burlington, Muscatine, Iowa City, Rockingham and Clinton county, preaching and establishing churches. The number of Catholic families in Scott county in 1839 was but fifteen. They were nearly all new settlers, and mostly poor, but honest and industrious. A few yet remain enjoying the rewards of their early privations and are among the best portions of our citizens.

On the 23d of May, 1839, St. Anthony's church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, assisted by the Rev. Mazzuchelli. In 1843 when the church was enlarged, the number of Catholic families was about fifty. "Money at that time was so scarce," says a member of that church, "that only \$20 were collected in cash to build the addition." The number of Catholics increased very slowly until 1854. In 1849 the present stone church was commenced and only finished in 1854.

In 1852 the Rev. Pelamourgues visited France and during his absence the Rev. Plathe and Rev. McCabe took charge of the congregation and continued the church building. In 1855 a new stone church was built for the Germans in Mitchell's addition, Mr. Mitchell donating the land. This church was organized in 1855 and the Rev. Michael Flammany placed in charge. He was succeeded by the Rev. Baumgartner, who was removed from Davenport in 1848. The present pastor is the Rev. Niermann.

In 1856 the number of Catholics increased very fast. A third church was erected on LeClaire street on the bluffs by Mr. LeClaire, who also gave the square of ground upon which it stands. It is called St. Marguerite's church and is a noble edifice, an ornament to the city and an honor to the great liberality of Mr. LeClaire, who built it. The Rev. A. Trevis was appointed pastor and has continued until the present time to minister to the congregation. His assistant was the Rev. H. Cosgrove, who has recently removed to Walnut Grove, where he officiates, and also preaches at LeClaire and other places in Scott and Clinton counties.

In 1858 the number of Catholics in the city of Davenport alone amounted to about 7,000. There are five churches in Scott county and four clergymen of the Roman Catholic denomination. A school was opened in connection with the church by Rev. Pelamourgues in 1839 and has continued ever since. The first year the number of pupils was about forty; out of this number three only belonged to Catholic parents. In 1859 about 600 Catholic children were taught in the school attached to St. Anthony's church. Two new schools have been opened this fall (1859), one at St. Marguerite's and the other at the German church. They are well attended. An academy for young ladies was also opened this fall in a beautiful building erected in West Davenport on the ten-acre lot donated to the Sisters of Charity by the Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell and Geo. L. Davenport, Esq.

The temperance society that was established in 1841 is still in existence. It has been the means of doing much good.

The Catholic Institute has existed for several years and is now in a prosperous condition. The members meet once a week during the winter and thus far their lectures and debates have been well attended. They have a circulating

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library of several hundred volumes. The hall in which they meet has been enlarged this fall and is very commodious and pleasant.

The Catholic church of Davenport has undoubtedly, like others, had its days of darkness and trouble. A majority of the congregations are poor but, unlike all others, it has its LeClaire, its Mitchell and its Davenport. The land upon which all of the Catholic churches are located has been donated by these gentlemen, who are not only wealthy but liberal with their means. They have ever stood with open hands to answer the calls of the church.

Of the pastor, the Rev. Pelamourgues, whom we have known for more than twenty years, we can speak without fear of contradiction of his faithfulness over his charge. Long and steadily has he labored for their good. Not only has he devoted his time to the spiritual wants of his people, but for the last twenty years has he been the faithful teacher of the youth of his congregation. As a Christian and pastor, none has been more kind and faithful. He is an "old settler." He belongs to that pioneer band who first began to clear away the relics of barbarism in this valley and introduce the gospel of peace. His character among all men is above reproach and his amiable and friendly greeting is always received with pleasure by all who know him. In 1858 Father Pelamourgues received the high appointment of bishop of the northwest, a proper and complimentary appreciation on the part of the church of his private worth and public labors. But the good old man preferred to remain with his people at his old home here to enjoying even so high an honor, with its increase of emolument and influence, as was thus extended to him unsolicited. To secure his object, he even made a visit to Italy, and, laying his case before the Pope, was generously permitted to occupy undisturbed his old position in this community. Such an instance of declination of high position is rare and remarkable, and the incident forms a higher eulogy upon the good father than the choicest phrase of encomium we might use.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Like many other churches in the west, the First Presbyterian church in Davenport is without a full record of its early history. Among the immigrants of 1835, '36 and '37, not more than ten or twelve persons could be found who were of that denomination. These worshipped at first in common with others wherever there was preaching in other denominations until the 20th or 21st of April, 1838, when a little band of ten was gathered together in a small building that stood above the alley on Ripley street, between Front and Second, belonging to T. S. Hoge and since destroyed by fire. Here they worshipped for a year with such supply of ministerial aid as could be obtained. They were from various parts of the United States: Mrs. Ann Mitchell, mother of the Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell, from Alabama; Dr. A. C. Donaldson and wife, from Pennsylvania; Robert Christie and wife, from Ohio; Mrs. Jemima Barkley, from Pennsylvania; T. S. Hoge and wife, from Ohio. These composed the first congregation, two of whom have since died, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Christie. Dr. Donaldson removed to St. Louis and afterward to California, and T. S. Hoge to New York city. The remainder are still residents of Davenport.



FATHER PELAMOURGUES
Pioneer Priest and Teacher

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The following year, J. M. D. Burrows and wife and one or two others were added to their number, and with these few a church was organized in a little frame schoolhouse yet standing near the corner of Fourth and Harrison streets on the 5th of May, 1839. The pioneer clergymen who officiated upon this occasion were the Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, of Andover, Ills.; Rev. M. Hummer, of Stephenson, Ills.; and Rev. Enoch Mead, of Rockingham, Iowa. Mr. Pillsbury preached the sermon upon the occasion from Mark, 16th chapter, 15th and 16th verses.

As some six years of the records of this church have been lost and much pains taken to fix dates and places, I would observe that through the kindness of Rev. Mr. Mead the facts have been arrived at by a recent correspondence with Mr. Pillsbury, now a resident of Macomb, Ills. He speaks of his journey to Davenport from Andover, where he then resided, as being still fresh in his mind. Mr. Hummer had requested his services upon the occasion which were to take place on the Sabbath and require him to leave home on Saturday. He had loaned his horse to a neighbor, and not being returned, he walked the distance, twenty-six miles, and returned on foot. Mr. Pillsbury says that when he came to Rock river slough it was overflowed and some eighty rods wide, and too deep to wade, when he applied to Mr. George Moore, who lived on the bluffs some two miles from the slough, but the nearest resident, who kindly sent his son with his team and set him across. This is but an incident among the many hardships of pioneer ministers in the west. The organization of the church took place and the communion was administered. It was a day of trial yet of hope. But faint gleams of light broke from the dark clouds that hung over the moral atmosphere of the far west at that day, and as the little band gathered around the table of the Lord for the first time in the new land, their thoughts went back to the days "when first they knew their Lord," and in humble communion with him again they sang his praise and united once more in covenant bonds with him in the land of their adoption. For four years this church had no stated ministerial supply during which a few more were added, having preaching only occasionally from the clergymen above named and a few others who were traveling through the region of country beyond the Mississippi river. In 1842 J. M. D. Burrows and T. S. Hoge were chosen and ordained elders in the church, an office Mr. Burrows still holds and fills with much acceptance.

The first stated supply of preaching was in the spring of 1843 by the Rev. Samuel Cleland. He had charge of this and the church at Stephenson for about four years. During this period the infant church struggled on amid many discouragements. The emigration to the west during these years was slow. But few were added to its numbers. It was the day of small things, but the little pilgrim band proved themselves somewhat like Gideon's host, "though faint yet pursuing." As an evidence of their zeal, faith and courage, they erected in these days of darkness their first house of worship, a small brick building where the present edifice stands. Even after the completion and occupancy of this primitive church, they were at times almost ready to sit down in sadness and give up their most cherished object. But again they took their "harps from willows down" and tuning them anew, they sang:

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"Though in a foreign land
We are not far from home.
And nearer to our house above,
We every moment come.
When we in darkness walk,
Nor feel the heavenly flame,
Then is the time to trust our God,
And rest upon his name."

Charles C. Williams came to Iowa in August, 1844. He was from Newark, N. J., where he had spent many years of his earlier life actively engaged in every good work. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church of that city and afterward in the Central church for many years. He was a man of most ardent piety, ever ready to lend his aid and influence in promoting the cause of the Redeemer's kingdom. His connection with the church of Davenport was at a time when it most needed spiritual aid and encouragement. It had passed through the first ordeal of formation and organization and was experiencing that loneliness and destitution which so often settles down on our western churches in their feeble commencement. At this time Mr. T. S. Hoge, an elder, and one of its members, was about to leave and settle in Galena; and some other valued members were seeking homes in other places, so that the infant church felt severely these losses. At this crisis Mr. Williams seemed providentially sent among them to cheer and strengthen by his influence and prayers this weak and struggling church. He and James M. Dalzell were ordained and set apart as elders in this church. His first work with the help of others was to establish a Sabbath school which has continued to this day with increasing interest and of which he was superintendent to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1852.

Precious now is the remembrance of those days to some who have lived to the present time and precious indeed is the memory of those who have gone to their reward. In the midst of poverty and discouragement and when the little church had dwindled to a few members and thoughts of giving up were prevalent among some, Mrs. Mitchell, in full faith and confidence that God would bring them out of all tribulation, cheerfully said to Mr. Burrows, "You and I will stick to it at any rate while there is a shingle on the roof." Such were the pioneer fathers and mothers that helped to nurture and sustain this feeble church in its days of darkness and distress. There were additions to the church as new settlers came in, and the congregation increased in a measure, yet in 1846, owing to removals and deaths, there were still but seventeen members.

At this time the Rev. George S. Rea became their minister and occupied the pulpit about two years and a half. In the fall of this year (1846) the Sabbath school of the church was first organized, C. C. Williams, superintendent, which has been continued with growing interest to the present time. During the summer of 1849 the church being again without a minister, the Rev. Erastus Ripley, of the Congregational body and senior professor in Iowa college, preached for the church with much acceptance. In the summer of 1852 the present edifice was erected, having the first bell and steeple in the city.

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On the 27th of September, 1849, for the first time, a formal call was made out by the church to the Rev. J. D. Mason to become their pastor. The call was duly presented before the presbytery of Iowa and accepted. The pastoral duties commenced the first Sabbath in November, 1849. The church at that time consisted of about thirty members, and the town of about 1,200 inhabitants. During the ministry of Mr. Mason no special seasons of grace have been enjoyed, but a steady increase of the church, both by profession and by letter. In 1857 the list of membership reached 200, but owing to the financial distress of the west which has caused many to leave, its members are now reduced to 150.

With what satisfaction and joy must the early members of this church look back upon their wanderings since their advent into this new and strange land. How well do they remember the days of their pilgrimage without the dispensation of the Word of Life, without a place to worship, and almost without a shepherd. Yet in all their journeys, they lost not sight of Him who "feeds His sheep and carries the tender lambs in His bosom." Though their spiritual food was not dealt out to them with an unsparing hand, yet they forgot not all His benefits and mercies to them and in their wanderings "they gathered here a little and there a little," precious crumbs that fed them by the way, and many are the hallowed recollections of trials and afflictions in thus planting the infant church in their new homes.

Immediately after the Rev. Mr. Mason entered upon his duties as pastor, the church consented to his spending one Sabbath in each month in the Berlin church at the head of the rapids (now LeClaire), which church had been organized some years previous. At the expiration of eighteen months this church and vicinity became a separate missionary charge under the ministerial charge of Rev. W. C. Mason. About two years after this the Rev. Hugh Hutchinson became the pastor, and under his ministry of about two years the Princeton church was organized. Mr. Hutchinson has since died. Being released from the LeClaire charge, the pastor of the Davenport church turned his attention in a missionary point of view to the establishment of a church in the Blue Grass settlement, and organized a Presbyterian church there in the house of John Robinson, now deceased. After nearly three years this church also became a separate charge, together with the church established at Walcott, under the ministerial care of Rev. John M. Jones. Again released from this part of his charge, Mr. Mason commenced stated meetings in the settlement known as the "Churchill Settlement." Mr. Churchill had donated a lot of five acres of ground for a Presbyterian church site. On the 16th of February, 1858, at the close of worship in the house of William Yocum, it was resolved to undertake the erection of a church edifice on the site donated. The following 6th of July the house was enclosed, temporarily seated, and a church organized consisting of twenty-eight members, under the name of the "Presbyterian Church of Summit." At this meeting the Rev. John Ekin, D. D., now pastor of the church at LeClaire, preached the sermon and the Rev. J. D. Mason, Rev. John M. Jones and Elder James Jack organized the church. On the 15th of February, 1859, just a year from the time they determined to build, a neat frame building, thirty-two feet by forty feet, was completed, paid for and dedicated to Almighty God. In this enterprise all were interested in the settlement, but Charles Kinkaid, Esq., ruling

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elder in the church at Davenport, rendered efficient and valuable service. The church now consists of forty-one members and is about to become a separate pastoral charge. This constitutes the sixth Presbyterian church in Scott county. In October of the present year (1859), the pastoral relation of the Rev. Mr. Mason was dissolved and the church is now without a pastor.*

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OR DISCIPLES.

On the 25th of July, 1839, seventeen persons who had formerly held membership with the Christian church at other points, mostly at Cincinnati, met at the house of D. C. Eldridge and under the auspices of Elder James Rumbold organized the Christian or Disciples' church of Davenport. Of those persons twelve yet remain, three have removed to other points and two have died. As early as April of that year the few Disciples in the town commenced meeting at the houses of the brethren under the leadership of Owen Owens, of Cincinnati. Elder Rumbold arrived in Davenport on the 22d of July, 1839, and on the 25th organized the church.

A few words relative to Elder James Rumbold may not be amiss in this connection, as he stands intimately associated with the church here. Brought up in the Kirk of Scotland and uniting with the Scotch Baptists at Aberdeen in 1824, he removed to this country in 1836 and settled in Troy, N. Y., where with his wife and two others he organized a church on the Bible alone and commenced preaching to them. This was the nucleus of what is now a large and flourishing church. Elder Rumbold was subsequently instrumental in organizing other churches. In July, 1839, he removed to this city. In March, 1841, he assisted in the organization of a church in Long Grove, in this county, baptising seven on one day, three weeks thereafter. In March, 1842, he removed to Galena, where he organized a church and baptized five—preaching awhile for them and then returning to this city. During the time Elder Rumbold preached here he baptised about forty persons. On the 10th of July, 1840, he baptised Miss Elizabeth Carroll, who was the first person immersed in Scott county. The fact that a mechanic, a foreigner by birth, without education further than what he obtained by his own exertions should have been able to accomplish so much is evidence of the simplicity of Bible teachings and the facility with which they may be communicated to others.

In this connection we would pause to mention one of the noblest of God's handiwork, a pure, humble-minded Christian, who long since has been gathered to his fathers. Early in the history of the church here we find the name of James Glaspell associated with it as an elder, which capacity he continued to fill with great acceptance up to the year 1847, when he fell asleep in Jesus. As a sincere, pious believer, we have rarely indeed met with his equal. As a citizen, he stood high in the community and when he died his church did not alone mingle their tears with the bereaved family.

After the organization of the church in Davenport the brethren continued to meet on Lord's days at their own residences until November 3, 1839, when they rented Mr. Tapley's carpenter shop on Second between Main and Brady streets at \$4 per month. In 1844 a lot was purchased on Brady between Fourth and

* In the autumn of this year (1859) a call was made to the Rev. S. McC. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, which was accepted and he was installed in April of this year (1860).

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Fifth streets and a brick meeting house, considered large for that day, erected at an expense of \$700 to \$800. In 1855-6 the present house of worship, the "Christian Chapel," was erected on the site of the old one, the church in the meantime meeting at the courthouse. This chapel was erected at an expense of about \$8,500, is forty feet by seventy-five feet with basement, built in modern style with the latest appliances for heat, light and ventilation.

In 1842 the Christian church was incorporated by act of legislature under the style of the Church of Christ, meeting in Davenport. John Owens, Richard S. Craig and Charles Lesslie were appointed trustees under this act.

For five years Elder Rumbold was the only preacher the church in this city had. In 1844 Dr. H. P. Gatchell, of Cincinnati, was employed by the church as their pastor. He remained in that capacity one year, when he removed to Rock Island, but preached occasionally for the church until 1847. In 1848 Elder Charles Levan, of Philadelphia, was employed as pastor, which position he occupied for nearly two years. For two or three years after his removal from the city, although the church was without a pastor, yet the members continued to meet regularly on Lord's day for breaking bread, exhortation and prayer. Elder Jas. E. Gaston succeeded Mr. Levan and in turn was followed by Elder Alexander Johnson, neither of whom remained long in the position. Nov. 19, 1854 Elder J. Hartzell was employed by the church as a preacher, which capacity he filled until February 7, 1858, when he was succeeded by Elder Eli Regal, of Ohio, who, on account of ill health, resigned his position on the 10th of October of the same year. Until August, 1859, the church was again without a preacher, the brethren meeting regularly on Lord's day for attending to the Lord's supper and exhortation and on Thursday evening for prayer. On the last named date Elder Samuel Lowe was chosen and entered upon his duties as pastor. In December last Elder A. Chatterton, who claims seniority as a Christian preacher in Iowa, having removed the Evangelist to Davenport, became a resident of this city.

The revulsion of business in 1857 slightly affected the numerical strength of this church, but during the last year it has been regaining, and now numbers as large a membership as it has ever possessed, embracing 160 members. The members meet on every Lord's day for preaching and the administration of the Lord's supper; in the evening for preaching, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for exhortation and prayer; also on Thursday evening of each week. Attached to this church is a Sunday school embracing about fifty scholars.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Congregationalism in Scott county was introduced as early as 1836. The first sermon was preached at the house of Levi Chamberlin, Esq., in Pleasant Valley, in the summer of this year by Rev. Asa Turner, now of Denmark, who was traveling through this country on a missionary tour. Mr. Chamberlin, who was a man of piety and zeal, was one of the first settlers of that valley, and, feeling the spiritual wants of the people, he earnestly desired that a man be sent among them of ardent piety and one with a family that he might be a permanent resident, and one who could reconcile himself to the hardships of a new country.

The members of this denomination worshipped in common with the Presbyterians and Methodists until the 30th of July, 1839, when twelve persons con-

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gregated in a small building on Main street opposite the Catholic church (used afterward as a schoolhouse and then by the Episcopalians as a place of worship under the ministrations of Rev. Z. Goldsmith), entered into covenant bonds and organized a church, the Rev. Albert Hale, now pastor of a Presbyterian church in Springfield, Ills., and then agent of the Home Missionary society, presiding. Two deacons were elected, Messrs. John C. Holbrook and Strong Burnell.

During the month of June, 1840, Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, now of Iowa City, then traveling through the west, spent several Sabbaths in the supply of this Congregational church, by invitation of Deacon Strong Burnell. And among other incidents of his sojourn at Davenport thus early in its history may be mentioned his call with Mr. Burnell on Antoine LeClaire, Esq., the chief proprietor of the town, and his solicitation of a lot for a church edifice which Mr. LeClaire cheerfully promised and ultimately donated to the Congregational society, the avails of which went toward their church enterprise.

During his stay, also, Mr. Howe preached a funeral sermon on the occasion of the drowning of a young man of the name of Gates, in a pleasure sailing excursion on the Mississippi river on the Sabbath. In regard to which death the preacher remarked that absent friends would doubtless have preferred that it should have occurred on any other day in the week, for they could not say with the old proverb, "The better the day, the better the deed."

The preaching was held in the unfinished upper story of what was afterwards known as "Ziek's grocery," a building on Front street, consumed by fire in 1858.

The Rev. I. P. Stuart of Stephenson, Ill., who was commissioned by the American Home Missionary society to preach at "Stephenson and vicinity" in August, 1839, supplied the pulpit at Davenport from July, 1840, to sometime in the early part of winter. A call was extended in 1841, to the Rev. Reuben Gaylord, now of Omaha, Neb., to become the pastor, but was declined. Rev. Oliver Emerson ministered to the church part of that year. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock was sent as a missionary to this place in the fall of 1841 and ministered here three years. During his ministry thirty-two members were received. The church was aided by the Home Missionary society until 1852.

The meetings for preaching and prayer were first held in a building on Ripley street used by the Presbyterians and since destroyed by fire. In 1840 the church met for a while in the second story of a building on the corner of Front and Brady streets, since destroyed by fire, and once known as "Ziek's grocery." A new place of worship was fitted up, however, on the corner of Ripley and Front streets, a building some twenty feet by thirty feet, and had been used by D. C. Eldridge and others as storehouse, postoffice, etc., and was known as "Brimstone Corner," afterward consumed by fire. The Rev. Mr. Hitchcock first began his ministry here and preached his first sermon in Davenport.

The 20th of June, 1840, the Rev. Mr. Emerson took charge of the congregation and preached for a short time when he removed to DeWitt. The next place of worship of this church was in the log cabin erected by the Harrison club on Third street, and when cold weather came on, they met again on Main street in the schoolhouse which was removed in 1843 to give room for better build-

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ings. They next worshipped at a schoolroom on the east side of Harrison street above Fourth where Mr. Wheeler now resides. This building was one of the frames brought out from Cincinnati and occupied for some time by the Davenport institute. This was the last rented house of worship. Two lots having been procured on Fifth street, between Main and Brady, the old part of the present edifice was erected in the summer of 1844 by Strong Burnell, Esq., being twenty-eight feet by thirty feet. The building was dedicated the 27th of October, 1844. Mr. Hitchcock preached the dedicatory sermon which was his last sermon here, having had a call to settle in Moline, which he accepted and where he still preaches. In the evening of that day the Rev. Ephraim Adams who had been preaching to the congregation for some time occupied the pulpit and continued to do so till May, 1855, ten years and six months. He was called to the pastorate in December, 1846 and installed early in 1847. Mr. Adams was the first pastor. Long and faithfully did he labor, amid days of moral darkness in the church and in the whole northwest. He was one of that little band of pioneer ministers, eleven in number, graduates of Andover Theological seminary who in the fall of 1843, moved by a spirit of enterprise and the cause of home missions lying near their hearts turned their thoughts to the far west. Iowa was their first point of destination, and as Denmark, in Lee county was headquarters for Congregationalism in that day they all met there and most of them were ordained on the 5th of March, 1843. Mr. Adams preached at Mt. Pleasant in this state for a short time before entering upon his labors here, where for so many years he devoted himself to building up the Congregational church in this city.

He began his labors in the little schoolroom on Harrison street with a congregation of twelve and after he entered the new house of worship for more than a year he had but about thirty-five hearers. But in toil and self-denial he labored on amid many discouragements. At the end of five years there were about eighteen members, but he looked forward full of hope and faith, believing that the little church was of God's own planting, and that in due time it would spring up, and bear much fruit. The whole number of members on the 31st of July, 1859, was 224; total from its organization, 423. In May, 1856, the pastoral relation between Mr. Adams and the church was dissolved and soon after the Rev. George F. Magoun was settled. The whole number admitted during his pastorate, to the present time is 190, three-fourths of the present membership. During the ministry of Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Adams there was special interest from time to time, the greatest revival occurring in the winter of 1855 and 1856. There was a steady increase of the church both by letter and profession.

Mr. Adams is now settled over a church at Decorah in this state. During his ministry in this place he made many friends. His uniform kindness to all and persuasive manner as a minister, his daily walk among his fellowmen and his untarnished Christian character justly entitled him to, as he had, the love and respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Seven of the lay members of this church have become ministers of the gospel, including two of its early deacons, viz.: Rev. John C. Holbrook, of Dubuque; Rev. Asa Prescott, of Cordova; Rev. Wm. Windsor and Rev. John H. Windsor,

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of Mitchell county; Rev. Joseph Bloomer (deceased), of McGregor; Rev. Wales Coe, of Crawfordsville, and Rev. Darius E. Jones, of Columbus City. Fourteen members of the General Congregational association of Iowa have been connected with this church.

Rev. G. F. Magoun left the church in November, 1860. In August, 1861, a new organization was made under the name of the "Edwards Congregational church," of which Rev. William Windsor became the stated supply, with Home Missionary aid. The old church has only a nominal existence in connection with the property and edifice of the congregation, now much involved in debt.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of the Protestant Episcopal church in Iowa and the history of the "Trinity church parish" we copy entire from "Davenport, Past and Present," as we believe it to be correct in all its parts:

"The organization of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa was effected at Muscatine in August, 1853; but the election of a bishop did not take place until the first of June, 1854. The convention sat in Davenport, in the basement room of the First Presbyterian church, Trinity not being ready for use. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, missionary bishop of the northwest presided. The balloting resulted in the election of the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., then rector of St. Luke's church, Rochester, N. Y. The bishop-elect was consecrated at Rochester, in October of the same year, and soon entered upon his new duties. Having made his first visitation to the diocese he selected Davenport as his place of residence, it being in his judgment the most eligible and convenient point with reference to his duties. The diocese of Iowa includes the entire state and from thirteen parishes and eight clergymen in 1854 it has increased to thirty parishes and twenty-five clergymen in January, 1858. Bishop Lee at the present time has also the Episcopal charge of the territory of Nebraska, this being, however, but a temporary arrangement.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The first and regular services of the Protestant Episcopal church were commenced in Davenport on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1841, by the Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith, who was appointed as a missionary by the domestic committee of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, his time being divided at intervals between Davenport and Rockingham, which latter place at the time promised to be of the most importance. A parish was regularly organized at Davenport, on Thursday, the 4th of November, 1841, by the name and title of "Trinity Church and Parish;" and a vestry was elected, resulting in the following choice: Ira Cook, J. W. Parker, W. W. Dodge, Ebenezer Cook, H. S. Finley.

The regular meetings of the parish for public worship were held during a succession of years, and until November, 1853 in the small frame building still standing on the west side of Main street between Fourth and Fifth streets occupying the middle lot of that half block, when it was abandoned as no longer tenant-



THE WEBB HOME
Now the Christian Science Church



OLD METHODIST CHURCH
Fifth and Brady streets



FOURTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH
On site of St. John's M. E. church



OLD TRINITY CHURCH
Which stood at the corner of Fifth and
Rock Island streets

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able. Divine services were held during the same winter of 1853, and until April of 1854, in the store room at the northeast corner of Rock Island and Second streets, and from April until the completion and occupancy of the new edifice of Trinity church in August of 1854 in the house of the rector Rev. A. Louderback, known as the Emerson house, on Second between Rock Island and Perry streets.

The incumbency of the Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith continued until the spring of 1849 when in the following year he was displaced from the ministry and continued to reside here till his death which occurred in the summer of 1853. The resignation of Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith which occurred on April 1, 1849, was followed by the call and settlement of the Rev. Alfred Louderback as rector and missionary on the 5th of May following, making a vacancy of one year in the parish. When he assumed the charge of this parish and station at a salary of \$200 per annum with a like sum from the domestic committee, he found the parish in debt some \$700 or twice the amount of what the church lot and building were then considered worth with about nine communicants in all, and an immense and increasing prejudice against the church and with but little prospect of its permanent and successful establishment. Patient, continued and persevering efforts, however, amid no ordinary discouragements have met with success. For, frequently after careful preparation for the duties of the pulpit there would not be over ten or fifteen persons present to join in the services and listen to the sermon; while at the same time the parish was without a surplice, a communion set, a melodeon, a Sunday school library or any of those external appliances and aids so necessary to give effect and interest to the public services because the poverty of the congregation would not admit of their procuring them. At the expiration of the second year these necessary aids were obtained, and also a complete set of plans from Mr. Frank Wills, of New York city, who generously furnished them at a trifling cost. A subscription was at the same time started with a view to building the present edifice of Trinity church, and on the 5th of May, 1852, just three years from the time the acting rector assumed charge, the corner stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, D. D., then in episcopal charge of Iowa, as yet unorganized into a diocese. The walls rose to their proper height during that year and remained bare the following winter until the spring of 1853 when the roof was put on and the building plastered and floored and the windows roughly closed up, in which condition it stood until the spring of 1854 when it was determined to finish it off. Contracts were made accordingly and its occupation entered upon by the congregation on Sunday, the 20th day of August of the same year, 1854. The original cost of the two lots, in 1851 and now owned by the parish, was \$500. The organ, one of Erben's build, of New York city, and the generous gift of Gen. George B. Sargent, \$700; in addition to which the parish holds about eight or nine acres of ground being a part of the Pine Hill cemetery as a burial ground for their dead; being in all a property worth at the lowest estimate over \$20,000, and in a perfectly safe condition. In conducting the parish to this gratifying state of outward temporal prosperity much credit and praise are due to the untiring interest, generosity and zeal of Mr. Ebenezer Cook who has been the constant

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friend and liberal supporter of the parish throughout its entire history, without mentioning what is due to the efforts of the rector.

The whole number of communicants which have been connected with the parish at various times, is about 140. Number of baptisms—adults, twenty-two; infants, 119, making in all 141; confirmations, thirty-four; marriages, thirty-eight; burials, eighty-one; present number of communicants, about sixty-five; size of the church at present, about seventy-five feet long and thirty-five feet broad, in the clear, exclusive of chancel recess with a view to enlargement at a future day by the addition of transepts so as to make a cruciform building; at present capable of seating about 300 persons and when enlarged as plans call for, affording sittings for about 1,000 persons. Parochial library for the reading of the congregation, mostly imported English works, of near 400 volumes, the generous gift of Ebenezer Cook. Sunday school library of about 140 volumes; Sunday school scholars, about sixty; teachers, six; rector, superintendent.

The Parochial association meets the first and third Tuesday evenings in every month except during Lent at the houses of parishioners with a view to promoting acquaintance and sociality among the members of the congregation, and exciting a deeper interest in the welfare of the parish. Church chairs purchased from the avails of the association at a cost of about \$175, being the contribution of one dime per month from members with one dime also as entrance fee.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

In March, 1856, at the request of the Hon. John P. Cook, Gen. Sargent and thirty-three others, the Rev. Alfred Louderback, rector of Trinity church gave canonical consent to the organization of a second Episcopal society in the city of Davenport. At a meeting of the citizens favorable to the new enterprise held April 4, 1856, a second parish was organized under the name of St. Luke's parish. Bishop Henry W. Lee presided at this meeting and Charles Powers, Esq., was secretary. For nearly two years the services of this church were held in the small brick edifice on Brady, near the corner of Fourth street in the building formerly owned and occupied by the First Baptist church. During the first year of St. Luke's existence several clergymen officiated as temporary incumbents, among whom were Bishop Lee, Rev. George W. Watson and the Rev. Geo. C. Street. This enterprising society entered upon their work with much earnestness and determination. They fitted up their place of worship which though small was neat and convenient. The congregation increased and some were added to the church, when in March, 1857, the Rev. Horatio N. Powers became their permanent rector, took charge of the parish, and in the May following entered upon his duties and still ministers to this people.

The little church on Brady, becoming too small, they determined on building a new house of worship, and although but a little more than a year had expired since their organization, yet on the first of July, 1857, the corner stone of a new church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop Lee delivered the address on the occasion and on the 14th of March following it was opened for divine service. The prompt and energetic spirit with which this little church under-

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took the erection of this beautiful and stately edifice, the harmonious and Christian spirit in which they seem united in every good work is worthy of all note; and as the church edifice is a model one in our city, and in the west, we give a description of it here.

Its location is on Brady street, about half way up the bluff, being central in its position, and presents a very attractive appearance from the river. It is of gothic structure, built of brick, with a deep basement of limestone. The tower is fourteen feet square at the base, not including the buttresses which project two feet each. The extreme height to the top of the pinnacle is eighty-three feet from the base. The body of the church is eighty-five feet by forty-five feet, and thirty-one feet high in the clear. The exterior height is forty-four feet. The vestry south of the chancel is eleven feet by twelve feet.

In the basement is a large lecture room with four other small compartments. These rooms are fourteen feet, all finished, and some of them were occupied by Miss Lyons for a young ladies' school. The chancel is fourteen feet long by eighteen feet wide with a height of twenty-three feet; height of chancel arch, twenty feet. The organ gallery is large and convenient, the windows of stained glass, of two lancets each; the chancel window contains three lancets with appropriate devices. The chancel furniture is all made of black walnut, of neat workmanship.

The lectern and pulpit are without the chancel rails and are built in handsome style. The pews are the same finish. The chairs alone cost over \$100, and were a present from Col. Young. The books, which cost over \$50, were presented by Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Jaynes. The carpeting and ornaments of the church were furnished by the ladies of the congregation. The architect was J. C. Cochran. The entire cost of the building was about \$20,000. Nearly seventy families are now included in the parish. The number of communicants as last reported to the convention was sixty, but since the last report several have been added. The congregation is continually increasing and is already quite large. There is a Sabbath school connected with the church in a flourishing condition. When we take into consideration that this church so recently organized amid the financial pressure of the country, commenced such a work and prosecuted it to so successful a termination, we can but admire their worthy efforts and wish them many spiritual as well as temporal blessings.

The present vestry consists of Hon. John P. Cook, Dr. Wm. Keith, H. S. Finley, Wm. VanTuyt, Charles Powers, George H. French, Thomas J. Holmes, James A. Buchanan, V. R. Rowe. Senior warden, Dr. Wm. Keith; junior warden, Wm. VanTuyt; treasurer, Wm. VanTuyt; J. A. Buchanan, secretary.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Although this church was not organized in Davenport until June 1, 1842, yet its ever active and pioneer spirit had penetrated the valley of the upper Mississippi and the gospel trumpet began to echo along our bluffs as early as the spring of 1836. The Rev. Mr. Gavitt, from Ohio, traveling through the county, preached the first sermon in the house of D. C. Eldridge this spring; but the first attempt by the settlers to hold divine service was in a log cabin twelve feet square situ-

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ated on the land now owned by Judge Weston back of Rockingham. The meeting was conducted by W. L. Cook, Esq., and held as a prayer meeting. There were eight persons present.

In August of this year there was a society formed at Rockingham by John R. James, then connected with the Rock Island mission under the control of the Illinois conference. The Methodist conference was held this fall at Alton and the Rockingham society reported the wants of this region of country, its prospects for a wide field of labor, when the conference formed a circuit extending from the mouth of the Iowa river to the mouth of the Wabesipinecon. Rockingham then being the largest town and the only one of any importance in the circuit, it was called the Rockingham circuit, embracing all the country west as far as settlements were made. This circuit was about 200 miles around and consisted of a few families along the river and among the groves. Chauncey Hobert was sent to this circuit as preacher. He had been a soldier in the Black Hawk war which had just closed and was well calculated to traverse a country whose streams were unbridged and inhabitants widely scattered. He could swim creeks and sleep by the side of a log when night might overtake him. The first winter he had three appointments: one at Rockingham, one at a little town near the mouth of the Iowa river, called Black Hawk, and one at the cabin of Mr. Spencer, in Pleasant Valley, the father of our fellow citizen, Roswell H. Spencer. The appointments multiplied the following year, but Rockingham was the center and probably contained more members than all the balance of the circuit.

In the year 1839 B. Weed was presiding elder for the Iowa district. About this time the elder thought that there were sufficient members and encouragement to commence a society in Davenport and have an organization of the Methodist church in that place. Accordingly he authorized Wm. L. Cook to change his connection with the society and form a class if he could find the requisite number of members. His search among protestants resulted in finding five members besides himself and wife who had been members of churches in former days. A time was appointed for a meeting to be held at the house of Timothy Dillon, situated on Third street near Washington square. At this first meeting were present as members, Wm. L. Cook and wife, Timothy Dillon and wife, Israel Hall, W. S. Ruby and Mary Ruby. Here this little band of Christians, longing for a closer union with Him in whom they trusted in deep devotion, poured forth many desires for spiritual food in this strange land; and in that little cabin, alone with God, they dedicated themselves to Him and His service, renewing their covenant vows and forming the First Methodist Episcopal church in the then little village of Davenport. Such were the beginnings of the church that now worships on the corner of Fifth and Brady streets with nearly 400 members.

From this time meetings were continued every Sabbath, being generally conducted by Mr. Cook. The society increased until private rooms became too small, and in the fall of 1840 the church, then numbering about twenty members, thought best to erect a building. Though its members were few and poor, they purchased a lot on Perry between Fourth and Fifth, which was then considered out of town, and built the first brick chapel, which still stands on the same ground. This church was seated at first with slabs and split saplings, flat side up and lighted with a "chandelier," composed of a block of wood suspended

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by a rope from the ceiling in which were inserted some half dozen tallow candles, and warmed by a stove that looked as though it might have done good service before the flood. While thus seated, warmed and lighted, it came near passing out of the possession of the society by reason of an execution in the hands of the sheriff, issued upon a judgment for \$150 for the purchase money of the lot. But those days of darkness passed away and the sun of prosperity, both spiritual and financial, dawned upon this church and continued to shine and bless the efforts of the little band, illustrating the truth of that saying, "We should not despise the day of small things."

A petition was sent into conference in 1840 for a preacher, and F. A. Chenowith was sent to the Davenport station, and in turn supplied the Rockingham pulpit. In 1853 the little brick church on Perry street becoming too small, a large, commodious house was erected on the corner of Fifth and Brady, which is now filled to overflowing, although a new church has been formed from this, Wesley chapel, built in 1856, but it is now closed. The new church on Brady was dedicated in July, 1854. It has an end gallery, class and lecture rooms below, a Sabbath school and a library; also a parsonage attached and sexton's house. The whole church property is clear of debt.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church was organized at the house of John M. Eldridge on the 14th day of September, 1839, with nine members. Its first settled minister was Elder Fisher, and Richard Pierce its first deacon. This church has passed through many difficulties and trials. Its first place of public worship was in a room fitted up over Mr. Lesslie's store on the corner of Front and Brady streets.

In 1842 they erected a small brick on Brady next door to Fourth, now converted into a meat market, where they worshipped until 1855, when it was sold by the church. In October, 1852, about twelve years after its organization sixteen of its members requested letters of dismission and received them, and on the 7th day of the same month organized a second church in Davenport.

In 1855 the First church built a very commodious brick house on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, where they now worship, having a roll of 180 members, with the Rev. G. M. Folwell for their pastor, who was settled in May, 1858, and ordained on the 23d of June in the same year.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 6th of October, 1851, sixteen members of the First Baptist church in Davenport asked for and received letters of dismission for the purpose of organizing another church. They met on the same day and unanimously resolved to call a council to take into consideration the propriety of reorganizing themselves into a regular Baptist church. On the 7th of October the council met at the house of J. M. Witherwax, there being present the Rev. J. Teesdale, of the A. F. B. society; Rev. J. L. Denison, Rock Island; A. J. Johnson, of Burlington, Iowa; S. B. Johnson, Muscatine; Rev. Mr. Scots, Maquoketa; Rev. Dr. Carpenter, Blue Grass. After due deliberation and examination of all the circum-

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stances, they proceeded to organize the sixteen members into the "Second Baptist Church of Davenport, Iowa." A constitution and by-laws were drafted by a committee appointed, consisting of Dr. Blood, Mr. Solomon and Levi Davis.

The first officers of the church elected were Dr. J. M. Witherwax, C. G. Blood and W. M. Crosson, trustees; Levi Davis, clerk, and J. Solomon, treasurer. Thus organized, this little church stood alone, amid every discouragement; poor, and without a pastor or a place of worship. The schoolroom of the Misses Jones was procured (now the residence of Dr. Witherwax) and the services of the Rev. Professor Briggs were secured until a regular pastor could be obtained.

On the 13th of June, 1842, the Rev. E. M. Miles was called and settled. The church steadily increased in numbers, both by profession and by admission by letter. In February, 1853, the first movement was made toward building a house of worship. Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 were at once subscribed, and the present edifice commenced. It is of stone, forty-six feet by eighty feet, with basement and spire, well proportioned, and as beautiful as well as a durable house. Their church debt has recently been reduced to about \$5,000, and it is now in a prosperous condition. Its recent pastor, the Rev. Isaac Butterfield, succeeded Mr. Miles in June, 1858. The number of members since its organization, according to the church's records, has been 280; dismissals, ninety-seven; exclusions, eleven; and deaths, twelve. They were received—132 by baptism, and 143 by letter. The present number of members is 162. The Sabbath school attached to the church contains 200 scholars, with a good library.

Rev. Isaac Butterfield resigned his charge in November, 1863, having the satisfaction of leaving the church out of debt and prosperous.

FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was established November 25, 1855. Jacob Steck was their first pastor, and, we believe, still continues to minister to the church.

There were twenty-five members at its organization. This society has had many difficulties to contend with. In 1856 a church edifice was commenced, but the financial difficulties delayed its completion, we believe, until the present season. It has a Sabbath school of seventy-five members and a library of 300 volumes.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. S.

In the fall of 1856 a number of members of the Presbyterian church, who were new school then residing in Davenport, feeling the want of a church of their own denomination, erected for that purpose a house on Iowa street between Sixth and Seventh streets, built entirely at the expense of Mr. H. Y. Slaymaker, and as soon as it was completed, it was burned down, taking fire from a carpenter's shop, which was burnt adjoining it. On the 4th of May, 1857, a church was formed by Rev. W. H. Spencer, then pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Rock Island, Ills., with twenty-eight members, the way having been prepared by Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, of Iowa City, and Ruling Elder H. Y. Slaymaker, one of the first officers of the church. For some time they occupied Griggs'

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hall on Perry street; from thence they removed to Metropolitan hall and subsequently to the house originally occupied by the First Baptist church on Brady.

The Rev. D. T. Packard, of Massachusetts, preached to them as a stated supply for about a year, since which time they have had service but a few times, and are now altogether suspended. There were a number of accessions during Mr. Packard's ministry, but owing to removals from the city the number is now reduced to fifteen members. After its organization and during the preaching of Mr. Packard, the congregation numbered 100 and a Sunday school had been commenced; but the financial difficulties of the west seemed to break into their arrangements, and the church has been abandoned for the present.

FIRST ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

We believe this church is now without a pastor, and its house of worship closed. Of its origin and progress, we need not speak, but copy its history from Wilkie's "Davenport Past and Present":

"This church is situated on the southeast corner of Scott and Eleventh streets on a lot donated by Mr. James McIntosh. It is a neat, plain frame building, thirty-five feet by forty-five feet, and calculated to seat between 300 and 400 persons. It was founded A. D. 1856. The congregation numbers about sixty members and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Samuel M. Hutchinson. They have a Sabbath school of thirty-one scholars and six teachers, with a library of 175 volumes.

"It may be observed that this church is in its infancy, and the only one of the kind in Davenport. It belongs to a large and influential branch of the Presbyterian family which originated in a union of Associate Presbyterians and Reformed Presbyterians who came from Scotland and Ireland as missionaries prior to the Revolution, and in the year 1782 they united together and retaining their primitive names in one, have since been known by the name of Associate Reformed Presbyterians. An effort has been made to unite this body with the Associate Presbyterians. If this proves successful, it may change the name of the church to United or Union Presbyterians."

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Davenport, not mentioned in Mr. Barrows' history above is here briefly sketched by the editor of the Annals. It was organized with eleven members, October 29, 1859, by a committee of the Classis of Illinois, consisting of Rev. E. P. Livingston and Rev. C. D. Eltinge, Rev. C. G. VanDerveer, the minister of the congregation, being present.

The first consistory of the church was composed of Elders L. S. Viele and Anthony VanWyck, with Deacon John R. Rogers.

A neat church edifice, seating 250 persons, was erected at a cost of \$3,500 on Brady street, corner of Eleventh, and dedicated on the 16th of September, 1860, when Rev. C. G. VanDerveer was installed as pastor. The church in 1863 numbered forty members and the Sunday school ninety.

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Rev. C. G. VanDerveer was educated at the Dutch Reformed Theological seminary in New Brunswick, N. J. He has constantly officiated in his charge at Davenport except during a short time as chaplain of the Eighth Iowa Volunteer infantry, which was captured at the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. After which he resumed his charge at Davenport.



STREET VIEW OF PRINCETON



PLEASANT VALLEY, FROM POPPE'S BLUFF, LOOKING EAST

CHAPTER V.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

1833.—No one who has passed through that portion of our county lying upon the river above Davenport called Pleasant Valley, terminating at the point of the bluff at the mouth of Spencer's creek, can for a moment forget its natural beauty. A short distance above East Davenport the bluffs recede from the river, leaving the bottom lands a mile wide, very little of which ever overflow. The gently sloping bluffs continue for several miles, sometimes approaching and then receding from the river, forming at times landscape views of unsurpassed beauty. And now that these lands are dotted over with tasteful and well cultivated farms and gardens from the river even to the top of the bluffs in places, it presents one of the most lovely rural scenes upon the upper Mississippi. This lovely valley received its very appropriate name from one of its earliest settlers, Mrs. J. A. Birchard, who now lives there to enjoy the fruits of her early toil and privations.

The first settlement of that valley was coeval with that of Buffalo township. In the fall of 1833, Roswell H. Spencer, Esq., built a log cabin upon the bank of the river a little below the present ferry landing from Hampton, on the opposite side of the river, to Valley City, a town laid out upon this side of the river. The same strata of limestone rock that underlies Rock island and its vicinity crops out along the entire length of this valley and in fact to the head of the rapids. There are some springs of pure, cold water gushing forth at the base of the bluffs, near Messrs. Spencer's and Birchard's on Duck creek, and on Crow creek, called in Indian, "Kaw-ka-kaw-sepo." The timber lands, called "Spencer's Woods," were of immense value to this part of Scott county in furnishing abundant material for the settlement of Pleasant Valley. Some of the best farms in Iowa are in this valley and upon the prairie back of it in the same township, owned by A. J. Hyde and brother, the Henleys, Donaldsons, Hawleys and others who retain their original possessions obtained among the first of Scott county.

1834.—During the winter of 1833 and 1834 J. B. Chamberlin, Esq., moved into the cabin built by Mr. Spencer, his being the first white family in the valley. In February or March they had a son born, who was the first white child born in the township. In the spring of 1834 Mr. Chamberlin built a cabin on the bank of the river, a little above the mouth of Crow creek, which is still standing, and is upon the farm now owned by G. B. and D. S. Hawley, Esqs. In addition to

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Messrs. Spencer and Chamberlin, the first settlers were Mr. Daniel Davison, Calvin Spencer and James Thompson.

1835.—In 1835 Davis & Haskel built a grist mill, the first ever built in the county, or in this part of the state. It was situated on Crow creek, just above where the present river road crosses that stream, and although of most rude, primitive kind, having two common boulders rough hewn, for stones, yet it was one of the most essential improvements of that age. Settlers came from a great distance for several years to this mill. It was a log building, and after serving the public faithfully for many years, it was allowed to tumble to decay. A saw mill, the first in the county, was also built in this valley in 1835 by Capt. Clark, of Buffalo. This was situated on Duck creek, near its mouth. These two mills, humble as they were, supplied the wants of the early settlers, not only of Pleasant Valley, but all the surrounding country for many miles. The immigrants into this township were Mr. M. J. Lyman, James Haskel, Thomas Davis, B. F. Pike, D. C. Davison, G. M. Pinneo, H. H. Pinneo, and Avery Pinneo.

1836.—In the spring of 1836 this little settlement found themselves struggling and buffeting against the pressure and privations incident to a pioneer life, but with brave hearts and iron nerve they toiled on full of hope for the future. During the year they had an acquisition to their number of upwards of twenty families. This put new courage into their hearts, and the valley began to give way from her original beauty to that of the cultivated field and the benefits and blessings of a civilized life. Among the immigrants of this year was Mr. John Works, who was elected subsequently to the office of county commissioner, which office he filled till 1841. He was a plain, unassuming man of excellent judgment and sterling integrity. Also, among others, were Thomas Jones, Stephen Henley, Andrew J. Hyde, Alfred White, H. G. Stone, J. A. Birchard, Samuel and Wheeler Hedges, Anson Rowe, Lewis Blackman, William Trask, Franklin Rowe, Hiram Green, John Wilson, Royal Gilman, S. H. Gilman, John J. Clark, John Tuttle, Daniel Wyman, and Geo. W. Thorn, most of whom are now living and counted among Scott county's earliest and best supporters.

Messrs. Haskel & Davis built a saw mill near the mouth of Crow creek on the Mississippi river, which was afterward purchased by Stephen Henley, who made important additions and improvements, and it is still in possession of his heirs. A postoffice was established, called "Pleasant Valley," J. A. Birchard, P. M., an appointment which he probably held longer than any similar officer in the state. In June, Simeon Chamberlin was born (son of J. B. Chamberlin), who now lives in LeClaire, and probably the oldest person living who was born in Pleasant Valley township. In the fall of 1836 Mr. Chamberlin's wife died and two of their children, one of which was the first child born in the valley.

1837.—The immigrants of this year were Lyman Smith, Ernest Gould, D. N. Pope, Capt. Isaac Hawley, Cyrus P. Hawley, William P. Eldridge, G. J. Hyde, Jerry Payne, Robert Scroggins. John Campbell and William Nichols. Messrs. Spencer and Work built the third sawmill in the county, this summer on Spencer's creek, a small stream that empties into the Mississippi near Valley City. This creek was called by the Indians Wau-pe-me-me-sepo (White Pigeon creek). The Messrs. Hedges built the second grist mill and the saw mill of this county this summer on Crow creek, some four miles from its mouth, making

the stones from common boulders found on the prairies. It is a remarkable fact that up to this date, although the settlement was begun and progressed rapidly up and down the river and back into the interior as far as the Cedar river where mill privileges were numerous, yet Scott county had more mills in operation than all the country for forty miles and many settlers came that distance to mill.

1838.—The immigrants of 1838 were G. W. Fenno, Thomas Hall, Isaac Hedges, John Emerson, Lucius Moss, Horace Bradley and A. B. Lathrop. These settled in various parts of the valley, many of whom still live. The progress of the settlement was slow but substantial.

1839.—Among the many who came in 1839 we notice the names of Johnson & Boyington who built a distillery, the first, we believe, ever introduced into Scott county. But like many others who have undertaken the manufacture of spirituous liquors, they failed in the enterprise and removed to other parts.

1849.—Like other places in the far west this settlement found many difficulties to encounter during the long and dreary years from 1840 to 1850. The increase of immigration was slow. No public works or expenditure of government money was expected at that day, and all depended alike upon the culture of the soil for sustenance. They built houses and opened farms; they instituted schools for the education of their children, and built churches in which to worship; so that in 1850 Pleasant Valley township as a rural district stood foremost among the settlements of Scott county. The early settlers were men of nerve and ability, and well knew that honest industry was sure of reward; and many now live to enjoy the fruits of their early labor.

One peculiarity, not only of the adaptation of the soil of Pleasant Valley, but of her people, is the raising of onions. In all Iowa, and probably nowhere west of the Mississippi river are there so many onions raised as in this township. Tens of thousands of bushels are annually shipped as the products of this valley. From 300 to 400 bushels to the acre is considered a common crop, while some have raised as many as 500 and even 600 bushels to the acre. The onions raised are of a most excellent quality and bring the highest prices in the southern market.

Among the prominent citizens of this township is Mr. J. A. Birchard, who represented this county in the legislature in 1838-39. He has at times assessed the county, and been a public superintendent of highways. His sound, sterling principles have ever received the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is said to be one of the best farmers of our county and takes much pains in raising stock and fruit. He retains the original lands occupied in his first settlement. Having erected new and substantial buildings he lives at his ease, enjoying that comfort which his industry and perseverance have secured.

Roswell H. Spencer, one of the first settlers of the valley, is a farmer but his attention has been turned more particularly to mills and milling. From an early day Mr. Spencer has furnished lumber for improvements in this portion of the county and done much toward advancing the interests of the settlement. In 1856 or 1857 he erected at a heavy cost a large steam flouring mill near his residence in Valley City which has done a very good business.

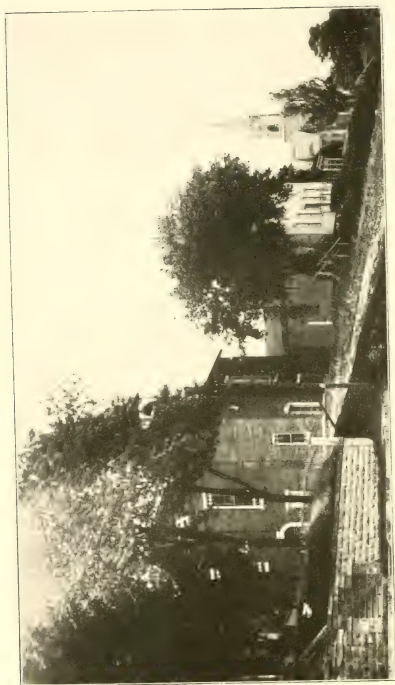
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Capt. Isaac Hawley, another old settler, is with his sons, George B. and Daniel S. Hawley, one of the largest farmers in the valley. His early success in raising onions was his first step toward his future prosperity. His life has been lengthened out to a good old age and he lives blessed with all the comforts of life, respected by all who know him, happy in his declining years to look back upon the scenes through which he has passed and feel that his life has not been spent in vain.

Stephen Henley was another of the pioneers who settled in the valley at an early day, and did much toward the progress of agriculture besides manufacturing lumber to a considerable extent. He died about the year 1850 leaving a large estate to his children and an unblemished character.

Christopher Rowe settled in 1851 and although he has been for many years a non-resident of the valley, yet his early efforts in behalf of the infant settlement will long be remembered. His open and generous heart has often made glad the weak and discouraged while his aid and counsel inspired confidence in those who languished under the severe trials incident to a frontier life.

Andrew J. Hyde and brother were among the first who opened farms upon the prairie back from the river, and still retain the lands upon which they first settled, and rank among the best farmers of Scott county. Andrew J. Hyde was the member elected to the legislature in 1846 and served with much acceptance to his constituents.



STREET SCENE, LE CLAIRE

CHAPTER VI.

LECLAIRE TOWNSHIP.

1834.—At the treaty in 1832 with the Sac and Fox Indians at Davenport (see Chapter I of this history), they gave to Antoine LeClaire, Esq., a section of land at the head of the rapids (640 acres). They had at the same treaty presented Mrs. LeClaire with a similar amount of land where the city of Davenport now stands. The reason of this gift was none other, we believe, than out of friendship and respect for Mr. and Mrs. LeClaire. He had been with them from boyhood, either in the employ of the Fur Company or of the government as interpreter, and was very popular with them. The American Fur Company at an early day had a trading house on a small island some three miles below LeClaire called Davenport's island, afterward Smith's island and now Fulton's island. The Indians came across from Rock river, Meredosia swamp and from the Wabesipinecon river to this post to trade. The Indians ever loved to live along the thick timber lands of the "Pau-ke-she-tuck" (rapids) or swift water, where they found abundance of fish. There was much game, also. The forest was dense all through the country lying along the Mississippi river from Spencer's creek at the head of Pleasant valley to Princeton and was of large growth. A corresponding tract, also, of like character lay along the opposite side of the river.

The township of LeClaire in its general character is similar to other river townships; perhaps rather more uneven along a portion of its bluffs, but its prairie lands back are among the choicest in Iowa and well settled by enterprising and industrious farmers.

The first settlement of LeClaire was not upon that portion given to Mr. LeClaire by the Indians, but was made by Eleazer Parkhurst, Esq., we believe, from the state of Massachusetts. He purchased the claim just above the north line of the reserve, of George W. Harlan who built the cabin thereon. This cabin stood on or near the place of the present residence of Waldo Parkhurst in the present limits of the city of LeClaire and was the first actually settled claim in the township. We believe this cabin was built in February, 1834. His brother, the late Sterling Parkhurst, Esq., was the second settler, but the same season Nathan and Martin W. Smith settled below the town where the old mill now stands. Ira F. Smith came in the autumn of that year and now lives on the

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old place of Martin W. Smith. All of these early pioneers are now dead except Ira F. Smith.

But there seem to have been others even at an earlier day anxious to secure so desirable a site for a town. The importance of the location had attracted the attention of some who at an early day were passing up and down the Mississippi river and were not blind to the coming future. I here insert a document dated the next year after the treaty and after Mr. LeClaire came into possession of the land in which a contract is made for the town site of LeClaire proper:

Whereas, it is agreed by and between Antoine LeClaire of the one part and George Davenport, Enoch C. March and John Reynolds of the other part, witnesseth, that the said LeClaire agrees to convey by deed in fee simple to the said Davenport, March and Reynolds, forty acres each, to be taken out of a section of land at the head of the rapids which was granted to said LeClaire by the late treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. Said land is situated on the Mississippi river on the west side thereof, said LeClaire reserving forty acres himself of said section making in all one-quarter section.

Said quarter section is to be located so as to be the most suitable for the purpose of laying out a town thereon. And all the parties to this contract agree further to lay out a town on said quarter section of land and to be equal partners and proprietors thereof.

Said quarter section of land is to be located and surveyed as soon as practicable and the same surveyed also as soon as practicable into lots.

Said Davenport, March and Reynolds in consideration of said land agree to pay him (LeClaire) \$80, each one.

27th March, 1833.

Test, K. McKENZIE.

Signed, and sealed:

Antoine LeClaire,

Geo. Davenport,

Enoch C. March,

John Reynolds.

1835.—At a subsequent date the interest of Enoch C. March, Esq., consisting of one-fourth of the town site was purchased by our fellow townsman, Capt. James May who still retains a large portion of it. Mr. Eleazer Parkhurst opened the first farm upon the prairies back of the town. The town of LeClaire was laid out into lots in the spring or summer of 1837 by the town company, surveyed by Wm. R. Shoemaker, assisted by Henry S. Howell, both United States deputy surveyors. About the same time Mr. Parkhurst having disposed of a part of his claim to Col. T. C. Eads, they jointly laid out the town of Parkhurst.

1836.—During the summer of 1836 Mr. Parkhurst applied to the postoffice department for a postoffice at that place. He immediately received a favorable answer, with the appointment of postmaster and the office was named Parkhurst, after the name of the petitioner.

During the years 1835 and 1836 emigrants came in and made settlements. Among these was Mr. William Rowe, Josiah Scott, John M. and Griswold Vanduzer, Eli Smith, Dr. Zachariah Grant, William Cousal, Philip Suiter, Noble McKinstry, Rockwell McKinstry, John Lewis and others. A son of M. E.

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Parkhurst, the Rev. Wm. J. Parkhurst, still resides in this township and is the oldest inhabitant now resident in the place. The two towns, LeClaire and Parkhurst, were for many years rivals in point of progress and exhibited many of those traits so common among the embryo cities of the west. Soon after Parkhurst was laid out, its name was changed with that of its postoffice to Berlin and finally to LeClaire.

1837.—Col. T. C. Eads made the first important improvement in Parkhurst in the summer of 1837 by the erection of a large frame dwelling, thirty feet by forty feet, two stories high, and it was one of the wonders of the age. Our fellow citizen, Nathaniel Squires, was the builder and it stands a worthy monument of the genius, enterprise and ambition of those early pioneers.

1838.—In the spring of 1838 Ralph Letton, Esq., of Cincinnati purchased a portion of Col. Eads' interest in the town and a disagreement among the owners retarded the settlement and improvement of the place for several years. No decided improvement in either of the towns took place however until 1841. But the progress of settlement by farmers upon the edge of the prairie was considerable, and many farms were opened along the river up to the Wabesipinecon bottoms.

1839 and 1840 were, however, dark days in the west, alike to all and every new enterprise or even a new comer was hailed as an acquisition to the infant colony. Lemuel Parkhurst, Esq., now a resident of LeClaire, first opened a store in 1839 in the little stone building in Parkhurst now owned by Mr. W. Gardner. In 1840 the old stone building yet standing on the bank of the river at the foot of Walnut street was erected by Eleazer Parkhurst. The same year he and his nephew Waldo Parkhurst who settled there in 1837 and is still a merchant in LeClaire opened in the stone store a large stock of goods of all kinds and continued in the same until 1849 when the firm was dissolved.

1841.—In 1841 Charles Ames, William Allen, A. K. Philleo and Martin W. Smith made improvements and settled in the town of LeClaire. Mr. Ames was from Port Byron, on the opposite side of the river and brought with him a stock of goods. He built the house now owned and occupied by his widow, it being the first house built in the city of LeClaire or on the reserve. Here he opened the first stock of goods ever offered for sale in that place. Mr. Ames died in 1846. Mr. Philleo built the house occupied as a bakery now by Mr. Scheck. These were the dark days of LeClaire. Many an old settler will call to mind the few little tenements scattered along the banks of the river through both of the villages and well remember the stately oaks that grew along the streets where now the beautiful mansions and the merchants' blocks rear their massive piles. From this date to 1847 but little progress was made at either town in the way of improvements. Steamboats generally laid up there in low water and windy weather on account of the difficulty of crossing the rapids at such times, and often in extreme low water lighters or flat boats were used to convey freight over as at the present day employing many men. It is the residence of the rapids pilots for boats and rafts. The settlement of the prairie back from the town continued slowly and occasionally a new edifice would appear in LeClaire or Parkhurst.

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In February, 1837, Messrs. A. H. Davenport and Samuel Lyter of Rockingham opened a store of dry goods and groceries. Mr. Lyter soon gave place in the firm to Robert Christie, Esq., and Winchester Sherman; and in the autumn of 1848 this firm erected the first sawmill in LeClaire, and the following year a flouring mill was added. In the summer of 1851 this mill was burned down and in four months after the firm of Davenport & Rogers who then owned it, erected the Rapids mill upon the same ground.

1848.—The comparative size of the two villages at this date may be seen by an article which we quote from the LeClaire Republic of March 23, 1859, from the pen of E. Russell, Esq., then editor of that paper:

"In 1848," says Mr. Russell, "when we first visited the locality LeClaire and Parkhurst were separated by a 'gulf' which though easily passed kept each town entirely separate from the other. A beautiful and dense grove of oaks extended from Reynolds street up to Holland street, and no cabins or fences marred the scene. LeClaire then contained nine frame dwelling houses, two brick ditto, one brick store, one frame ditto, occupied, and one or two unoccupied, one brick building used as a pork house, one blacksmith shop, the Baptist church, occupied but not finished, and the old Methodist church in course of erection. Parkhurst boasted of eight frame dwelling houses, one brick ditto, two log ditto, one stone ditto, two stone store houses, one frame barn and one log ditto."

It was not until 1849 or 1850 that either of the towns began to assume the appearance of a village, but from that time both increased in population and buildings as well as in extension of the limits of their towns. In 1851 Messrs. Davenport & Rogers purchased of Mr. LeClaire the remaining strip of land lying between the two towns of LeClaire and Parkhurst and laid it out into building lots. This gave a new impetus to business of all kinds. Mills and manufactories were erected. Mechanics of all kinds settled in the place, and many large brick stores were erected, so that in 1855 on petition of the inhabitants of both towns the legislature by act incorporated the city of LeClaire, including within its limits the town of Parkhurst.

At this date there were within the limits of this city no less than eleven dry goods stores, two clothing stores, one watchmaker, one saddler, two boat and provision stores, one bakery, five blacksmith shops, three wagon shops, one tin shop and stoves, one hardware store, one boot and shoe store, five churches, two cooper shops, two tailor shops, two shoemakers, two livery stables, five hotels, one banking house, one printing office, two steam flouring mills, one steam sawmill, three lawyers, six physicians, two cabinet shops, candy shops and oyster saloons in any quantity, house and ship carpenters, stone masons and brick layers, a boat yard where steamers are repaired and keel boats made and repaired, and a ferry across the Mississippi river.

There are many interesting anecdotes connected with the early history of this township, like many others in the country. All the pioneer laws of a new country were enforced here, and that same rigid regard for the rights of all was duly noticed. Some very rough specimens of humanity were of course among the early settlers, and many a kind heart covered up by a very rough exterior. It was deemed in those days a very dangerous thing for one man to "jump" another's "claim." The man who had the temerity to attempt such a thing was



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LE CLAIRE

looked upon as likely to do worse deeds when opportunity presented. A rather laughable farce of this kind took place in September, 1837. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the settlement matters had been talked over as to the peace and good order of things, and the meeting about to adjourn, when a young man, a stranger, rather casually remonstrated, against any one holding more than one "claim," and not that, unless he lived on it. He was from Hennepin, Ills., and most evidently had not traveled "the country all over," assuming rather more airs than seemed necessary for the occasion. His remarks were heard by one Simeon Cragin, a discharged soldier, and one of those unceremonious, backwoods, frontier, half civilized humans that lurk around the border settlements, who immediately presented himself before him and thus addressed him: "My name, sir, is Simeon Cragin. I own fourteen 'claims,' and if any man 'jumps' one of them, I will shoot him down at once, sir. I am a gentleman, sir, and a scholar. I was educated in Bangor, have been in the United States army and served my country faithfully—am the discoverer of the 'Wopsey'—can ride a grizzly bear, or whip any human that ever crossed the Mississippi; and if you dare to jump one of my claims, die you must. My name is Simeon Cragin, sir, all the way from Bangor, and you must leave these diggings, with but few remarks." The increasing rage of "Simeon" became alarming to the young Sucker and he found the shortest road possible to the state of Illinois, and we presume has never since visited Iowa with a view at least of "jumping claims."

There are also many striking reminiscences of the Indians in their sojourn both before and after the whites took possession of the country that might be interesting, and may be added hereafter. There are those now living in LeClaire who remember with what satisfaction the Indians often returned to their forest home at the head of the rapids. In 1837 over 1,000 were encamped where the city now stands.

But while the people of LeClaire were thus busily engaged in building up a city, they did not forget in its earlier days when their sun of prosperity looked dark and uncertainty brooded over their undertakings, to turn their attention to schools and churches. Of the first little gatherings for prayer or of the first sermon in some small cabin where the little pioneer band first met we know nothing, but the first building erected for that purpose was the brick Baptist church in the summer of 1847. It was enclosed that autumn, and a small room in the basement finished off so that it could be occupied by the district school during the six days and on the Sabbath for divine service. This room, measuring about sixteen feet by twenty feet, continued to be the headquarters of the grammar school and the ballot box for some five years. Upon election days the school was let out to accommodate the officials in the weightier matters of the law. In 1849, the church being still weak in numbers and poor, entered into an agreement with the Congregational church to make the building answer for both congregations. The main edifice was to be finished, the original owners were to lath it, and the Congregationalists were to plaster it, and for so doing the latter were to have the use of it free on alternate Sabbaths for four years. In consequence, however, of delay on the part of the Baptist brethren in performing their contract, the church was not plastered till the spring of 1850, and the slips or pews were not put in until autumn. During this summer (1850) the audiences of the respective

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churches had to sit on seats constructed by laying rough joists on equally rough blocks—seats of the most rude and primitive kind. But it appears that the immigration into the flourishing village of LeClaire that summer was so great houses could not be found to contain them and a family occupied one end of the church as a residence—having a calico curtain separating kitchen, dining room and parlor from the sanctuary.

The Rev. W. Rutledge was pastor of the Baptist and Rev. H. W. Cobb the stated supply of the Congregational church which occupied the edifice until the completion and dedication of their neat little church on the 22d of December, 1853.

The old Methodist church was built in the autumn of 1848, and was used in its unfinished state during the following winter, being used also, one end of it, as a carpenter's shop, the bench and tools crowded into one corner on the Sabbath. This building is yet standing and is rented for a district school. The first resident Methodist minister in LeClaire was the Rev. Joel B. Taylor. He was the first to occupy the parsonage, erected the same autumn as the church. A new Methodist church edifice was commenced in 1856, and completed and dedicated in August, 1857.

The old Presbyterian church was built, we believe, in 1850, at a cost of \$500. In 1855 it was sold to the school district and converted into a schoolhouse. In the summer of that year Mr. T. H. Longbottom entered into a contract to erect a new church, which he completed the following season at a total cost of \$4,180. The dedication services were held on the 15th of September, 1856. This building was destroyed by fire on the 2d of June, 1859, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Congregational church was organized in 1849. Rev. H. W. Cobb was stated supply from June 1850, to December 1851, and the Rev. L. R. White from that date to June 1, 1854. The church edifice was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$1,060, labor and material being at that time very cheap.

There are Catholic, United Presbyterian and Disciples' churches in the city, the statistics of which I am not able to give.

The "Bratton House" was commenced in the summer of 1854, finished the following season, and opened by H. E. and D. B. Brown in October, 1855.

A boat yard called the Marine Railway was commenced in March, 1856, and the first boat was hauled out the 18th of September of the same year.



MAIN STREET, LE CLAIRE



LE CLAIRE DEPOT

CHAPTER VII.

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

1835.—The first permanent claimants to land in this township were Giles M. and Haswell H. Pinneo, who made their claims in the autumn of 1835 and moved on to them as permanent settlers in the spring of 1836. George W. Harlan had made some claims on speculation even before this, but made no real settlement. Giles M. Pinneo settled where he now lives and Haswell H. took his claim where a part of the city of Princeton now stands. Many of the old settlers will remember his neat hewed log cabin and the comforts it often afforded to those who came beneath its roof. He died many years since much respected by all who knew him.

In the spring of 1836 Thomas Hubbard, Sen., who had been living on the opposite side of the river from the time of the Black Hawk war, moved over and settled on what is now a part of the city of Princeton. Mr. Hubbard was from Kentucky, had served in the Black Hawk war, and seemed to have had much of the old Kentucky hatred for Indians. While settled upon the Illinois side of the river he had frequent attacks from them, which were repelled in true pioneer spirit. The Indians were in the habit of stealing from him such few articles of "animal civilization" as he was able to get around him, such as fowls, hogs and cattle. He had procured some bees from the forest, which at that time were plenty, when one day on his return to his cabin he found they had been robbed by the Indians. He was soon upon their trail with his rifle, and came up with them as they were leaving the shore in their canoes. He fired upon them, when the fire was returned from the canoes, Hubbard taking to a tree for shelter. Several shots were fired and one Indian was killed. Many other skirmishes were often related by the old man of his exploits with the redskins. In his old age he became superstitious and somewhat shattered in mind. He returned, I believe, to Kentucky and died there some years since.

Some time in the year 1837, Daniel Hire settled about four miles from the Mississippi river upon the Wabespinecon bottom near where he now lives. Benjamin F. Pike came up from Rockingham in the spring of 1838 and brought with him a small stock of goods, which was the first store of any kind ever opened in the township. The same year Jesse R. James and Samuel Sturdivant settled near Lost Grove, and that winter John B. Doty, Esq., settled about two miles

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from the Mississippi, where he now lives. The first frame house built in the township was by Daniel Hire in 1837.

In the spring of 1838 Benjamin Doolittle established the first public ferry across the Wabesipinecon on the road from Davenport to Camanche. Jonas Barber built a mill this year propelled by steam, which was the first of any kind built in the township. There was a distillery also built the same year by Jacob Rose. The immigrants of this year were Abijah Goodrich and family, Avery D Pinneo, Gideon Averill, Wm. Palmer, Franklin Rowe, Sterling Parkhurst and Matthias L. Pinneo.

From the year 1840 settlement was slow in the township for ten years, but has gradually filled up, so that at present there are about 260 voters. The first deaths in the township were Mrs. Mary Sweet and Mrs. Lucy Goodrich. The first children born were Henry Hire, Thomas Doty and Albert Pinneo.

In the first settlement of Princeton township, like other places at that day, the pioneer families underwent many privations. Supplies of every kind except wild meat had to be obtained from Fort Armstrong on Rock island. These were taken up by water over the rapids in Indian canoes. It was but little they were able to purchase and all that was expected in those days were the bare necessities of life. A story is told of Mr. Pinneo making a journey to Davenport after it became settled and a store had been established with a lot of beans in order to exchange them for goods to make clothing for his family. It was bitter cold weather and on the way he had an attack of the ague. He exchanged his beans with much difficulty at twenty-five cents per bushel, heaping measure, and took thin five cent calico at the rate of twenty-five to thirty-seven and a half cents per yard. These were the beginnings of some of those who settled in this township. But brighter days have dawned on many of the old settlers who are now enjoying the fruits of early toil.

Princeton City was laid off (a part of it) in 1852 and recorded. Other portions were laid off, but never recorded. Additions have been made since.

The first postoffice was established in 1841 and Haswell H. Pinneo appointed postmaster. The first store was opened in 1840 by B. F. Pike, as before stated. The next one was opened by a company known as "Lawyer Hammond & Co." In 1848 Col. W. F. Breckinridge, from Pennsylvania, opened a store in the city, calling the place at that time "Pinnacle Point." There is a Presbyterian and a Methodist church organized in the city.

The city of Princeton was incorporated, January, 1857, and in the month of March following the first charter election was held. Samuel Porter was elected the first mayor and resigned in May. At a special election held soon after William Shew was elected mayor to fill the vacancy. At this time, the city contained about 250 inhabitants, one store, kept by Walker & Armstrong, two public houses and fifteen dwellings, one smith shop, one steam saw mill, by John Forsyth, one church and forty-six dwellings.

In the month of March, 1858, William H. Thompson was elected mayor. This year the population was about 500. The improvements were greater in the youthful city of Princeton than at any other point on the Mississippi river for the number of inhabitants. This year there was built one steam saw mill by Isaac Sherman, from Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$8,000, capable of cutting 30,000 feet of

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lumber per day, two steam grist mills (first class) one by McKinstry & Hubbard at a cost of \$12,000, one by Herbert & Fishback at a cost of \$9,000 but before it was completed the firm failed. D. D. McCoy built a large house and opened a fancy dry goods store. This season there were sixty-two dwellings built, among which was the dwelling of Dr. G. S. Bell, which cost about \$5,000.

In March, 1859, Thomas Galt, M. D., was elected mayor. This year the population had reached 1,000, but owing to the hard times there was not so much improvement as the year previous. Walker & Patterson built a steam planing mill with all the improved machinery for making sash, doors and blinds, which was a great benefit to the place and surrounding country, besides being remunerative to its enterprising projectors. F. G. Welch this year built a fancy store three stories high, but Mr. Welch did not live to enjoy his enterprising undertaking. Mr. R. Bennett also built a large store and opened a good stock of dry goods and groceries and with the assistance of Abl. Kurney started a tin shop. This year there was another church built and thirty-two dwellings. Dr. Galt built a residence for himself which is the finest building in the place. It is of brick, thirty-six feet by forty feet, two stories and a half high and finished in the latest style, an honor to the enterprising doctor of which he is eminently deserving. At this time there were fifteen carpenters, six blacksmiths, four shoemakers, two tailors, one tinker, seven stores, one drug store, two churches, two public houses, one livery stable, two steam saw mills, two steam grist mills, one steam planing mill, two carriage shops, four blacksmith shops, two public schools, two private schools, one lawyer.

Princeton now bids fair to outrival some of her more successful neighbors. By the 4th of July, 1860, there will be a direct communication with Chicago by railroad. The iron for the Sterling & Rock Island road is contracted for and a portion of it will be delivered by rail this winter. The balance will be delivered as soon as the ice leaves the river, as it comes by the way of New Orleans. The road when finished will be thirty-six miles nearer Chicago than by the Chicago & Rock Island road; fifty-six miles nearer Chicago from this place than by way of Davenport. There has also been \$27,500 of stock taken and secured by the citizens of Princeton by bond and mortgage of the Sterling & Rock Island road. There is a great opening for manufacturers by water power. There is a chance of securing a water power of seventeen and one-half feet fall with the outlay of \$30,000. By tapping the Wabesipinecon river about four miles above this place the water can be brought into this city at any desired point with the above amount of fall—the survey has been made by scientific engineers and the result as stated is therefore unquestionable.

The changes that have taken place in this township since its first settlement have been as great as any other portion of Scott county. It has much very fine agricultural lands with abundance of timber and rock, and contains some of the best farms in the county. We prophesy that at no very distant day the city of Princeton will be one of the most flourishing towns upon the Mississippi river. It has the material in and around it and its enterprising inhabitants will allow no opportunity to pass unimproved that will tend to advance the interests of their thriving and beautiful city.



LONG GROVE



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, LONG GROVE

CHAPTER VIII.

WINFIELD OR LONG GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This grove of timber of considerable extent lies between Walnut or Pease's grove and Allen's grove. It is about twelve miles from Davenport and five miles from the Wabesipinecon river. There are some of the best farms around this grove of any in the county or the state. The face of the country is gently rolling, the soil of the richest quality and the beautifully cultivated fields sloping away from the grove on every side present one of the most interesting agricultural scenes in the western country.

The settlement was begun in the autumn of 1837 by John C. and William, Quinn, Joseph and James Quinn, George Daly, Alphonso Warren, and Aaron Norris with their families from Ohio. The Quinns first settled on the banks of the Wabesipinecon river, established a ferry, and subsequently laid out a town called Point Pleasant. The following year, 1838, Charles Elder and family from Pennsylvania, Elihu Alvord from New York, H. H. Pease from Indiana, Alexander and James Brownlie from Scotland, with families settled in the grove, and the little band of hardy pioneers began their life in earnest upon the new and fertile soil of Iowa.

Nowhere in all the west do I remember of having witnessed such a beginning as was exhibited in this little colony. There seemed to be more of the faith of the Puritan fathers among the emigrants than any that I had ever witnessed. All seemed to feel an entire dependence upon one another and on the ruling hand of Providence. One common interest seemed to cement them all and a spirit of brotherly love prevailed throughout the settlement. In the spring of 1839 several other families arrived and the want of Christian fellowship and teachings was so apparent that Alexander and James Brownlie commenced a Sabbath school in their own log cabin which has been kept up to the present time. All attended, parents and children. The New Testament was the only book taught except the spelling book and the plain interpretation and meaning of the lessons read was impressed upon the minds of all. Many now live who can testify to the blessed influences and early impressions gathered at this primitive Sabbath school. A part of the Sabbath was devoted to regular preaching. Christian worship was maintained by James Brownlie assisted by his brother Alexander, John Quinn and others. From these feeble efforts the germ planted in faith has sprung up a Christian church at Long Grove that has been maintained with growing in-

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terest to the present day; and every Sabbath as its consecrated hours roll round finds the people of this rich, thriving moral and Christian neighborhood sitting under the teachings of those who at an early day spake to them of Christ the Saviour.

There is in this township between the high ridge of land upon which Long Grove is situated and the Wabesipinecon river a strip of land some two miles wide of sandy soil and although not as rich and fertile as other prairie, yet it has been settled up within a few years by an Irish colony mostly from Canada, of the Roman Catholic faith. They have a small church erected and service performed at stated seasons by a priest from Davenport. There are but few farms along the immediate banks of the Wabesipinecon, it being subject to annual overflow and generally skirted with timber.

In a letter from Alexander Brownlie, Esq., who had kindly furnished me with many interesting facts connected with the early history of the settlement at Long Grove, he says: "In 1838 flour was worth at the Grove \$11 per barrel, corn meal, \$1 per bushel, and pork 15 cents per pound; seed wheat, \$1 and potatoes, 50 cents; that it required four bushels of wheat to get a pound of tea. A good cat was worth a pound of tea. To show the value of a cat in those days," says Mr. Brownlie, "I traveled from Long Grove to the residence of a Mr. Ridgway some distance above Davenport (about fourteen miles) to obtain a cat which was given me by special favor; Mrs. Ridgway having first folded the precious animal to her bosom, shed tears at parting, and kissed the little domestic comfort before she could part with such an important treasure."

Mills were scarce in Iowa at that day and many families lived on hominy and cornmeal ground in the coffee mill. The nearest mill was at Pleasant Valley and another at the mouth of Pine creek, Muscatine county.

In 1840 George Daily built a small grist mill on the little creek north of Walnut grove. It was the product of his own labor, except stones, which were cut out of a prairie boulder and finished up for running by Alexander Brownlie, who was a stone mason. Mr. Daily, who was an honest, hardworking man, ground for many years all the grain for the neighborhood, and made very good flour, although it took him some time to do it upon his rude and primitive mill. He was called "the honest miller." The old mill has gone to decay and the builder removed to other parts.

Elihu Alvord, Esq., was from the state of New York. He is still living with his children near Davenport and although the oldest pioneer in the county, now eighty-three years of age, he enjoys uncommonly good health, is full of life and vivacity and is happy in his old age to behold the change from the days of his first settlement to the present times.

It was about the last of August, 1838, that Alexander and James Brownlie built their cabins of logs and boards in the east end of the grove in a cluster of large trees that sheltered them from the bleak prairie winds. They afterward sawed lumber by hand with a whip saw, rolling the logs upon platform and one standing beneath. In this way they not only supplied themselves with lumber but furnished much for their neighbors. Lumber then was worth some \$40 in Davenport and not as good as that produced by the Brownlies, and what now could be had for \$10 per thousand. We can well remember the solid comfort one found

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in their first cabin. It was the only place for a long time between Davenport and Point Pleasant on the Wabesipinecon that the traveler could find feed for his horse or food for himself, and he never was turned away cold or hungry, nor had he ever any reason to complain of high charges or want of attention. The traveler was ever welcome and although no designs or pretensions were made to keep a public house, yet none knew better or were more willing to add to the comforts of all than Mrs. Brownlie. The first stage road and for some time the only road to DeWitt from Davenport passed through this grove. The Messrs. Quinn at a later day opened farms on the prairie west of the Grove, where most of them still reside. James Quinn was elected the present year (1859) to the house of representatives on the republican ticket, and is a man competent and well worthy to fill the honorable station to which he has been elected.

The Brownlies still hold their original possessions with their lands under the best of cultivation. The old log cabins have given place to beautiful dwellings surrounded by choice fruit trees and gardens and the Messrs. Brownlie are considered among the neatest, most judicious and prosperous farmers in Scott county. Hugh M. Thompson also settled in this grove at a later day, and is said to be not only a good farmer but scientific in his operations and pays great attention to improvements in agriculture and the breeding of good stock. There are many others in and around this grove, both of the new and old settlers, well deserving of notice, and who have done much toward the progress of agriculture in that settlement. In the early days of this colony there seemed to have been planted as a basis good sound moral and religious principles, and they have been maintained to the present time.

In those days men were expected to be honest and were honest. "No one thought then of locking doors," says Mr. Brownlie. The postoffice was at Point Pleasant and John Quinn, postmaster. He was often from home and the office left open for all to wait on themselves. The whole neighborhood would take their letters to mail, and leaving them would get their mail matter, leaving the postage on the letter box or accounting afterward for the same, none desiring to cheat the postmaster. Everybody was poor alike and needed friends and was always friendly. There was none of that grasping, selfish disposition exhibited in many of the early settlements of our country and consequently but little quarreling about claims or anything else. There was room for all and the Long Grove settlement was a pattern of excellence in its early struggle, and nobly did it succeed. It stands today among the most enterprising moral and religious communities in our county or in our state.

A span of horses and wagon in those days were hired at \$5 per day. The Brownlies owned the first wagon and the first fanning mill in or about the settlement which was used in common by the whole community for many years. "In the autumn of 1838," says Mr. Brownlie, "when the first snow fell, our oxen strayed away and early the next morning I started on their track following them across the uninhabited prairie toward the Mississippi river, and came up with them in Pleasant Valley about dark, without any money with me or acquaintance in that neighborhood. I applied for shelter and food of a true pioneer who has often fed the hungry and made glad the heart of the distressed emigrant by his cheerful and lively disposition and above all his free and generous heart."

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It was the rude shanty of Capt. Isaac Hawley, then just settled and who still lives to enjoy the heartfelt gratitude of many of the pioneers of Scott county who have so often shared his generous and kindly greeting. The captain not only gave him the hospitalities of the night but supplied him unsolicited with money he might need on his return. How sweet are the remembrances of such acts of kindness as we look back upon the scenes of our early life in the west!

The Long Grove settlement has now become large and populous. The little log church erected in the days of weakness and poverty still stands upon the beautiful rise of ground on the east side of the grove, and is used for a school house while just beside it stands their new and elegant church building erected the present season. Long may they enjoy the rewards of their early toil, they so richly deserve.



BLUE GRASS SAVINGS BANK



CAMPBELL'S HOTEL, BLUE GRASS

CHAPTER IX.

BLUE GRASS TOWNSHIP.

Blue Grass, or "Blue Grass Point," as it was first called by the white settlers, received its name from a point of timber land that extended into the prairie near the Muscatine county line. It was a great camping place of the Indians in their travels from the trading post on Rock island to their hunting grounds upon the Cedar, Iowa and Des Moines rivers. It is a noted fact that wherever the Indian has been in the habit of camping, blue grass was sure to follow, hence the name of "Blue Grass," was early given to this point from the abundance of that kind of grass found there.

This township or precinct consists of but one regular township of land (township 78, north, range 2, east) six miles square, but the town or village of Blue Grass is situated directly on the southern boundary of the township and the settlement of this place belongs as much to Buffalo township as to Blue Grass, when strictly bounded by township lines; but we speak of the early and present settlement without regard to lines. The village is located in the southwest corner of the township in the State road leading from Davenport to Muscatine, it being ten miles from the former and eighteen miles from the latter place, and about four miles from the Mississippi river. The township is nearly all prairie, but its southern boundary running along its entire length near the timber of Buffalo township, has been supplied with ample material for farming and building purposes.

The settlement first began at this point, we believe, in 1836, by a Mr. Sprague, Mr. Sry and perhaps one or two more; but in 1837 James E. Burnside, James Wilkinson, Samuel and Francis Little and one or two more, made claims upon the prairie. In 1838 Asa Foster, George and Charles Metteer, Alexander and Horace Dunlap made claims and some improvements. In 1839 Mr. Berringer owned the claims now in the possession of Robert Humphrey. The same year Franklin Easley opened the farm now owned by William McGarvey. Mr. Henry Schutt made a farm east of Picayune grove, formerly called Grant's grove, a small cluster of beautiful oaks now on the Telegraph road where Judge Grant in 1839 opened a model farm and raised some of the finest blooded stock in the state.

Among others who settled in and around Blue Grass before 1841 were Peter and Robert Wilson, A. W. Campbell, Robert Burnside, Rufus Catlin, John P. Cooper, John D. Richey, John and Joseph P. Robison, David Gabbert, Daniel

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Berryman, Morris Baker and sons, George C. Havill, of whom many are still residents there, and among the most enterprising of the inhabitants. These were the pioneers, who made the first beginning in and around this beautiful section of country. With what satisfaction and pleasure, must these early settlers now look upon this township of land where the wolf and the deer were the only objects that could be seen a few years ago, all covered over with cultivated farms and dotted with farm houses, many of which are large and beautiful! The progress of the settlement, like others in the county, was slow and discouraging from 1840 until about 1851 or 1852.

In the summer of 1853 when the M. & M. railroad line was located, the land in this township became valuable, and was sought after with a perfect mania. It was but a year or two before it was almost one solid row of farms from Blue Grass to Walcott, which is located on the railroad in the northwest corner of the township, and is the first station out from Davenport on that road. It is a village of small dimensions, has a church, a hotel, store, etc., and good farms and farming country around it. Among the many beautiful farms that one passes in going from Walcott to Blue Grass is that of E. Steinhilber. This farm contains a section of land (640 acres,) all under good cultivation with public and private roads running through it. Orchards and gardens planted with tenant houses scattered through it, while near the center is the proprietor's large edifice built of brick and tastefully adorned. From the observatory of this building one of the richest scenes is presented that the eye can rest upon. In every direction the cultivated fields lie spread out before the observer, and in summer while the waving grain is ripening for the harvest, nothing can exceed the beauty of the scene.

In addition to the abundance of timber with which this settlement is supplied, there is an immense coal deposit that crops out in many places near Blue Grass. Although the existence of coal was early known, it was never dug to any extent until the settlement of the vast prairie north and northwest of Blue Grass. The average thickness of the vein is thirty inches, where it is worked in the ravines and hillsides. The principal mines now opened are those of James E. Burnside, one mile from the village, Joseph Mounts and George C. Havill. In digging that of Mr. Burnside's no labor is required by sinking shafts, but simply removing the earth from the top of the bed to the depth of some four feet in a ravine when the deposit is exposed, and about 300 bushels per day taken out. This bank was opened in 1855 or '56. Mr. Mounts' coal bank is but a short distance from that of Mr. Burnside, and the coal is obtained by drifting into a side hill. This bank was opened in 1853 and 1854, and is worked on a smaller scale. About ninety bushels per day are dug. That of Mr. Havill was opened the same year as the latter, and is worked in like manner, yielding 150 bushels per day.

But coal may be found in almost any portion of Buffalo township, and at extreme low water has been found cropping out from the bed of the Mississippi, below the town of Buffalo. It is from this latter fact that some have been led to suppose there is a second coal deposit on or near the level of the river, and which underlies the whole, and must be far more extensive and of much better quality than the article now used from the upland mines. A company is about

being formed, we understand, at Blue Grass, for the purpose of testing this principle by boring or sinking a shaft in the vicinity of Blue Grass until it shall reach the level of the bottom of the Mississippi river which will require some 150 feet.

The substratum of the upland prairies is composed of a great variety of earthy materials, including marls, beds of coarse sand and gravel, hard pan or pudding stones, overlaid with a kind of a yellow clay, and which underlies the present surface soil. This formation indicates the existence of extensive fresh water lakes, with currents, anterior to the drift or boulder era. In excavations for wells in the vicinity of Blue Grass a rich black mould of vegetable composition has been found twenty feet below the surface. The buried remains of the now extinct tribes of the gigantic mastodon and northern elephant are proofs of the existence of this earlier surface soil which was covered with a rank vegetation affording ample sustenance to immense herds of animals now extinct. The remains of one of these animals was found and partially exhumed in 1845 near Blue Grass, as will be seen from the following notice which we clip from the Davenport Gazette of September of that year:

"Wonderful Discovery—A Mastodon in Iowa!—The remains of a huge animal have been found in this county about three miles from the Mississippi and about 150 feet above the level of the river on the farm of Mr. John Perin. The remains were discovered during last month by Joseph Morehead, Esq. They were embedded in a formation of argillaceous clay strongly impregnated with iron and about twelve feet below the surface of the earth. But a small portion of the remains have been exhumed; the remainder in the situation first discovered are left for the examination of some skillful anatomist as the position in which found will tend to the discovery of the size and species of the monster animal. Of the portions unearthed we will give a short description from the data that have been furnished us, regretting that we have not the facilities for transcribing diagrams of them.

"The teeth or tusks of the animal when first discovered appeared to be in good preservation, but in removing them they were found to have little tenacity. They are formed of laminated rings from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in thickness, incased in an enamel of one-half an inch in depth. The exact length of these tusks cannot be accurately determined as previous to their removal the base of one and the extremity of the other had been broken off, but Messrs. Morehead and Sargent the gentlemen who exhumed them fully concur in the opinion founded upon the observations of the impressions made in the clay and other data that they could not have been less than eleven feet in length. They are eight inches in diameter at base and very much curved toward the point. Persons who saw them before they were mutilated say that they were about fourteen feet in length. A transverse section of these tusks exhibits the curvilinear radiations seen in the ivory of the elephant.

"One of the molars in good preservation was discovered on the same level with the tusks. It is composed of vertical strata of bone and enamel, alternating, is twelve inches wide at the base, four inches thick and nine inches deep. Another molar in an imperfect condition was obtained; from the size of the portions found this tooth was presumed to be eighteen inches in length.

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"Further investigation disclosed a mass of bone five feet in thickness which appears to have been connected with the alveolar process from whence proceeded one of the tusks. The surface presented to the eye—for as we before observed the remains have been left in the position discovered with the exception of the tusks and molars which are in the possession of two of our citizens—as it rests in a clay pit is a vertical section. A great portion of this mass had been destroyed by people more curious than wise before precautionary means had been taken to insure its safety.

"When first disclosed, the base of one of the tusks was on a level with this mass of bone but separated to the distance of three and a half feet. In this bone is a clearly defined orifice supposed to have been the whole of the ear. Proceeding out of this mass of bone and radiating irregularly from near the same spot are four bones resembling the ribs of an ox, but are of a substance much more dense. The length of these bones has not been determined, as they are still embedded in the clay. Attached to this mass by a cartilage—which owing to the presence of sulphuret of iron has been converted into a substance resembling bone—is a bone two feet in length, ten inches in width at the widest part, and four inches thick in the middle. Connected with this are several smaller bones that have the appearance of having at one time assisted in the formation of the ear. When discovered, the base of one tusk rested upon the middle of the other.

"It is the intention of those having charge of these remains to retain them in their present position until such time as competent scientific assistance for their entire exhumation can be obtained."

The original proprietors of the town of Blue Grass were John Perin, James W. Reynolds and James E. Burnside who made the first survey of lots in June, 1853, Samuel Perin, surveyor, and made a public sale of them on the 10th of July of that year, Samuel Parker, auctioneer. The ground upon which the town was laid out had been occupied by six family residences, one of which had a small store in it in the summer of 1852. A small stock of goods has been kept there by different parties to the present time.

In 1855 James E. Burnside erected a building for a hotel, but sold to Mr. Skiles, who made additions and opened a store which he still continues with success. A postoffice is kept by Mr. Skiles.

In 1855 through the exertions of the people of Blue Grass, who subscribed liberally, a steam flouring mill was erected by Messrs. Brace & Donahue, thirty feet by forty feet, four stories high, and capable of manufacturing 120 barrels of flour per day.

The village of Blue Grass now contains thirty-one families, has one store, two blacksmiths, one carpenter, one shoemaker, one drug store, two church buildings, one Methodist and one Presbyterian. There is a Baptist church organized who worship in the Presbyterian church at present but contemplate erecting a house next summer. There are the usual number of school districts in the township and well supplied with school houses.

There is much to induce settlers to locate at Blue Grass, a rich surrounding country, well cultivated by enterprising farmers and schools and churches well conducted, with the beauty and healthfulness of a location, are sufficient inducements for any to settle down for life. The village needs more mechanics. A tin

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shop, saddle and harness and other shops of similar utility would do well. The morals of the community are good. No grog shops are allowed in this town and the Sabbath is revered and observed in a suitable manner.

There are some neighborhoods in this township that should claim more special notice, but we shall speak of only one more. The settlement of Little's Grove was first made in 1837 by William Lingo now of St. Louis who sold his claim to Francis and Samuel Little. The former died in 1854. Samuel Little, Esq., still resides in the grove and, we believe, is the only old settler still living in or around the grove. He has made himself not only comfortable with this world's goods but is independent. Surrounded by a large family he rests from his toils and now enjoys the rewards of hard labor amid many privations—one of the best and wealthiest farmers in Scott county.



KEPPY'S STORE. DONAHUE



HENRY KLINDT'S STORE. MAYSVILLE

CHAPTER X.

ALLENS GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This township has the Wabesipinecon river on the north for its boundary, being skirted by timber, and also has a large grove of timber cut up into small tracts, and owned by the settlers in the vicinity. The grove was first settled in 1836 by a Mr. Allen who erected a cabin and laid claims to the lands now owned by George Lathrop. The grove derived its name from this man who removed at an early day into the "New Purchase." In 1843 while exploring the rivers of Iowa I found Mr. Allen with his family on the frontiers with a newly erected cabin close on to the line of the "Neutral Ground" of the Winnebago Indians. He was then talking of removing west as soon as the Indians sold their lands. The original or Indian name of this grove is Ka-te-sau-ne Mo-no-ok-que, (Otter Creek grove) deriving its name from Allens creek, which runs along the north side of the grove and called Ka-te-sau-ne Sepo (Otter creek).

In 1837, '38 and '39 the grove became settled by quite a number of emigrants, among whom were Dennis R. Fuller, John Dunn, John E. Thompson, Mr. Hindes, Halburt and Gee. These opened farms generally upon the prairie at the edge of the grove. The timber in this grove was formerly of the best quality, and the prairie around it beautiful and rolling. The farms in the vicinity are of the first order, well cultivated and productive. Some of its early settlers still live upon the lands they first claimed and are among the first citizens of Scott county.

Allens Grove is surrounded by well cultivated farms, except on the north, and nowhere has greater attention been paid to agricultural pursuits, to educating their children by common schools and social intercourse with one another, than by the inhabitants of this township. But few sections of country in Iowa or any other state present such a display of agricultural enterprise as the farms in the vicinity of this grove. Many of its first settlers have died, leaving to their children substantial homes.

There are many reminiscences connected with the settlement of this township that would be of much interest, but the author has been much disappointed in gathering them, and its history must, for the present, remain unwritten.

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HICKORY GROVE.

This grove was first settled in 1836. Geo. L. Davenport and some others had taken claims there as early as 1835, but we believe no actual settlement was begun until the following year. Among those who first made improvements in and around the grove were Alfred Carter, Vincent Carter, John Porter, Mr. Wyscowber, John and Christopher Schuck. This grove of timber at an early day was beautiful, furnishing fuel and timber for settlers, and has been the means of opening a large amount of prairie in its vicinity.

There is an organized church at this grove of the Baptist persuasion; good schools and a very pleasant, intelligent and worthy community. It is one of the best farming neighborhoods in the county.

SLOPERVILLE.

This place lies on the State road leading from Davenport to Iowa City, and properly belongs to Davenport township, but we speak of it here as a place, early settled by Samuel Sloper, who planted a grove of locust as early as 1839. This whole prairie is now settled; has a Congregational church organized, a fine district school and a community of enterprising farmers.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This is the northwest township in the county, and although somewhat rolling, and even broken in some parts, yet it is very well settled and contains many good farms. Its first settlements were commenced in 1837 by the Messrs. Goddards, Laugherties, Hellers, and Woods, most of whom still live in the township. It contains some fine groves of timber and beautiful creeks.

There are two villages or towns begun in the township, Spring Rock is laid out on lands formerly owned by George Goddard, and contains some private residences, a hotel, store, flouring and grist mill. Rock creek (As-sin-ne Sepo, in Indian) passes through this township, upon which there are many beautiful farms. The town of Dixon is situated in Little Walnut grove, upon Walnut creek, containing some half-dozen dwelling houses, a store, hotel, saw mill and mechanic shops.

Round Grove is another point of importance in this township and consists of a settlement of farmers. Mr. Kizer who settled there at an early day has built a large hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. This enterprising farmer has done much to draw a settlement around him, and has set a good example for the emigrant to a new country.



FORT ARMSTRONG, SHOWING RESIDENCE OF COL. GEORGE DAVENPORT

CHAPTER VII.

THE ISLAND OF ROCK ISLAND.

THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRES THE ISLAND BY TREATY—THE EXPEDITION TO ESTABLISH A FORT—A DUEL BY THE WAY—FORT ARMSTRONG, AN OUTPOST IN THE WILDERNESS—EFFORTS TO SECURE AN ARMY AND ARSENAL—GENERAL RODMAN'S PLANS—ITEMS FABRICATED AT THE ARSENAL—COST OF THE PLANT—GENERAL CROZIER'S ESTIMATE—SQUATTERS' CLAIMS.

The history of the island of Rock island has always been of great general interest to the country at large. It is all the more so to the people of Davenport and Scott county. Major D. W. Flagler, while commandant of the Rock Island arsenal prepared in 1887, under the instructions of Brigadier General Stephen D. Benet, chief of ordnance, United States army, a complete history of the island. Extracts have been made freely from that excellent monograph for the completion of this chapter.

THE ST. LOUIS TREATY OF 1804.

The United States acquired its title to the island of Rock island through a treaty which was made by William Henry Harrison, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Indiana territory and district of Louisiana, with certain chiefs of the Sacs and Fox tribes of Indians, at St. Louis, Missouri, in November, 1804. The principal articles of this treaty, which may be useful for reference, are as follows:

Article 1. The United States receive the United Sac and Fox tribes into their friendship and protection, and the said tribes agree to consider themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other power whatsoever.

Article 2. The general boundary-line between the lands of the United States and of the said Indian tribes shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Missouri river, opposite to the mouth of the Gasconade river; thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jeffreon at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth and down the said Jeffreon to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ouiskonsing river and up the same to a point which shall

be thirty-six miles in a direct line from the mouth of the said river; thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox river (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small lake called Sakaegan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said tribes, for and in consideration of the friendship and protection of the United States, which is now extended to them, of the goods (to the value of \$2,234.50) which are now delivered, and of the annuity hereinafter stipulated to be paid, do hereby cede and relinquish forever to the United States all the lands included within the above described boundary.

Article 3. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment of land made in the preceding article, the United States will deliver to the said tribes at the town of St. Louis, or some other convenient place on the Mississippi, yearly, and every year, goods suited to the circumstances of the Indians, to the value of \$1,000, (\$600 of which are intended for the Sacs and \$400 for the Foxes) reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in the United States where they shall be procured. And if the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, or in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual delivery be furnished accordingly.

Article 4. The United States will never interrupt the said tribes in the possession of the lands which they rightfully claim, but will on the contrary protect them in the quiet enjoyment of the same against their own citizens and against all other white persons who may intrude upon them. And the said tribes do hereby engage that they will never sell their lands, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power but the United States, nor to the citizens or subjects of any other sovereign power, nor to the citizens of the United States.

Article 7. As long as the lands which are now ceded to the United States remain their property, the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living and hunting upon them.

The other articles provided for the protection of the Indians on their own lands west of the Mississippi (which were not ceded); for the settlement of difficulties which might arise between the Indians and the whites; for the establishment of a military post on the west bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Ouisconsin (Wisconsin) river, and for the establishment of Indian traders. This treaty was signed on behalf of the Indians by five chiefs of the two tribes. The Foxes and part of the Sacs always held that the sale of the lands was a just transaction and that the treaty was good and binding. Black Hawk, the famous Indian hero of the Black Hawk war, was the principal chief of the Sacs, and did not sign the treaty but held, during the wars of 1812 and of the Black Hawk war, that the treaty was not binding. He had an important village, the great town of the nation, beautifully situated on Rock river, near where it empties into the Mississippi, and about four miles from Rock island, and when under the treaty his village site and surrounding rich lands were afterward sold to settlers, he resisted and fought to save his lands. His account of the signing of the treaty was that a white man had been killed by one of Black Hawk's men, and that when the murderer

was put in prison in St. Louis, four Indians of his tribe were sent thither to procure his release by paying a sum of money, and that these Indians were made drunk and induced to sign the treaty. Other facts of history, and the treaty itself, seem to prove that this story, or at least its application, was without good foundation.

After the war of 1812, in which Black Hawk's party had joined the British against the United States, peace and the treaty of 1804 were ratified by new treaties made separately with the chiefs of the two tribes, at Portage des Sioux, September 13 and 14, 1815, and again afterward by another treaty of peace and friendship with the Sacs, made at St. Louis May 13, 1816. This last treaty was specially to ratify and confirm the treaty of 1804, and to bind the Indians to keep the peace and return stolen property. It was signed by twenty-one chiefs and warriors of the Sac tribe, and Wilkie states, in his story of Davenport, by Black Hawk himself.

By a subsequent treaty, dated August 24, 1816, the United States ceded a portion of the tract received from the Sacs and Foxes to the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawattomie tribes in exchange for lands lying on the west shore of Lake Michigan, including the site of Chicago and south of an east and west line from the south end of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Afterward the ceded lands, the boundary line of which it appears passed just north of the site of Black Hawk's village on Rock river, near Rock island, were repurchased from the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawattomies in two treaties, dated September 20, 1828, and July 29, 1829. In the latter treaty the United States agreed to pay the above tribes \$16,000 in coin, per annum, forever, for only a small portion of the lands originally purchased from the Sacs and Foxes for \$2,000 per annum. This appears to have caused Black Hawk's dissatisfaction and indignation, as exhibited in a council with General Gaines in the garrison on Rock island, during the Black Hawk war in 1832.

WAR HISTORY BEGINS.

Rock island was not occupied by white men and appears to have had no history until the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, in 1812. The Indians occupied it unmolested and it was their favorite hunting and fishing ground, and its beautiful scenery and rich woods made it a favorite resort for feasts and for the performance of religious and other ceremonies. Reynolds, in his "Life and Times," gives a good description of the condition of the surrounding country just before the commencement of the war. He says:

The territory that at this day embraces the populous state of Illinois presented at that early period a savage wilderness. The entire white population, French and Americans, amounted to about 2,000, or perhaps a small fraction more. The French creoles numbered about 1,200 and the Americans 800 or a 1,000. This small white population was isolated by vast regions of wilderness, except on the west of the Mississippi. At this early period considerable colonies existed on the west side of the river, and extended much farther on the Mississippi than the settlements in Illinois. The lead mines of the Spanish country attracted emigration, and the colonies extended back west from the river forty or more

miles. These settlements were much larger than on the east side of the Mississippi; although they were in a foreign government yet they gave strength and efficiency to the weaker colonies on the east side of the stream. The Indian tribes inhabiting the wilderness of that day, which is now comprised in the present limits of the state of Illinois, were numerous, warlike and courageous. The savages at that day all possessed a wild and hostile spirit, that existed throughout the North American Indians. The wars had not then subdued their spirits. The Sac and Fox tribes were united and formed at that day a large, brave and powerful nation. Their chief residence was near Rock island in the Mississippi and throughout the country around that locality. The Winnebagoes resided on the upper part of Rock island and west of Green bay, northwest of Lake Michigan and on and over the Wisconsin river. The Pottawatomies inhabited the region between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, and down that river. The warlike and courageous small nation of the Kickapoo Indians dwelt in the prairies north and east of Springfield and also in the region of country around Bloomington. The Kaskaskia Indians were housed in by the other tribes, to the country around about their ancient village of Kaskaskia. The Piankishaws were located in the southeastern section of the state and inhabited the waters of the lower Wabash river on both sides of that stream. The most dense Indian population of the west was on the Illinois river and tributaries. Also on the Mississippi, near Rock island, was a strong Indian population, but not equal to that on the Illinois river. It is impossible to be accurate in the estimation of the number of Indians who resided in the limits of the state at this early period. I presume it would range between 30,000 and 40,000 souls; and at this day not one exists in the state.

But a peep behind the curtain showed a weak and extended frontier from the site on the Mississippi where Alton now stands, down the river to the mouth of the Ohio, and up that stream and the Wabash to a point many miles above Vincennes, with a breadth of only a few miles at places. This exposed outside was three or four hundred miles long, and the interior and north inhabited by ten times as many hostile and enraged savages as there were whites in the country. The British garrisons on the north furnishing them with powder and lead and malicious counsels and the United States leaving the country to its own defenses, presented a scene of distress that was oppressing.

In the spring of 1812 Captain Ramsey had a small company of regular troops stationed at Camp Russell, and they remained there only for a few months. These were the only regulars that saw Camp Russell during the war. In the commencement of the war the Indian traders reported the fact that Colonel Dixon, at Prairie du Chien, had engaged all the warriors of the north and around the prairie to descend the Mississippi and exterminate the settlements on both sides of the river. This was the plan of the campaign; but the English needed the Indians more in Canada, and they were brought to that section, and thereby our country was saved from a great effusion of blood. Many citizens who knew of the design of Dixon's warriors actually fortified their houses in the interior of the country, not far from Kaskaskia, and some removed their families to Kentucky. Dixon was a man of talents and had, as an Indian trader, great influence with the Indians. He had the power to march the Indians to any point he pleased.



OLD DAVENPORT HOUSE, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.



OLD PRISON HOSPITAL, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

EXPEDITION FROM ST. LOUIS TO THE ISLAND TO ESTABLISH A FORT.

The Eighth United States infantry, under the command of Col. R. C. Nichols, was sent up the river from St. Louis in September, 1815, to establish a fort at or near Rock island. The object of the expedition was to occupy the country at the mouth of the Rock river, protect anticipated settlers, control the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians and to open and protect a line of navigation by way of the river to Prairie du Chien, which would be established further up the river. From some correspondence and perhaps also from the hostility or lack of friendliness shown by Black Hawk and his party after the war in refusing to attend and sign the treaty at Portage des Sioux, it was thought these Indians would remain unfriendly and endanger the supplying of the posts on the upper Mississippi by way of the river. The post at the lower end of the island, with the swift current and narrow channel of the river in its aid at that spot, was rightly supposed to be able to hold its own against anything that could be sent against it. Col. George Davenport accompanied the expedition as contractor's agent, all army provisions being then supplied through private contractors and not through a commissary department as now. Col. Davenport carried his supplies in keelboats like those that bore the troops. The movement of the expedition was slow and winter came on early. The ice caught the party at the mouth of the Des Moines river, now the southeastern corner of Iowa, and there the expedition halted, built huts or wigwams to protect them from the cold and there spent the winter. This was where Maj. Zachary Taylor and his men wintered the year before, after their drubbing at Credit island. A very amusing incident which might have become tragic is related of this expedition by Bailey Davenport: "One morning," says Mr. Davenport "during a thick fog the boats were anchored in an eddy of the river for breakfast. While seated in the boats at breakfast two of the officers, Second Lieutenants Bennet and T. F. Smith, of the Rifle regiment, found that they had different opinions respecting the direction of the current of the river and entered into a violent controversy on the subject. Finding that this would not make the river flow two ways, they chose their seconds, took their pistols, left their breakfasts and went to shore to fight it out and settle the matter. After exchanging a few shots neither having been hit and having discovered a higher respect for each other's opinions, as is usual when looking through the pistol's medium, they shook hands and went back to their breakfasts." Mr. Davenport adds that there were other duels before they reached their winter quarters.

The post was named "Cantonment Davis." This post subsequently gave way to the name of Fort Edwards and later the town of Warsaw, Illinois, opposite Keokuk, arose on or about its site. But Col. Nichols never reached Rock island to build that fort. During the winter he got into trouble, was placed under arrest and was sent to Nashville, Tenn., for trial and the command devolved upon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lawrence, major of the regiment. In the following April, 1816, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smith, colonel of the Rifle regiment, arrived at the cantonment with his regiment, took command of the expedition and proceeded up the river. He arrived at Rock island early in May and after examining the country in the vicinity of the mouth of Rock river, fixed upon the foot of the west end of Rock island as the site of the fort which was to be built.

The troops were first landed on the island on the 10th of May, 1816. They went into camp and at once commenced cutting timber for building store houses and a surrounding abatis for protection against the Indians.

INDIANS ARE APPREHENSIVE.

On the day after the landing General Smith sent messages to the Sac and Fox tribes to meet him in council but they refused to come. There were supposed to be living in the vicinity of Rock island at that time about 11,000 Indians belonging to these two tribes. After making the troops of the Eighth regiment, which had been accompanied from Cantonment Davis by his Rifle regiment, as safe as possible, General Smith left the regulars in the hands of their commander, Colonel W. Lawrence, and went on to Prairie du Chien and establish a fort which was then named Fort St. Peters, now known as Fort Snelling and located in the vicinity of St. Paul, Minn. The Eighth infantry, commanded by Colonel Lawrence, went ahead with the work of erecting the fort that had been ordered built on the island, and soon Fort Armstrong, named in honor of President Madison's secretary of war, became a reality. The Quaker gun battery on the very foot of the island marks the site of the western one of the three blockhouses that occupied corners of the old fort. The interior of the fort was 400 feet square; the lower half was of stone and the upper half of hewn timber. The timber and stone were procured on the island. At three of the angles, the northeast, southeast and southwest, blockhouses were built and these were provided with cannon. One side of the square was occupied by the barracks and other buildings. These were built of hewn timber with roofs sloping inward as a protection against their being fired by the Indians and that they might not furnish a safe lodging place for the enemy in an attack. The fort was placed on the extreme northwest angle of the island. Its northwest corner was but 200 feet from the landing of the present government bridge. Its whitewashed walls and towers are described in contemporary letters as being very imposing and making a strikingly picturesque feature of the then savage landscape. The fort was finished the following year.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT.

Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," gives the following description of Fort Armstrong as it appeared in 1831:

Fort Armstrong was built upon a rocky cliff on the lower point of an island near the center of the river, a little way above; the shores on each side, formed of gentle slopes of prairie, extending back to bluffs of considerable height, made it one of the most picturesque scenes in the western country. The river here is a beautiful sheet of clear, swift-running water, about three-quarters of a mile wide; its banks on both sides were uninhabited, except by Indians, from the lower rapids to the fort; and the voyager upstream, after several days' solitary progress through a wilderness country on its borders, came suddenly in sight of the whitewashed

walls and towers of the fort, perched upon a rock, surrounded by the grandeur and beauty of nature which, at a distance, gave it the appearance of one of those enchanted castles in an uninhabited desert, so well described in the Arabian Nights' entertainments.

After General Smith had gone up the river and the troops had finished the abatis and commenced getting out timber for the fort, the Indians pretended to be more friendly and began visiting the island in their canoes in great numbers. The following incident is taken from a letter written by the Hon. Bailey Davenport and published in the "Rock Island Argus."

AN ATTEMPTED MASSACRE.

One day a small party came over to dance and after the dance the colonel in command gave them presents. In a few days after, and while a large number of the soldiers were out cutting timber, a large party of warriors, headed by the Ne-ka-le-quat, came over in canoes and landed on the north side of the island and danced up to the entrance of the encampment and wanted to enter and dance in front of the commander's tent. About the same time a large party of warriors was discovered approaching over the ridge from the south side of the island, headed by Keokuk. The colonel immediately ordered the bugle sounded to recall the soldiers from the woods and had all under arms (about 600) and the cannon run out in front of the entrance, ready to fire. The Indians were ordered not to approach any nearer. The colonel, taking the alarm before Keokuk's party got near enough to rush in, saved the encampment from surprise and massacre.

The Indians evidently knew that the erection of the fort was intended to compel a compliance on their part with the treaties which had been made and that, when white settlers came, they might have to leave their homes. Speaking of this, years afterward, Black Hawk said:

We did not, however, try to prevent their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island in the Mississippi and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden (like the white people have near their big villages), which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has since driven him away and no doubt a bad spirit has taken his place.

The cave referred to was in the face of the limestone bluff at the northwest corner of the island. At high water the floor of the cave was covered and boats could enter. This cave was closed by building the abutment of the bridge across its entrance in 1870.

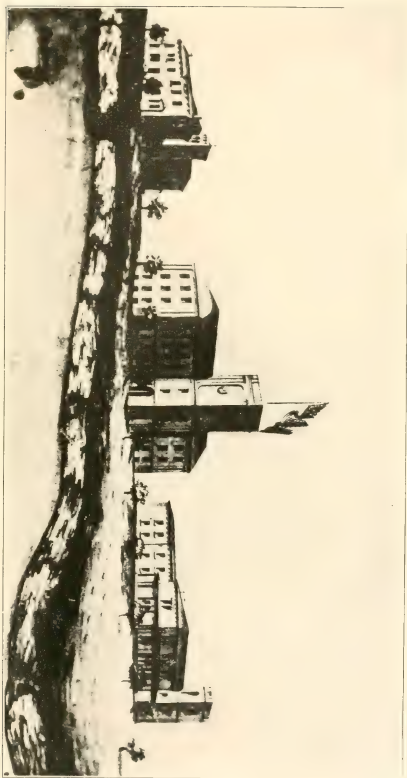
ISLAND MENTIONED AS ARMORY SITE.

After the completion of Fort Armstrong, in 1817, there is nothing of much importance connected with this frontier post to be recorded till the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1831.

Under the act of congress, passed in 1841, the secretary of war selected Brigadier General W. K. Armistead, Surgeon-General Thomas Lawson and Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long as a board to select a suitable site on the western waters for the establishment of a national armory. Their report upon Rock island was as follows:

This beautiful and interesting island derives its name from the circumstances of its resting upon a bed of rocks, consisting of limestone in horizontal strata, well adapted to the purposes of building. It stands in the Mississippi at the foot of Rock island rapids. Its length is about two and seven-eighths miles and its greatest breadth four-fifths of a mile. It contains about eight hundred acres of excellent land, still the property of the United States. The surface of the island is generally waving and is pervaded by a broad valley passing centrally and longitudinally two-thirds the length of the island. With the exception of a few acres cleared at the head of the island (the site formerly occupied by Fort Armstrong now used, in part, by the United States as a depot of arms of the western country and a large garden with other improvements occupied by George Davenport, Esq.), the island is covered with a dense timber growth. The island is bounded for the most part by precipitous cliffs or abrupt and rocky hill slopes, its surface rising ten to twenty feet above the reach of the highest freshets. The width of the channel on the south side of the island varies from 150 to 300 yards, while that on the north side, which is the main channel of the river, has a width varying from 420 to 700 yards. * * * Building materials of all kinds are to be had in abundance from Rock island and in this vicinity. Sawed lumber, consisting of white and black oak, black walnut, yellow poplar, ash and cherry tree is prepared in this neighborhood and afforded at prices varying from \$12 to \$20 per thousand, board measure. Pine lumber is procured from the Wisconsin, Black and St. Croix rivers and can be afforded at about the same rates.

The woodlands of this part of the country occupy about one-sixth of the entire surface, the remaining five-sixths being prairie. The growth of the woodland is generally scattering and consists of white, red and bur oak, black and white walnut, yellow poplar, wild cherry, sugar tree, maple, linden, red and white hickory, yellow birch, dogwood, etc. The soil is generally rich, and in places where it has been cultivated gives evidence of exceeding fruitfulness. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, tobacco, apples, pears and other fruits, potatoes, turnips, radishes and culinary roots and vegetables are produced in great abundance and perfection. Bituminous or stone coal is found in abundance in this neighborhood. It generally occurs in the river hills at different elevations from five to thirty or forty feet above their bases, and in veins from three to four and a half or five feet thick. Lead is obtained in abundance from the mines of the upper Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, and iron ore is said to abound in many parts of the country. Articles of subsistence of all kinds for man and



VIEW OF ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

beast are abundant and these are remarkably cheap, especially those used in the neighborhood.

The site is remarkably healthy as evinced by the reports now on file in the office of the United States surgeon-general, in relation to the health of the troops stationed at the various military posts of the United States and covering a period of more than twenty years, during which time the number upon the sick list at Fort Armstrong was proportionally less than at any other post in the western country.

THE BOARD FAVORS FORT MASSAC.

This board or examining committee finally made its report to the war department and recommended Fort Massac on the Ohio river as the best site for the armory, but Surgeon-General Lawson of the committee did not agree with his confreres and did not sign their report. He made a separate report of great length in which he recommended a point of land on the Mississippi between Carondelet and the mouth of Des Peres river as the best site for the armory.

The people of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline were determined to have the western armory and arsenal located on the island, if anywhere. Meetings of the citizens of the three cities were held at stated times and the matter thoroughly discussed, and about this time a committee of the citizens of Rock Island county, composed of John Buford, Joseph Knox, Joseph B. Wells, John Morse and George Mixter in behalf of the citizens of Rock Island county, Illinois, memorialized John Tyler, president of the United States, in the words following:

The undersigned, a committee acting in behalf of the citizens of Rock Island county, Illinois, would respectfully lay before you the following facts and considerations in favor of your selecting Rock island to be the site of the western armory.

Rock island is in the Mississippi river, about 300 miles above St. Louis, and 100 miles below Galena. It was the site of Fort Armstrong, and has recently been selected by the war department as a place of deposit for the public arms.

The title to the island (which is about three miles long and from one to three-fourths of a mile wide) is in the United States. The selection of Rock island, then, for a place for the western armory, would obviate the necessity of any expenditure for the purchase of a site, and would save the expense of buildings for an arsenal.

The facilities for supplying the west with arms from Rock island are obvious. By the Mississippi and its tributaries it could supply the ten states and two territories bordering upon them. Rock river and the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, the improvements of which will be completed before an armory can be put in operation, will furnish a water communication with Lake Michigan, through which arms can be sent to the states and territories bordering on the northern lakes. We may add that we have often heard distinguished gentlemen connected with the war department express the opinion that there is no point

in the western states from which arms can be sent to the different military stations with less expense and greater dispatch than from Rock island.

But its advantages for the manufacture of arms furnish the strongest reasons why Rock island should be selected as a site for the western armory. It is in the vicinity of one of the richest mineral regions in the world. For satisfactory information on this point we would refer you to the report made to congress in 1839, by Dr. Owen, of his geological and mineralogical survey of the country bordering on the Mississippi above the mouth of Rock river. We would add that since his survey many valuable beds of ore have been discovered.

The country abounds in rich beds of ore of iron, copper, zinc and lead; and in the immediate neighborhood of Rock island there is the greatest abundance of bituminous coal of the best quality.

In its vast water-power Rock island possesses advantages greater than can be urged in favor of any other place. A dam has been recently constructed from Rock island to the Illinois shore, by which a water-power is made that can be used for nearly a mile upon Rock island and for several miles upon the opposite shore. It has been carefully surveyed by distinguished engineers in the service of the United States and of Illinois and pronounced by them all to be the best water power in the western states.

WATER POWER FURNISHES STRONG CLAIM.

From its having this water power Rock island urges a stronger claim than can be presented by any place where steam must be used to propel machinery. And in the magnitude of this power, viewed in connection with the slight expense necessary for its application, it has hydraulic advantages greater than are possessed by any other place.

We would also urge as an important consideration in favor of Rock island that its location is favorable for health. Eminent physicians, acquainted with its locality, unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the most healthy places in the west. A single fact can be stated of vast weight on this point: During the time that Rock island was occupied by the garrison in Fort Armstrong an examination was made of the health returns sent to the war department for seven successive years, from the different military stations. It was found that Fort Armstrong upon Rock island, was during that period the most healthy military station in the United States.

We need not add that a favorable location for health is an important consideration where a large number are to be employed on the public works; and especially is this important in the west where most of the public works are annually suspended during what are called the sickly seasons.

From the fertility of the surrounding country and the easy communication with other parts of the United States it is evident that supplies for an armory may be obtained at as reasonable prices at Rock island as at any other place.

We add but one consideration further: In selecting sites for its public works it has ever been the policy of the government to give the preference (other things being equal) to places distinguished for their delightful scenery and beautiful location for public buildings. It was from these considerations that

the principal buildings of the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, were located at an inconvenient distance from the place where it has its water power.

Rock island, elevating its rocky front high above the waters of the Mississippi and looking out upon the scenery of a country described by a distinguished traveler as the most beautiful the eye ever rested upon, possesses peculiar advantages for the erection of public works which exhibit a happy combination of utility with imposing beauty.

We would refer you to the officers of the army who are acquainted with the advantages of the different places in the west which are now presenting their claims for the location of the armory. We are authorized to assure you that the officers stationed upon the northwestern frontier express their preference for Rock island.

Especially would we ask your attention to the minute report made to the war department, last year, of the advantages of Rock island, by Captain Bell, of the ordnance department, who is now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, and we are happy in being permitted to refer you to Captain Bell as a gentleman qualified by his attainments and recent minute surveys to furnish you with accurate information respecting the peculiar advantages of Rock island as a site for the western armory.

In conclusion we would remark that while many places, better known than Rock island for their business and enterprise, are having their advantages for an armory presented to you by distinguished and influential individuals, we confidently rely upon the assurance given us by the most important acts of your life, that, while you give due consideration to individual opinions you will be governed by a regard to the public interests in selecting a site for the western armory; and we therefore present the claims of Rock island to your attention as a site possessing unequaled advantages for the manufacture of public arms and the greatest facilities for their importation to the different military stations in the western states and territories.

A STRONG LOCAL COMMITTEE.

By the action of these gentlemen another committee of leading citizens of the three cities—Rock Island, Davenport and Moline—was appointed in 1861, consisting of the following named persons: Ira O. Wilkinson, N. B. Buford, H. C. Connelly, J. Wilson Drury and Bailey Davenport, of Rock Island; W. H. F. Gurley, George L. Davenport and G. H. French, of Davenport; and C. Atkinson and P. R. Reed, of Moline. These gentlemen memorialized congress in an ably prepared pamphlet, with a map of this locality, upon the claims and advantages of Rock island as the site for the proposed western arsenal and armory. This memorial sets forth that a new armory and arsenal, for the manufacture, safe-keeping and distribution of arms and munitions of war, are of pressing national necessity, demanded alike by the present wants and future requirements of the government, and that the preponderating growth of the northwest, as well as the absence of any such establishment within its limits, indicate that such an armory should be located upon the upper Mississippi. Coming directly to the claims of Rock island the memorialists say: "Believing that Rock island, in the state of

Illinois, in the centrality and safety of its geographical position, the facilities it affords for transportation to and from other parts of the country, the cheapness and abundance of its motive power and the materials used in the manufacture of arms, in the supply and cheapness of labor and food, in the healthfulness, spaciousness and general eligibility of the site, and the possession and ownership thereof by the government free of cost or expense—enjoys advantages equal, if not superior, to those possessed by any other place in the northwest for the location of such an establishment—your memorialists would respectfully ask your attention to a brief notice of these advantages.” The advantages are set forth in the ten or twelve pages which follow with great force and cogency of argument. In this document we find a report of the action of the Iowa legislature and of the authorities of Illinois on the subject and a certificate of the government agent in charge of the island.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

“Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Iowa, that the senators in congress from this state be requested to use their utmost exertions to procure the establishment, at the earliest possible time, by the government of the United States of an arsenal and armory for the distribution of arms to the states of the northwest on the island of Rock island, in the state of Illinois.

“Resolved that the secretary of state be requested to forward to each of the senators and representatives in congress a copy of these resolutions. Approved March 24, 1861.”

No session of the legislature of Illinois had been held immediately prior to this action, but Governor Yates and the other state officers, both civil and military, addressed a letter to the secretary of war, urging the location of the armory upon Rock island.

CERTIFICATE FROM THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

“I, T. J. Pickett, government agent for the island of Rock island, hereby certify that the lands owned by the government on said island are free from the claims of squatters and that the only occupants thereon are eight in number, who hold leases under and acknowledge themselves tenants of said government, in which lease it is specifically agreed that the lessors are to vacate the premises in thirty days from the date of receiving notice requiring them to leave. T. J. Pickett, government agent, Rock Island, Illinois, October 25, 1861.”

Copies of the above memorial were freely distributed among the members of congress and laid on the desk of every senator and representative. An act of congress providing for the arsenal and armory and making an appropriation of \$100,000 was passed July 11, 1861. In May of the following year a commission composed of Major F. D. Callander, Major C. P. Kingsbury and Captain F. J. Treadwell was sent by the ordnance department to locate the proposed arsenal building on Rock island. Sites also for magazines on the island were recommended by the commission. The report was adopted and Major Kings-



ROW OF SHOPS, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL



POWER PLANT, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

bury was ordered to take charge of the work of construction. He arrived in August, 1863, and on the 3d of September broke ground for the government building at the lower end of the island.

From an article prepared by Captain L. M. Haverstick and published in the Chicago Inter Ocean at the time the following is quoted, with a few changes looking to brevity:

"An arsenal merely for the storage and repair of arms was not what the ordnance department contemplated, nor what the country needed at Rock island. Therefore in August, 1865, General T. J. Rodman was assigned to the command of the island with instructions to prepare plans for an armory and arsenal combined, where small arms and other munitions of war could be manufactured as well as repaired and stored. The great scientific knowledge and long experience of General Rodman peculiarly fitted him for this work and the result was an elaborate plan, equal to the wants and interests of the country."

GENERAL RODMAN'S PLANS.

General Rodman's plans were submitted to congress during the session of 1865 and approved. An appropriation was made to begin work on the new buildings; and from that time forward steady progress has been made until now Rock Island arsenal is the foremost in the United States. A portion of the island had been sold under a special act of congress. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company had located their tracks across the island and built upon its banks the abutments for their bridges. When the government decided to utilize the island for a permanent and extensive manufacturing depot, it was found necessary to buy out the interests of the private parties and of the railroad company. A commission consisting of General J. M. Schofield, Selden M. Church and James Barnes was appointed to appraise the lands on the island owned by individuals.

An act of congress, approved June 27, 1866, appropriated the money necessary to buy out their claims, authorized the relocation of the railroad bridge and provided for compensating the railroad company for changing its route across the island. The same act made an appropriation to begin work on the development of the water power. Under this and subsequent acts the government united with the railroad company in the erection of the iron bridge, which served the general purposes until the construction of the present magnificent bridge, sharing in the expense and securing a free wagon way in addition to the railroad tracks.

On July 11, 1862, congress passed the act authorizing the establishment of the arsenal and providing the first funds for beginning the necessary buildings. Major C. P. Kingsbury, a well known and competent officer of the ordnance department, was assigned as the first commandant and under his direction, a year later, a storehouse was erected at the lower or extreme western end of the arsenal, which, with its tower and clock, has since been a landmark and an object of interest, not merely to the inhabitants of the three cities, but also to all travelers on the main line of the Rock Island road.

In 1865 General Thomas J. Rodman was assigned to the command and was followed in 1871 by General D. W. Flagler, who remained commandant until 1886. General Rodman died at his quarters at the arsenal on the 7th of June, 1871. By his death not only the army and the ordnance department lost one of the most valuable officers in the service, but the work of constructing the arsenal received a serious blow. The plans for the work were his and all that he planned to do was not and could not be communicated to others. His extraordinary ability, wide influence and the complete confidence reposed in him by the war department, the government and all whose assistance was needed for the work, gave him a certainty of success in carrying out the plans for the great work, that no one else could have had. At the request of the chief of ordnance he was buried at the arsenal, on a lot of ground set apart for that purpose near the National cemetery at the east end of the island. To these two officers is mainly due the general plan of the arsenal as it exists today, with nearly all its principal buildings; their conception of the disposition and arrangement of the ten great shops, with the various subsidiary buildings, was an immense advance over the stereotyped plan of all arsenal construction of preceding years, and in subsequent developments in response to great demands upon the arsenal's resources, has proved most admirably adapted for the purpose for which designed.

THE PLANS DEVELOPED BY GEN. FLAGLER.

These plans as first prepared by Rodman, developed by Flagler, and followed with only slight modifications by their successors, have resulted in the erection, principally of Joliet stone, of a magnificent equipment of shops, storehouses, barracks, quarters and numerous subsidiary buildings. The shops comprise ten stone buildings sixty feet wide, built around three sides of a rectangular central court, with fronts 210 feet and wings 300 feet long; eight of the shops are of four stories, the other two of only one, but providing in all over thirty acres of floor space. Seven of these buildings are now occupied by machinery, the other three by the raw material for manufacture and by finished stores. There are also two large storehouses and numerous other small buildings for boilers for the heating plant and for lumber, coal, oil, etc., for officer's quarters, soldiers' barracks and for the many other necessities of a large government manufacturing establishment. One of these storehouses replaced an earlier structure destroyed by fire with its contents and was only completed in the spring of 1905. It is most recently erected of all the main buildings of the arsenal.

For many years the commandant's quarters and three others of stone have provided accommodations for the assistant officers, but within the last few years two attractive buildings of more modern design, one frame and the other of yellow brick, have been erected at the eastern end of Terrace road, forming a most attractive addition to the residential district of the arsenal, and during the present year the old buildings, relics of the Civil war, used for many years as a hospital and as stables, have been replaced by attractive and convenient modern structures.

In May, 1886, Colonel T. G. Baylor, ordnance department, succeeded General Flagler as commandant. He was followed three years later by Colonel J.

M. Whittemore and he, in 1892, by General A. R. Buffington, who continued in command for five years. Under these officers the main buildings were carried to completion, manufactures prosecuted at a moderate scale and under the latter the present magnificent bridge from the arsenal to Davenport erected.

In March, 1897, Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, ordnance department, was appointed commandant and through successive promotions to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, the latter grade being given in June, 1906, through more than ten years continued in command. Colonel Blunt's administration was marked by great expansion in the arsenal's facilities for manufacturing war material; over \$1,200,000 worth of modern machinery being installed in the shops and the power transmission system changed from the antiquated wire rope transmission of the water power to a modern hydro-electric plant of ample capacity for the arsenal's needs.

GREAT FABRICATION IS POSSIBLE.

The island, containing nearly 1,000 acres, is irregular in shape, about two and one-half miles long and three-fourths of a mile across at its widest part. The main channel of the Mississippi river passes between the island and the Iowa shore, a much narrower branch separating it from the Illinois bank. Across this smaller stream, a short distance above the shops, a masonry dam has been constructed producing, in consequence of the reach of rapids opposite and above the island, a water power of ample capacity, having a head of from seven and one-half to eleven feet, according to the stage of the river, and on the dam, operated by twenty turbines, have been installed three alternating current generators of 1,650 kilowatt total capacity, with the accompanying exciters, switch-board, etc., required for their operation. The building housing this installation, with generators, shafting and all other incidental machinery, has been completed not only in a substantial but in a highly ornamental manner, rendering the power house not only one of the most interesting objects for visitors to the arsenal but also from its appearance one of the most attractive. At present nearly 3,000 horse-power is thus provided, which can be increased, if it should ever prove necessary, by utilizing penstocks on the dam now occupied, and installing the corresponding additional electrical machinery. None of the navy yards or other arsenals possess this combination of ample water power and electrical transmission and the development of the power plant to its present really magnificent condition, permitting the greatest economy, with also the greatest facility and convenience of operation, is one of the principal distinguishing features of the Rock Island arsenal.

Several years ago congress made a preliminary appropriation for the necessary machinery for manufacture of small arms at the arsenal, following it at the next session with a sufficient sum to permit the installation of a plant that should turn out about 250 rifles per day. The complete establishment of the plant required a material increase in the power provided and also its transmission to the new armory; it also included the completion of three of the large shops with elevators, a steam heating plant, lavatory conveniences, work benches for employes, rooms for foremen and inspectors, and the introduction of the many

minor but essential appliances requisite for economical and efficient operation, including even tunnels connecting the basement floors of the different shops, which afford passage for the heating pipes, fuel oil pipes, electric power and lighting wires and for small trolley cars for transportation between buildings of the various components of the rifles in the different stages of their manufacture. In this small-arms plant and in the shops of the southern row over 2,400 machines of a great variety are disposed, with the shafting for their operation and the necessary benches, and the other numerous appliances requisite for their occupancy by workmen. Operation of the shops upon the scale now required for the manufacture of gun carriages, equipments, small arms, etc., employs at present about 2,000 men, at a monthly charge for wages of from \$125,000 to \$130,000. If compared with its operation thirteen years ago it will be observed that four times as many men are now employed as at the earlier date and that the monthly wages are about five times greater.

VARIOUS ITEMS MADE AT THE ARSENAL.

The arsenal upon the scale now operated provides the soldiers' ordnance equipment for an army of 60,000 men and is besides constantly adding to the reserve supply. By merely taking on additional employes it could, without delay, increase its output to meet the demands of an army of 500,000 men, and by adding additional machinery, for which necessary space and power has been provided and its disposition arranged for, and also the employes for its operation, this output could be still further immensely increased.

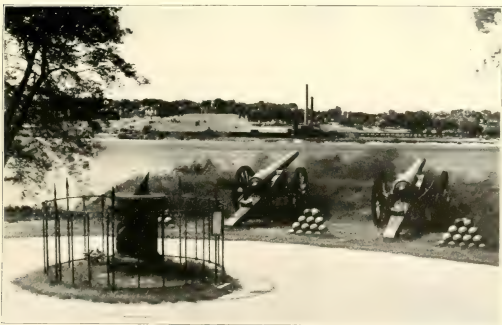
Besides the saddle in all its parts, beginning with the lumber used in the saddletree, the bridle, saddlebags, rifle scabbard, halter, horse-brush, cartridge box, saber belt and many other articles included under the general designation of infantry, cavalry and horse equipment, are also made. The haversack, canteen, cup, meat can, knife, fork and spoon, of duck and other material, which constitute the soldiers' more personal equipment, and of metal the bits, spurs, picket pin, etc., which he also uses, are included in the manufactures. Many sets of artillery harness are annually made and also the numerous parts and general supplies pertaining thereto. Also pack outfits for mountain artillery by means of which guns, their carriages, and ammunition are carried on mule back.

The arsenal has recently completed some six-inch barbette carriages for seacoast forts and for four years past has been regularly engaged in the manufacture of a large number of the new three-inch field gun carriages, model of 1902, with the accompanying limbers, caissons, battery wagons and their tools, implements, etc. This is of itself a most important work, requiring the services of a number of the best mechanics and would alone be deemed elsewhere a sufficient task for many an establishment, though at Rock island it comprises as stated only a portion of the manufacturing work.

In order that the field artillery carriages manufactured at the arsenal may be tested before issue to develop any unknown defects if they should exist, all such material is proof fired at grounds specially laid out for that purpose at the upper or eastern end of the island. This includes a large timber and sand



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL



SUN DIAL AND SALUTING BATTERY, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

butt into which the projectiles are shot and which is of such dimensions that they cannot emerge therefrom. The many additional instruments for determining the velocity of the projectile, velocity of recoil of parts of the carriage, or pressure of the powder charge in the bore, and other features necessary to give the constructing officer of ordnance the information which he needs in designing other material, or in verifying the correctness of the design undergoing proof, are also installed in special structures erected at the proving ground for their reception. With these buildings is included an observation tower permitting by its use a river range for firing up the river of approximately 6,500 yards and enabling these carriages to be tested and proof fired under an elevation.

The arsenal also makes the wooden targets of different designs and all the paper targets, steel silhouette frames and pasters used in target practice, as well as the insignia indicating the soldiers' classification in marksmanship and the various insignia on saddle cloths, rosettes on bridles and similar ornamental jewellers' work.

THE ARMORY MAKES MANY RIFLES.

In its armory shops the daily output for several years past has been from 100 to 125 finished magazine rifles per day, an industry in itself of greater magnitude than that of the army's other small arms factory until within very recent years. Besides its manufactures the arsenal is also the distributing point to all parts of the middle west for the product of other arsenals and of the private establishments from which the government purchases. The total cost of the arsenal from its establishment to July 1, 1907, including the erection of the permanent buildings, the acquisition, development and later improvement of the water power, the large bridge across the Mississippi and the small ones to the Illinois shore, and the purchase and installation of the machinery in the shops, under the different commandants, is as follows:

Major C. P. Kingsbury, 1863-65, \$231,384.72; General T. J. Rodman, 1865-71, \$2,302,626.30; General D. W. Flagler, 1871-86, \$4,982,481.45; Colonel T. G. Baylor, 1886-89, \$663,450; Colonel J. M. Whittemore, 1889-92, \$377,318.48; General A. R. Buffington, 1892-97, \$477,375.50; Colonel S. E. Blunt, 1897-07, \$2,510,198.88; Colonel F. E. Hobbs to January 1, 1910,—\$381,899.68; total \$12,232,735.01.

During the first twenty-five years, or up to the conclusion of General Flagler's administration, construction of buildings, bridges, roads, etc., and the earlier steps in development of water power formed the principal work, the very limited amount of machinery which had been installed being operated to only a moderate extent and the disbursements, including wages, being mainly in connection with building construction. In the second period, continuing until about the time of the Spanish war, construction, except for the rebuilding of the bridge from the arsenal to Davenport, nearly ceased, while the manufacturing operations of the arsenal continued at a slightly increasing but still very moderate extent. The third period embraces the great increase in amount and variety of manufacture, including that of small arms and accompanying expansion of plant, with some incidental building operations, commencing in the latter part of

1897, during the first year of the administration of Colonel Blunt, slightly before the earlier days of the Spanish war, and continuing to the present date.

Senator Allison, to whose faith and interest in the arsenal must be largely ascribed the generous appropriations granted during many years past for its construction and development, is quoted as saying that Rock Island arsenal, during the few months of the late Spanish war, more than returned in advantage to the country the great cost of its construction; and unquestionably in a war of any magnitude and duration this cost would again be repaid many fold.

GENERAL CROZIER APPRECIATES THE ARSENAL.

In December, 1905, the Democrat interviewed General Crozier, and speaking of the Rock Island arsenal he had this, among other pertinent things, to say: "There is one thing I can say without reserve, that is that there is not on the face of the globe another such government establishment as this. I have seen and been through the Sir Joseph Whitworth shops, the great works of Creusot, in France, and nearly all the great government and great private establishments of Europe where arms and munitions are made for the armies of that continent and there is not the like of this among them all. And outside of Europe of course, there is nothing worth considering. Stand at the flagstaff on the main avenue of Rock Island arsenal or at the crossing of Main avenue and Eastern avenue and look along Main avenue. Take in those two long rows of shops facing each other. Note the symmetry of their arrangement and the beauty of their location, their surroundings and the room in all directions for their expansion at need. Take into account the vast water power which makes the factory independent of everything in the matter of power, and then take into account the geographical location of the place with a buffer of hundreds of miles and millions of resolute people on every side of it to stand between it and all invaders and consider how centrally it is placed so that it may with ease reach every part of the country—there is not, sir, the equal in all these things of Rock Island arsenal on earth, I care not where you go to look for it. These other establishments are great and they do great work, but they have grown piecemeal by accretion and addition as room was needed, and with no definite plan. Rock Island arsenal has been developed along the lines of a plan laid down on the virgin soil of this unrivalled island and it is absolutely without a parallel and one might say without a fault."

A NEW VIADUCT IS BUILT.

Commencing in the spring of 1907 the superstructure of the old truss bridge, over Sylvan water, connecting the island with the Illinois shore, was removed for the preparation of the new viaduct concrete bridge. The old four stone piers, with two abutments, were used in the new substructure, and owing to the girder style of construction of the new bridge four new concrete piers were built. The new viaduct bridge was designed by Ralph Modjeski, the noted architectural engineer, and built under the supervision of the war department, the contractors being Bayne and Hewett of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Its con-

struction represents an expenditure by the government of \$125,000, with \$1,600 additional for widening the causeway between the bridge and Fort Armstrong avenue, and bridge sidewalks. The Tri-City Railway Company, assumed the cost of the brick cemented driveway, trolley poles, and new tracks, amounting to \$10,000, making a total cost of \$136,600. The new bridge was opened for street car and passenger traffic December 2, 1907, opened for general traffic December 18, 1907, and was accepted by the government January 17, 1908. The width of the structure is twenty feet between curbs, with two sidewalks, each six feet. The incline approach from the city of Rock Island side consists of the original stone wall 124 feet long; the new concrete wall, joining same, extending to railroad tract abutment, is 170 feet long. The bridge proper consists of eleven spans, making a length of 801 1-10 feet, and a total length with approach approximately 1,096 feet. The solidity of the entire structure is evident in every detail. The present commandant of the island is Colonel F. E. Hobbs.

After the close of the Black Hawk war there is no record of further hostilities in this vicinity. A garrison was maintained at Fort Armstrong until the 4th of May, 1836, when the fort was evacuated and the troops were sent to Fort Snelling. Lieutenant-Colonel Davenport of the First United States infantry was in command of the fort at the time it was evacuated and he left Lieutenant John Beach, United States infantry, in charge of a few men to take care of property. But the fort was never regarrisoned and in the following November Lieutenant Beach was ordered away and the property that had been left was removed. General Street, Indian agent, then had charge of the island until 1838, when Colonel George Davenport was appointed Indian agent and remained in charge until 1840. In 1840 some of the buildings at Fort Armstrong were repaired and an ordnance depot was established at the fort by the United States Ordnance department. Captain W. R. Shoemaker, ordnance store keeper, was placed in charge of the depot and also had charge of the island until 1845. The depot was then broken up and the stores were removed to the St. Louis arsenal. From 1845 until the act for establishing the Rock Island arsenal was passed, in 1862, the island was in charge of a civil agent or custodian employed by the war department, and never passed out of the control of that department. Thomas L. Drum, of Rock Island city, was custodian from 1845 until 1853; J. P. Danforth, of Rock Island, from 1854 until 1857; and H. Y. Slaymaker from 1857 until 1863.

The history of this period, from 1845 until 1863, while the island was in charge of a civil agent, is full of persistent and protracted efforts on the part of squatters, manufacturers, railroads, water power companies and others to procure by preemption, lease, purchase or cession a title to land on the island. These efforts are interesting in themselves but are particularly so in connection with the present use of the island, because they show the high estimate placed upon it and its water power by all acquainted with it, and also because they frequently show in correspondence, reports and debates in congress that the island must, under no circumstances, be allowed to pass out of the control of the general government and that it would eventually become the site of a great armory or arsenal of the Mississippi valley.

JEFFERSON DAVIS WRITES OF THIS LOCATION.

About the year 1835, by direction of congress, two examinations of various places for a western armory were made. In September, 1840, the chief of ordnance, Colonel Talcott, directed the commanding officer of the St. Louis arsenal to examine the Rock island with a view to its use for ordnance purposes and report. In September, 1841, congress passed an act for a thorough examination of the whole western country for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on the western waters for the establishment of a national armory. Jefferson Davis, who became president of the so-called Southern Confederacy, while secretary of war wrote in 1854 to the United States senate committee on public lands as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th, asking the views of this department as to the expediency of locating a military reservation at Fort Armstrong, at Rock island, Illinois, as contemplated by senate bill No. 195. The water power available at that place, and the communication by water and by railroads, projected or in course of construction, concur with other circumstances in rendering Rock island one of the most advantageous sites in the whole western country for an armory or arsenal of construction for the manufacture of wagons, clothing and other military supplies. There may be more land on Rock island than will be needed for the proposed establishment, but if this be so the department cannot decide at present what part of it will be required. Any act that may pass to authorize the sale of it should, I think, leave to the department full power to retain whatever of the reservation may be found useful and proper for the contemplated works, for which it is hoped that congress will, at some future date, make the necessary appropriation. The Mississippi river is one of the great highways of the United States. Its use is essential to the public service in peace and in war and appropriations from the treasury have been made and are now in the course of expenditure for the removal of natural obstacles from its channel; therefore, although not directly connected with the question of sale, it may not be improper to invite your attention to the effects which would follow the construction of a bridge across the river at Rock island, as implied in the grant of the right of way."

SQUATTERS' ATTEMPTS TO GAIN FOOTHOLD.

The reader will note that various and numerous attempts had been made to induce government to open the land on the island to public entry and at this time there were several squatters there who had improved their holdings to a greater or less extent. It was generally known in the vicinity of Davenport that on the 11th of February, 1848, the secretary of war had written to the secretary of the interior, formally relinquishing the reservation of Rock island. It was supposed or at least hoped that this act of the war secretary would throw the island reservation into the mass of the public lands and that they could be acquired by preemption. Subsequently legal opinions, except that of Judge McLéan in the matter of the United States against the Railroad Bridge company, and of the continued acts of the government in refusing to convert the island as a part of the public lands, show that the action of the secretary of war

did not and that he had not the power to return the island to the mass of the public lands. His compliance with certain requirements of the act of June 14, 1809, made the island a reservation by the terms of that act, and it could not be returned to the mass of public lands except by act of congress. It was on account of this supposed relinquishment of the island, however, that the mill owners and others at each end of the island supposed that they could get that part of the island by preemption. It would also appear further on that other intruders were appearing on the island and by 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company had taken possession of land on the island and all the lands of the island were soon settled by squatters with a view to preemption.

It will be remembered that in 1825, at the request of the secretary of war, the whole of Rock island was reserved from the public lands of the United States for military purposes, and orders to that effect were sent by the commissioner of the general land office in Washington to the register in Springfield, Illinois. Notwithstanding this, a new land office having been established at Galena, Illinois, sometime in 1832, Rock island was surveyed by a Mr. Bennett, employed by the United States surveyor agent, and was divided into sections and quarter sections.

Fort Armstrong was at that time commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Davenport, First United States Infantry, who at once informed the war department that the survey had been made and that he feared it would bring the island into the body of the United States public lands and subject to preemption. In the following August Colonel Davenport wrote again on the same subject to the adjutant general of the army, urging that some action be taken in the matter and stating that unless something was done to prevent it, he believed that the site of the fort might be acquired by settlers under the preemption laws. After some correspondence between the war and interior departments the whole island was again in 1835 reserved to the war department for military purposes, and on September 15, 1835, the following order was sent to the register at Galena: "The department of war has apprised this office that Rock island, in the Mississippi river, (supposed to contain from 1,500 to 1,600 acres) and which has been in the occupancy of the public since 1816, and a part of it cultivated then and every year since by the troops at Fort Armstrong, is essentially necessary to be reserved to the use of that garrison. You are therefore directed to reserve the same from any public service and if any individuals who may have occupied by sufferance any portions thereof should attempt to acquire a preemption claim on said island, in virtue of the act of the 19th of June, 1834, such claim cannot be recognized.

COL. GEORGE DAVENPORT'S CLAIM ALLOWED.

However, in 1833 the war department was informed by Colonel George Davenport, who then had a trading post on the island, that his dwelling house, store and other improvements had been settled on the island since it was first occupied in 1816; that he claimed the land where he was living under the preemption laws and he recommended that his claim be admitted with the reservation and that it should not be enforced so long as the island was required for

military purposes. After the island was reserved for military purposes and the above order obtained from the general land office, Mr. Davenport's claim could not be admitted, but some years afterward, and after much correspondence, at the request of Stephen A. Douglas, Judge Knox, Judge Drury and other influential men of Illinois, a special act of congress was passed whereby Colonel Davenport acquired title to his estate on the island which was held by him and his family until repurchased by the ordnance department in 1867 for \$40,740.

Many of these settlers or "squatters," as they were called, before settling on the island had consulted Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair, of Washington, respecting the status of the land, and had obtained opinions favorable to the success of their plans. They afterward retained both these eminent lawyers and also Abraham Lincoln, then practicing law in Springfield, as counsel. These would-be preemptors of the land of the island, when they went to Springfield to prove title and pay for the lands they had registered, were told by the register that he had received orders from Washington to stop all proceeding in regard to the preemption of the land. In December, 1858, Montgomery Blair, while acting as attorney for the settlers of the island, had obtained a decision from the commissioner of the general land office favorable to the cause of the preemptors. He then informed his clients that their title to the land would be made good. It appeared, however, that the secretary of the interior had not concurred in the decision of the commissioner or else that his views were subsequently changed, for in January following, when called upon for information while the bill was pending for the sale of the island, he wrote a letter which effectually reversed the decision of the commissioner.

The success of the preemptors excited much interest at this time and was the subject of many articles in the newspapers. During the year 1859 no other advance was made by the settlers toward obtaining a title to the lands but they still remained on the island. During the summer of 1859 an indictment against the settlers was obtained in the United States district court for cutting timber and other acts committed on the island. The case came up before Judge Drummond in Chicago in August, 1859, and the following were the published proceedings:

Indictment for cutting timber, etc., on the island of Rock island.

These cases involving the preempted character of the government lands on this island came up for trial in the United States court before Judge Drummond on Saturday last. District Attorney Fitch appeared for the prosecution and J. J. Beardsley, Esquire, of Rock Island, and Walker & Van Armand, of this city, for the defense.

After the discussion of divers matters of law it was finally agreed to take the pro forma verdict of guilty against defendants Hortel & Millard, subject to a motion for a new trial awaiting the result of certain action of ejectment which was to be brought to determine more fully the rights of the preemptors. The subject of title and right of preemption remained, therefore, undetermined.

The settlers were well satisfied with the above, for it was their desire that the legality of the preemption claim might be tried before the United States supreme court and it was the opinion of their counsel that in such trial they



OLD MILL, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

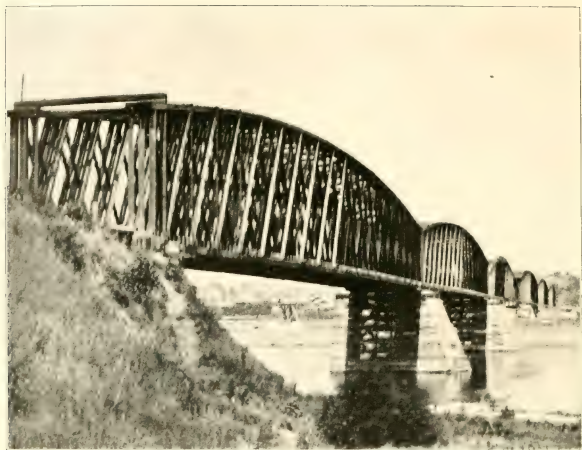


STORE HOUSE, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

would be successful and their title established. Judge Drummond and the United States district attorney earnestly opposed the settlers in their attempt to get possession of the island. In the summer of 1860, nothing more having been heard of further proceedings in the matter, one of the settlers went to Chicago to see Judge Drummond about it and it was then discovered that the papers in the case were lost or at any rate they could not be found and nothing further was done that year. In the spring of 1861 the Civil war began and more pressing matters occupied the attention of all concerned.

THE GOVERNMENT ENTERS INTO FULL POSSESSION.

From the beginning the settlers who had gone to the island from Rock Island and vicinity, stated that if the government should ever wish to occupy the island for armory or arsenal purposes they would not prosecute their preemption claims, but would willingly resign them for the purpose of securing so desirable an object. If, however, the lands were public lands and subject to preemption and were to be acquired in this way by any one, they would not then resign them to others. When the act of congress, locating the arsenal on the island, was passed in July, 1862, they relinquished their claims and have taken no action in regard to them since. There is correspondence to show, however, that lawyers and others who had been interested in the claims of preemptors continued their efforts to obtain a title to the lands until as late as 1868. The preemptors gave up their claims and moved away as soon as the island was occupied by the United States. All of the mill owners and others having property on the east end of the island, except the Moline Water Power company and D. B. Sears, vacated the premises occupied by them and moved away as soon as they were required to do so by the United States. The claims of the railroad company, the Moline Water Power company, D. B. Sears, the Davenport estate and some minor claims of the city of Rock Island, of the city of Moline and parties who had purchased land of D. B. Sears, were settled by purchase and by contracts made in pursuance of special acts of congress. All except the claim of the railroad and water power companies were settled through a re-purchase by the United States of all the property that the claimants had acquired. The property re-purchased cost the government the sum of \$221,035. The claims of the railroad and water power companies were settled by contracts entered into in pursuance of the recommendation of the board of commissioners and by virtue of certain acts of congress. The railroad contract provided for the removal of its tracks and bridge and the abandonment of its old right of way and the construction of a new route across the west end of the island, the expense of which was born by the United States and the railroad company jointly, and gave the company a new right of way over the new route. The Water Power company's contract required that the company should relinquish its franchise to the United States, that the United States should build and maintain the water power and give to the company a portion of the power obtained, free of cost, forever. The construction of a portion of the water power which the contract gave to the Water Power company has cost the United States nearly \$500,000.



FIRST BRIDGE THAT SPANNED THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Iowa Approach near Federal and East River Streets



PRESENT GOVERNMENT BRIDGE

CHAPTER VIII.

THREE BRIDGES TO THE ISLAND.

A RAILROAD ON EACH SIDE OF THE RIVER MADE A BRIDGE NECESSARY—CHARTERS ON INJUNCTIONS—ACTS OF CONGRESS AND COURT INTERPRETATIONS—THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT—THE FIRST BRIDGE TO BE THROWN ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI—RIVER INTERESTS AROUSED—ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN BRIDGE LITIGATION—PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS.

In 1851 a special charter was granted by the Illinois legislature to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad company for the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Rock Island, a point directly across the Mississippi river from Davenport. The work of construction was shortly after commenced and in the winter of 1854 the road was completed to the Mississippi river, and on Washington's birthday of that year the first train arrived at Rock Island from Chicago. Twenty-two months had been consumed in the completion of the road, but to the country at large and especially to the immediate community this was considered remarkable. In 1852 a charter was granted, authorizing the construction of a railroad line from Davenport, by way of Des Moines, to the Mississippi river at Council Bluffs, and under that charter the Mississippi & Missouri Railway company was organized, being capitalized at \$6,000,000, of which the city of Davenport subscribed \$75,000 and the county of Scott \$50,000, while the individual subscriptions amounted to \$100,000. On April 1st of that year the first shovelful of earth was turned for the construction of the great work by Antoine LeClaire. The legislature of Illinois on the 17th of June, 1853, also granted a charter to the "Railroad Bridge company" for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river for the purpose of connecting the above mentioned two lines of railroads. Subsequent to this the Mississippi & Missouri Railway company was merged into that of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad company, and is now known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company.

As has been said, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad company completed its road from Chicago to Rock Island in 1854, and the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad company then built its road from Davenport to Council Bluffs, but

prior to this it became apparent to all concerned that it was necessary to have a bridge across the Mississippi to connect the two roads, and the "Railroad Bridge company" was organized for this purpose. Its plan was for a bridge from the Illinois shore to the island, a bridge from the Iowa shore to the island, and an embankment across the island to connect the two bridges, or more properly, the two parts of the Rock Island bridge. This bridge was constructed near the home of Col. Davenport and is not to be confused with the bridge of the present day. The old bridge has long since been removed and no vestige of it remains but part of one of the abutments which forms one of the attractions of the island to visitors.

Considerable controversy subsequently arose between the railroad company and the government as to the company's right of way across the island. The railroad company's claim to a right of way and to lands occupied by the company on the island and its right to construct bridges from the main land to the island was based upon two acts of the legislature of the state of Illinois, one dated in 1847 and the other in 1851, incorporating and authorizing the company to locate a railroad from Chicago to Rock Island, and upon further action of the legislature in January, 1853, creating the "Railroad Bridge company," with authority to construct a bridge at or near Rock Island.

BUILDING OF BRIDGE IMPEDED.

An act of congress of August 4, 1852, granted a right of way to all rail and plank road or macadam and turnpike companies through the public lands of the United States, but excepted from the operation of the act all lands held for public use by improvements thereon and all other lands except such as were held for private entry or sale and such as were unsurveyed. It is now beyond controversy that the lands of Rock island were among those exempted from the operation of the act, but the act of 1852 seems to have been sufficient unto Judge McLean's methods of reasoning for his decision refusing to grant to the United States an injunction to prevent the railroad company from constructing the road on the island and building its bridges. It was further held that the states had authority to grant the right of way over public lands (the property of the United States) within the state, but it became clear that the lands in question had never been, since 1816, public lands within the meaning of the act, and consequently the acts of the legislature of the state of Illinois were inoperative. Nevertheless the motion for an injunction on the part of the United States in the case referred to was overruled by Judge McLean, more, perhaps, because the railroad and bridge were held to be a great public benefit, a necessity, and considered an advantage to the United States through its proprietorship of the island, and it was further considered that a connection with the railroads on the main land through railroad bridges and a railroad on the island was a necessary part of the plans for a great arsenal.

The claims of the railroad company and the wants and necessities of the arsenal were all laid before the board of commissioners constituted by the government, and a plan was finally fixed upon which would satisfy the requirements both of the company and the United States. This plan was drawn up

and approved both by General Rodman and the officers of the railroad company, and was recommended by the commissioners. The main features of this plan were that the railroad company should give up their old right of way across the island and remove their tracks and bridge, that a new bridge should be built at the extreme west end of the island, the cost of which should be borne by the railroad company and the United States, and that the railroad company should have a right of way over that bridge and across the west end of the island. The bridge and track across the island would be so constructed as to fulfill the requirements of the railroad company and be out of the way of the improvement purposes of the government, and at the same time admit of connecting the arsenal with the railroad company's tracks and fulfill the requirements of the arsenal in this respect. The recommendations of the board of commissioners were approved by the chief of ordnance and secretary of war, and the legislation necessary for carrying out the plans was passed by congress.

GUARANTEE BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Whereas by an act of congress of the United States of America, entitled "An act making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit, and repair on Rock island, in the state of Illinois," approved June 27, 1866, it is enacted as follows, viz.:

That the secretary of war be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to change, fix and establish the position of the railroad across Rock island and the bridge across the Mississippi river at and on the island of Rock island, so as best to accord with the purposes of the government in its occupancy of said island for military purposes; and in order to effect this he is authorized to grant to the railroad company a permanent location and right of way on and across Rock island, to be fixed and designated by him, with such quantity of land, to be occupied and held by the company for railroad purposes, as may be necessary therefor, and that the said grant and change be made on such terms and conditions previously arranged between the secretary of war and the companies and parties in interest, as will best effect and secure the purposes of the government in occupying the island.

Second. That the secretary of war be, and is hereby, authorized to grant to the companies and parties in interest such other aid, pecuniary or otherwise, towards effecting the change in the present location of their road and bridge, and establishing thereon a wagon road for the use of the government of the United States, to connect said island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, to be so constructed as not materially to interfere with, obstruct, or impair the navigation of the Mississippi river, as may be adjudged to be fair and equitable by the board of commissioners, authorized under the act of April 19, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the establishment of certain arsenals," and may be approved by him.

And whereas said board of commissioners, in a report upon the matter of the railroad and bridge across Rock island and the Mississippi river, under the date of February 2, 1867, adopted and recommended the following propositions as to the kind of wagon road that should be established and the amount and

kind of aid that should fairly and equitably be granted by the government towards effecting that object, to wit:

"The government to build over the main channel of the river an iron draw-bridge, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the act of congress of July 25, 1866; the frame to be of proper breadth for a double track. The government to give the company the right of way over this bridge and across the island, upon the payment of half the cost of the superstructure of the bridge, the bridge to be built with due regard to economy, having reference to strength and durability. The company to have five years from January 1, 1867, in which to connect with the new bridge and to remove its present track across the island and the old bridge and piers from the main channel. The company to open wagon ways for the use of government through their present embankment on the island, and remove, as far as practicable, present obstructions to wagon traffic between the island and city of Rock Island; the government to have the right to connect with the track of the company such sidetracks as may be desired for the United States and at such points as the ordnance department may select."

And whereas the chief of ordnance, Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, in a report to the secretary of war, dated February 8, 1867, approved the foregoing recommendations of the said board of commissioners respecting the location of the railroad across the island and the bridge across the Mississippi river, the granting of a permanent right of way across the island and the kind and character of the bridge to be erected; which recommendation, so approved by the chief of ordnance and adopted by him, is understood and here taken to be the recommendation of that officer to which reference is made in the first section of the act of congress of March 2, 1867, hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas by the first section of the act of congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, there is appropriated "for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island, Illinois, as recommended by the Chief of ordnance, \$200,000; *Provided*, That the ownership of said bridge shall be and remain in the United States; and the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall have the right of way over said bridge for all purposes of transit across the island and river upon the condition that the said company shall, before any money is expended by the government, agree to pay and shall secure to the United States first, half the cost of said bridge; and, second, for the expenses of keeping said bridge in repair; and upon guaranteeing said conditions to the satisfaction of the secretary of war, by contract or otherwise, the said company shall have the free use of said bridge for purposes of transit, but without any claim to ownership thereof."

And whereas by a joint resolution of the congress of the United States "in relation to the Rock Island bridge," approved July 20, A.D. 1868, it was provided as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State in Congress Assembled, That the act of congress making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1867, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as



HAVENTFORD IN 1856, SHOWING THE ISLAND AND THE OLD BRIDGE
From an original painting by Wangh, executed by order of Antoine Le Claire

to authorize and direct the secretary of war to order the commencement of the work on the bridge over the Mississippi river at Rock island, to connect the said island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island: *Provided*, That the ownership of said bridge shall be and remain in the United States; and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company shall have the right of way over said bridge for all purposes of transit across the island and river, upon condition that the said railroad company shall pay to the United States: first, half of the cost of the superstructure of the bridge over the main channel, and half the cost of keeping the same in repair, and shall also build at its own cost the bridge over that part of the river which is on the east side of the island of Rock island, and also the railroad on and across said island of Rock island; and upon a full compliance with these conditions said railroad company shall have the use of said bridge for the purposes of free transit, but without any claim to the ownership thereof; and said railroad company shall within six months after said new bridge is ready for use remove their old bridge from the river and their railroad track from its present location on the island of Rock island: *And provided further*, That the agreement may permit any other road or roads wishing to cross on said bridge to do so by paying to the parties then in interest the proportionate cost of said bridge and securing to be paid its proportionate cost of keeping the same in repair, but no such permission to other roads shall impair the right hereby granted to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and the total cost of said bridge shall not exceed the estimate made by the commissioners appointed under the act approved June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; *And provided also*, That in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

"Section 2. *And be it further resolved*, That in case the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company shall neglect or fail for sixty days after the passage of this resolution to make and guarantee the agreement specified in the act of appropriation aforesaid, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, then the secretary of war is hereby authorized and required to direct the removal of the existing bridge and to direct the construction of the bridge aforesaid, and expend the money appropriated in said act; and the said Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company shall not have, acquire, or enjoy any right of way or privilege thereon, or the use of said bridge, until the agreement aforesaid shall be made and guaranteed according to the terms and conditions of said act of appropriation. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with these resolutions are hereby repealed.

"Section 3. *And be it further resolved*, That any bridge built under the provisions of this resolution shall be constructed so as to conform to the requirements of section two of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and establish them as post-roads,' approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of carrying into full effect the provisions of the several laws aforesaid, and for the considerations hereinafter set forth, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, by John F. Tracy, its president, who is duly authorized and empowered by the said company to bind the same hereunto, hereby covenants and agrees with the United States of

America, hereinafter represented in this behalf by John M. Schofield, secretary of war, as follows:

First. The said company will, at its own expense, relocate its railroad track across the island of Rock island, upon such line as may be there designated by the secretary of war in pursuance of the act of June 27, 1866, above cited; and the secretary of war shall grant to said company, upon the line so designated, a permanent location and right of way, of a width to be fixed by him, with such quantity of land to be occupied and held by the company for railroad purposes as may be necessary for the convenient construction of its track and the passage of its trains; which grant shall not authorize the company to erect any structures upon the land so granted except the railroad tracks necessary for its business, nor to use said land for other purposes than the construction and keeping in repair of its necessary tracks and the passage of its trains; and the United States shall have the right to connect with the track of the company upon said island such side tracks as may be desired for the use of the United States, and at such point on said island as the ordnance department may select.

Second. Said company will, at its own cost, construct that part of the bridge to connect the island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, which is on the east side of the island; to be of such character and to be built in such manner as shall be agreed upon between the said company and the secretary of war, the same to be completed as soon as that portion of said bridge on west side of the island is completed.

Third. The company shall, on the first day of January, A. D., 1872, pay to the government of the United States one-half the cost of the superstructure of that portion of said bridge which is to be built by the government of the United States over the main channel of said river: *Provided*, That the aggregate cost of the said bridge shall not exceed twelve hundred and ninety-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and eleven cents, the estimate of the same made by the commissioners appointed under the act approved June 27, 1866: *And provided further*, That the said bridge shall be completed in such manner as to afford a safe and proper crossing for the railroad trains of said company, and in such manner that the railroad of said company can be connected therewith by suitable and practical embankments, before the money stipulated to be paid herein by said company to the United States shall become due and payable: *And provided further*, That the said bridge shall be built upon a plan to be agreed upon between the said company and the secretary of war; or, in case of failure to make such agreement, the point in controversy shall be finally determined by one competent engineer, to be appointed by the secretary of war, and one to be appointed by the said company, these two to choose a third, in case of their disagreement, to act as umpire.

Fourth. The United States are to keep said bridge in repair, and the said company agrees to forever pay one-half of the cost thereof, from time to time, as the same shall accrue; but the sleepers and rails are to be put down upon the bridge and kept in repair at the expense of the railroad company, without cost to the United States, who will make all repairs to the wagon road without cost to the company.

Fifth. The said company agrees to relocate the track across said island and to remove its present bridge across the main channel of said river west of said island within six months after the completion of the said new bridge ready for use.

In witness whereof these presents are signed by the secretary of war, on behalf of the United States, and by John F. Tracy, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, he being thereto lawfully authorized, and the seal of said company being hereunto affixed.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

JOHN F. TRACY,

*President Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Railroad Company.*

EBENEZER COOK,

Secretary of C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co.

THREE GOVERNMENT BRIDGES.

The first bridge across the Mississippi at Davenport was built by the Mississippi River Bridge Company in 1853-55, and the moss-covered pier above mentioned is all that remains of it. This bridge first bore the weight of a train of cars, consisting of a locomotive and eight cars, April 1, 1856. On the 6th of May of that year, the first span east of the draw, 250 feet in length, was destroyed by fire, communicated by the steamer Effie Afton, which had collided and burned at one of the piers. With the opening of the river in March, 1868, heavy floating cakes of ice, jamming against it, the pier on the Iowa side was pushed into the river twenty-five feet from its foundation and in the month following, a terrific windstorm settled the fate of the structure by lifting the draw span from its masonry, tilting it so that it hung supported only by the draw pier, with both ends up in midair. The second bridge, for the construction of which a compact was entered into by and between the United States government and the "Railroad Bridge Company," as herein described in detail, was completed in October, 1872, and opened for traffic in 1873. Its total length was 1,500 feet, consisting of five spans and a draw. The cost was practically \$1,000,000 dollars.

As the country grew and prospered and traffic became more intense, the necessity for another and stronger bridge made itself apparent and the present structure is the result. The piers of the second bridge were utilized for the new one and on them, in the winter of 1894, was suspended a double-decked superstructure, with double railroad tracks above the double street car tracks and wagon road below. The trusses of this modern and one of the great bridges of the country are calculated to bear a total moving load of 11,360 pounds per lineal foot, of which 8,000 pounds are on the railway floor and 3,360 pounds on the roadway floor. The solid corrugated steel railway floor, together with the guard angles and rail plates, weigh about 940 pounds per lineal foot of the bridge. The draw span, which weighs approximately 2,500,000 pounds, is one of the heaviest in existence. The chain motion for the draw span is one of the salient departures from the usual methods. At the north end of the bridge

the first span is 260 feet in length, the second, third and fourth are each 220 feet, the fifth is 260 feet and the draw is 368 feet. The approach span on the Davenport side is 200 feet and on the island end about one-half this length. Ralph Modjeska, son of the noted actress, Madam Modjeska, who recently passed away in California, and whose body was taken to her beloved Poland for sepulture, was chief engineer of the new bridge.

At the southwest limit of the island is a wagon bridge twenty-two feet in the clear, in the form of a viaduct, under which trains pass. There are foot walks outside the chords, each six feet in width. At its eastern end the south branch or Sylvan Water, is spanned by a bridge connecting the island with Moline. This bridge is 711 feet in length and has five spans of 142 feet in length each.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST BRIDGE.

On January 17, 1854, the original wooden bridge which cost about \$500,000 with the sylvan or "slough" bridge, and the line of rails connecting them, was started, and the draw was first swung open on April 9, 1856, over two years later. The wood work was constructed by the firm of Stone, Boomer & Boynton, of Davenport, and the piers were built by John Warner of Rock Island. These piers were seven feet wide at the top, thirty-five feet long and thirty-eight feet high, resting upon solid rock. Each span was 250 feet in length. The draw span was 285 feet long and had a clear channel of 120 feet on each side of the draw pier. The length of the bridge was 1,581 feet. There were 1,080,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 pounds of wrought iron and 290,000 pounds of cast iron used in its construction. On April 11, 1856, a meeting was called to provide ways and means for celebrating the opening of the bridge. A committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the event. On the 14th of April, following, another public meeting was held, at which a committee of five was appointed to solicit funds; Ebenezer Cook, Austin Corbin, Antoine LeClaire, J. Lambrite, and L. C. Dessaint were the members of that committee. The celebration was, however, deferred by request of the railroad officials, as it appeared to them that the regular traffic would pay better than complimentary trains run to bring in distinguished strangers.

The Gazette of date April 23, 1856, had this to say of the completed bridge: "The 21st day of April, 1856, can be set down as the beginning of a new era in the history of Davenport, as on that day the first locomotive crossed the great bridge which spans the Mississippi river at this point. The event occurred at dusk in the evening, very few persons being eye witnesses, the company, with their proverbial silence in regard to their operations, having kept everything quiet in relation to the matter. Slowly the locomotive Des Moines proceeded on the bridge, very cautiously crossed the draw, and then with accelerated speed rushed on to the Iowa shore where it was welcomed by the huzzas of those who had there assembled to witness the event.

"The last link is now forged in the chain that connects Iowa and the great west with the states of the Atlantic seaboard. The iron band that will span our



OLD BRIDGE IN EARLY DAYS
As seen from Antoine Le Claire's residence on the left to Old Fort Armstrong on the right

hemisphere has been welded at Davenport; one mighty barrier has been overcome; the Missouri is yet to be crossed and then the locomotive will speed onward to the Pacific.

"Who can conjecture the effect of the completion of the road upon the city of Davenport! As it progresses business must continue to augment, and when at last a communication is effected with the distant and wealthy state of California, how vastly must that business increase. There is a future for Iowa that promises to make her the brightest star in the galaxy of states. Her extent of territory, fertility of soil, everything warrants this conclusion, and commensurate with her progress must be the advance of Davenport."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE FIRST BRIDGE.

River men and the city of St. Louis were bitterly opposed to the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi river, and did all in their power to place obstructions in the path of the railroad company, both by legal and illegal means, to prevent its construction. But in spite of the St. Louis chamber of commerce and steamboat companies, whose officials used every means that money and political influence could command, the work of constructing the bridge went on and continued until finished. In the Des Moines Register appeared a letter written by Hon. Robert Lowry, who was a citizen of Davenport from 1851 to 1883, and later became Indian agent and secretary of the land office at Huron, South Dakota. In the communication, which follows below, he gives a lucid and very interesting story regarding the first bridge and its troubles:

"The attempt to bridge the father of waters united the steamboat interests from New Orleans to St. Paul and on the Ohio river to Pittsburg. In the places mentioned those interested claimed that under the provision of an old English law, renewed by legislation in this country, the navigable rivers, particularly one of such national importance as the Mississippi, were the king's highways, and could not be obstructed by bridges of any character. The courts were beseeched for applications for attachments and injunctions and several attempts to burn the bridge were made. At last, amidst the most discouraging hindrances and obstructions, the great bridge was completed. Shortly thereafter, in May, 1856, the steamer *Effie Afton*, a large boat from the Ohio river, carrying many passengers and a heavy cargo of freight, was passing under the bridge when it swung against the south stone pier with such force as to break the boat in two. The wreck and bridge were set on fire. A number of persons were drowned and the boat completely lost. Immediately following the accident suit was brought against the railroad company with a view to having the bridge declared an obstruction and securing its removal. The suit was brought before Justice John McLean, of the United States supreme court at Chicago. The railroad company employed some of the best lawyers in the country to defend this case, among them being Abraham Lincoln and N. B. Judd. The title of the case was '*Hurd et al., vs. Railroad Bridge Company.*' When the case was called up a large number of witnesses from Davenport and Rock Island went to Chicago and with them numerous parties interested in the suit. When I entered the courtroom there was a large number present. Justice McLean was in his chair and Mr. Lincoln

was upon the floor, addressing the court. His towering figure, six feet, three and a half inches in height, impressed me. He was talking in a loud voice and twisting and bending his long thin form in all manner of shapes, emphasizing his words by gestures of his sapling-like arms. He said: 'The American people are a progressive people: our forefathers used to travel on horseback and in coaches, the latter in the west being superseded by Fink & Walker's hack, when each passenger was obliged to carry a fence rail to assist the driver in prying the hack from the mud. Afterward came the steamboat. If it please the court, I have had some experience in flatboating. I have taken a number of flatboats to New Orleans and returned by steamboat; but our people were not satisfied to travel on the steamboat at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, stopping at every little village or hamlet to take on fuel or freight. They soon wanted to go on railroads at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, and to facilitate travel, streams and rivers must be bridged; millions of dollars have been spent on navigable rivers yearly in removing obstacles from them and keeping their channels clear. Railroads, like navigable rivers, are great national highways, and the rivers must yield so much of their vested rights as to permit bridges to be built across them to accommodate travel and commerce that naturally seek the railroads.'

A LINCOLN STORY.

"It will be remembered by the oldest citizens that the cities of Wheeling and Pittsburg claimed to be at the head of navigation of the Ohio river, and that there was much rivalry between them. In 1845 the people of Wheeling built a bridge over the Ohio river at that point and when completed the newspapers, in bold headlines, announced that that city was the head of navigation of the Ohio river. This was true. The bridge was so low, however, that the larger steamers could not pass under it. Pittsburg and the vicinity became greatly excited. Mass meetings were held, speeches were made and resolutions passed denouncing the Wheeling bridge and declaring it an obstruction to free navigation. Its removal was therefore demanded. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, afterward Mr. Lincoln's secretary of war, Hon. Moses Hampton and Hon. Wilson McCandless were employed by the citizens of Pittsburg to bring suit against the Wheeling Bridge company in the federal courts. This fact apparently flashed upon Mr. Lincoln while earnestly addressing Judge McLean, and fixing his eyes squarely on him, said 'Will your Honor please pardon me if I relate a little incident which will have a bearing upon this case?' Being assured by the judge that he had a perfect right to talk, Mr. Lincoln continued: 'I once had some business in New Albany upon the Ohio river. After registering at the hotel I took a walk down to the river. A number of steamboats were lying at the wharf. Two of them, *Telegraph No. 1*, and *Hibernian No. 2*, were very large boats, and had smoke stacks that seemingly touched the clouds. I could not comprehend why they were so tall. While looking at them an Irishman came along with his dray. He proved to be a true son of the Emerald isle. I asked him if he could tell me why those two boats had chimneys so much higher than the other boats. "Yez must be a stranger about here," says Pat. I told him that I was, and that I lived at Springfield, Illinois. "And faith, that's where they have the milk sickness." I told him that I

could never locate the disease, but would like to know something about those tall chimneys. "Well, yez see, them's Pittsburg boats. Don't yez know that them Wheeling chaps has built a bridge over the Ohio river and then declared that town was the head of navigation of the Ohio river? The Pittsburg fellows swore that the bridge was an obstruction and must come down. And by the powers of Kilkenny and the bogs of Tyrone, they made good their oath by building chimneys so high that the boats couldn't go under the bridge, and there yez sees two of the Pittsburg boats.'"

Mr. Lincoln's imitation of the Irishman's rich brogue was so ludicrous and interesting that even Judge McLean threw himself back in his chair and joined the attorneys and spectators in a hearty laugh. Mr. Lincoln won his suit and the bridge was allowed to remain until superseded by the fine iron structure built by the government which now spans the Mississippi river at Davenport."

Mr. Lincoln, in preparing his arguments in this case, took advantage of and put into use the survey of the upper rapids of the Mississippi river made in 1837 by a young lieutenant of United States engineers, and it probably occurred to him that in 1832, when cholera was rampant at Fort Armstrong, on Rock island, it was often unwise and dangerous for boats to land there and that a steamboat, carrying Black Hawk, the noted Sac warrior, as a prisoner, was in charge of a lieutenant of the United States army on a steamboat anchored in the stream a few hundred feet above the site of the bridge.

Looking back over the years that have long since passed away, an unusual interest is centered in the personnel of some of those whose memories are particularly connected with the history of the bridge and Rock island, for during the war which convulsed the nation three and a half years after this notable trial the attorney who defended the bridge company was president of the United States; the lieutenant who made the survey, Robert E. Lee, was commander in chief of the army of the Confederacy, while the lieutenant who brought Black Hawk to Prairie du Chien, Jefferson Davis, was president of the so-called confederate states of America.

PLOT TO BURN THE BRIDGE.

A dispatch from Chicago, of date August 8, 1860, was sent to and published in the Democrat, stating that Josiah Bissell, a young man, smooth-spoken, plausible, an architect, engineer and bridge builder, and a prime mover in the raid against the great bridge, was arrested in that city by Officer Dennis, of Pinkerton's police force, and that Walter E. Chadwick had been arrested at Rock Island by Officer Webster upon warrants charging them with conspiracy to burn the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island. The dispatch gave the further information that on the morning of August 8th, indictments had been found against the accused by the grand jury of the recorder's court, then in session, and that a large quantity of inflammable material in bottles had been seized by the officers at the time of the arrest of Bissell; that Bissell was the agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and Chadwick an attorney in cases pending against the Rock Island Railroad company. In its mention of the matter the Chicago Press and Tribune had the following to say, after describing the parties under arrest:

"In April last, Mr. Bissell came to this city and stopped at the Richmond house. He had a business interview with Cyrus P. Bradley, a well-known detective of this city, and after finishing other important matters, came out plumply with the proposition to pay him \$5,000 if he would cause the bridge to be burned. He paid Mr. Bradley a compliment, saying that if he, Mr. Bradley, undertook it, it would be done. Bissell at the time lamented the previous failure last fall and that it must be done sure this time. He said the law-suits would never move the bridge, 'but let it once be burned and we'll get out an injunction against rebuilding it. Do you see?' Captain Bradley did 'see,' and took the bait. Not long thereafter Superintendent Tracy, of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad company, and Hon. B. C. Cook, of Ottawa, attorney for the company, were acquainted with the facts and from that time to day before yesterday Messrs. Bissell and Chadwick, with C. P. Bradley, silent partner of this interesting bridge destroying firm, enjoyed plain sailing straight into the lion's jaws. They have had conversations in this city in a card room carefully prepared with a skillful shorthand reporter, taking evidence 'behind the arras,' and at times citizens well chosen for standing and probity have been placed equally well to hear how it was to be done—the burning of the bridge.

"On Tuesday, by previous agreement, a package of combustibles came by express to this city from St. Louis. It contained fifty champagne bottles filled with a highly combustible treacle-like fluid, known as Greek fire. This was to be kept as Bradley's stock in trade, among other things. All seemed to be ready for the harvest. Officer Dennis took Mr. Bissell into custody at the Richmond house that evening and Special Deputy Tim Webster and Mr. J. R. Reed, bridge master of the railroad company at Rock Island, served the papers almost simultaneously on Chadwick in that city. This latter arrest was neatly done. Mr. Chadwick was invited to the depot to look at some papers in Webster's possession. Then it turned out that the paper was accidentally in Mr. Webster's valise in the cars and just as the two went into the car of the up-bound night train, to see the paper, Chadwick did see and too late, that it was a warrant for his arrest and he a prisoner and the train already under headway for Chicago. Chadwick and Bissell joined company here under arrest yesterday. These men were tried for the crime alleged against them and on December 15, 1860, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty against Bissell. Chadwick was never brought to trial."

Timothy Webster, who made the arrest of Chadwick in Rock Island, came to Davenport immediately after the attempt to burn the Rock Island bridge in the summer of 1858, and remained here for several years. He was not known, however, as Timothy Webster, but as J. R. Reed, and from the logic of events it became apparent that his object in taking up his residence in Davenport was to employ his time as a member of the Pinkerton detective agency in the interest of the Rock Island Railroad company in ferreting out the instigators of the plot to burn the bridge. Mr. Reed was well known in this city during his residence here and in 1860 was elected alderman from the fifth ward, but for reasons best known to himself at the time he declined to qualify for the office. He was a Jacksonian democrat, a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas and took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1860. In this relation it might be well

to add that in the later '60s Allen Pinkerton, of Chicago, a member of the famous detective firm bearing that name, published a pamphlet in New York city in which Timothy Webster is given the credit of discovering and making known to the authorities the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln while on his way from Springfield to Washington for his inauguration as president of the United States, which was to take place on the 4th of March, 1861. Letters from Hon. N. B. Judd, Governor Curtin and others plainly indicated that the plot was discovered and frustrated by members of the Pinkerton force and not by persons in New York, who have claimed the credit. In the pamphlet above referred to Mr. Pinkerton gives credit to Timothy Webster in the words following: "Timothy Webster, one of my detective force, accompanied me upon this eventful occasion. He served faithfully as a detective among the secessionists of Maryland and acquired many valuable and important secrets. He, among all the force who went with me, deserves the credit of saving the life of Mr. Lincoln, even more than I do. He was a native of Princeton, New Jersey, a life-long democrat, but he felt and realized with Jackson that the Union must and should be preserved. He continued in important detective service and after I assumed charge of the secret service of the army of the Potomac under Major General McClellan, Mr. Webster was most of the time within the rebel lines. True, he was called a spy and martial law says that a spy, when convicted, must die. Yet, spies are necessary in war, ever have been and ever will be. Timothy Webster was arrested in Richmond and upon the testimony of members of the 'secesh' army in Washington, named Levi, for whom I had done some acts of kindness, he was convicted as a spy and executed by Jefferson Davis, April 30, 1862. His name is unknown to fame but few were braver or more devoted to the Union cause than was Timothy Webster." While in Davenport Timothy Webster secured appointment as bridge superintendent, succeeding Seth Gurney, the first incumbent.

GEO. E. HUBBELL LINCOLN'S ASSOCIATE COUNSEL.

Associated with Abraham Lincoln in the bridge cases was George E. Hubbell of the Davenport bar. He was engaged for several months in taking depositions in this vicinity and up and down the river, and this evidence was in Mr. Lincoln's possession when the cases came up for trial. Mr. Hubbell tells of seeing Mr. Lincoln and his eldest son, then a boy, in a hotel at Dubuque, where Mr. Lincoln had journeyed on legal business. The martyred president never visited Davenport, although that statement is often made. The only presidents who have been in this city are Millard Fillmore, who accompanied the party on the first train over the Rock Island road and was given a hearty reception here, Theodore Roosevelt who spoke here during the McKinley campaign and President Taylor, who was met by a reception committee of British and Indians at Credit island in the war of 1812. President Taft, while secretary of war, was one of a distinguished company entertained by the Tri-City Press club at a banquet at the Commercial club, and in 1900, Theodore Roosevelt also made Davenport a stopping place while on a campaigning tour in the west. While attorney in the bridge cases Abraham Lincoln came to the bridge to study the location of draw pier and direction of currents. He was within a few hundred feet of Davenport but did not cross the bridge.



W. L. CLARK

CHAPTER IX.

IOWA'S EARLIEST LIVING RESIDENT

CAPT. WARNER L. CLARK AND HIS VARIED EXPERIENCES—ACQUAINTED WITH MANY MEN OF PROMINENCE—HAS REMARKABLE MEMORY—PIONEER CUSTOMS—CAPT. CLARK'S HOME TOWN THE FIRST TO BE PLATTED IN SCOTT COUNTY—DESCRIPTION OF THE PIONEER CABIN—INDIAN NEIGHBORS—INCIDENTS OF INDIAN LIFE—WHY BUFFALO FELL BEHIND IN THE RACE.

On the morning of a beautiful sunshiny day in the early part of March, 1910, the writer and an expert stenographer reached the quiet little village of Buffalo and upon inquiry, learned the location of Captain Clark's home, which proved to be quite a half mile distant from the depot and commanding a prominent and most desirable position overlooking the "father of waters." The visitors were early ones, it being but a few minutes past 8 o'clock, yet when ushered into the cottage, which was built in 1845 but is in a splendid state of preservation, they found the old pioneer in his sitting room, ready to receive his callers. Captain Clark was soon in possession of the reason for being called on to entertain strangers and soon the reminiscient muse impelled him to gratify the desire to obtain, at first hand, his recollections of the primitive times, scenes and people of this locality. We were told by him that his memory, although almost eighty-eight years had passed over his head, was practically as good as when he was in his prime, and he made the statement an emphatic one when he said he never permitted himself to assert the truth or falsity of a thing unless he knew he was right. His rule of action has probably been that attributed to Davy Crockett—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead." And the kindly, interesting old gentleman opened up his Pandora's box of precious tales of the early days in Scott county and after handing over the copy of an article he had written for another publication, he let his memory carry him hither and yon, first on this subject and then on that, always, let it be understood, keeping in view the main object—the past and its relation to Scott county.

Captain Warner Lewis Clark will be eighty-eight years old in November and is now living on the claim taken up for him by his father seventy-seven years ago. Today he is the oldest living pioneer and settler not only of Scott

county but also of the state of Iowa. The relation of early times and events in this locality herein recorded is from the lips and pen of Captain Clark and is of much importance as a part of this work.

From 1847 until 1859, Captain Clark made his home in Davenport, but in the latter year returned to Buffalo, where for the past half century he has resided. Fifty years ago he put on the river a packet line, to connect with the railroad, and during the twelve years he resided in Davenport, his main business was that of steamboating. While retired from active business pursuits, he is still able to keep an eye on whatever concerns his financial affairs. The following incident relates to his remarkable talent for remembering things: He was walking past the Democrat office one day when David N. Richardson (Dick) espied him and called him into the editorial den. "Dick" Richardson, thinking he had the captain on the hip and that the latter would have to step down from his pedestal of infallibility in the correctness of his historic data, opened up on the patriarch by asking him: "Captain, who was the first postmaster of Davenport and of Buffalo?" "Why," immediately answered the captain, "my father was the first postmaster of Buffalo and Antoine LeClaire was the first one of Davenport. I have told you that before." "I must confess to you, Captain Clark," returned the editor, "that in this you are wrong, and it is the first time in our long acquaintance that I have ever found you making a mistake of that kind. Now, to prove to you that you did make a mistake as to these postmasters, here is a letter from the postoffice department in Washington, in which it is stated positively that Duncan C. Eldridge was Davenport's first postmaster and the first in Buffalo to handle the mails was M. N. Bosworth. I am sorry, captain, but you'll have to admit your mistake in this instance," concluded Mr. Richardson. But Captain Clark stood his ground and reinstated himself on his pedestal. He proved to the satisfaction of Editor "Dick" Richardson that notwithstanding the postal officials in Washington had given Eldridge and Bosworth a place in Scott county history, that might have tickled the vanity of those gentlemen and given the postoffice historian at Washington an abnormal assurance of his importance as a collector of statistics, still, he, Captain Clark, knew that Eldridge and Bosworth were not in Scott county for a year or more subsequent to the appointment of his father and Antoine LeClaire. And Mr. Clark was right.

KNEW ANTOINE LE CLAIRE.

"I knew Antoine LeClaire very well," said Mr. Clark. "When I first met him, a young man, he was then five feet, seven inches in height, and weighed about 175 pounds. He was a compactly, well built man, and filled out later in life until he weighed over 300 pounds. I remember him well as a fiddler, and he was a good one, too! He would often be found at country dances, playing his fiddle to the delight of all in the merry crowd. He was also fond of dancing and was very spry on his feet. He was considered a good dancer and never wanted for a partner. He was a simple-minded man, a good neighbor and kind to everybody. He was clever, but you could not say he was a good busi-

ness man. Notwithstanding he met with business reverses, yet at his death he left a large property to be distributed among the claimants to his estate."

Captain Clark casually remarked that he could talk "Indian" and that when a child he had Indians for his playmates. He knew the noted Chief Keokuk very well, who was also one of his playmates, and a number of years after Keokuk had acquired wealth and joined the Methodist church he invited the chief to attend a meeting of the Scott County Old Settlers' association, which Keokuk accepted but for some reason never put in an appearance. Captain Clark also said: "Father had the first ferry on the Mississippi and the most noted above St. Louis. He established the ferry to reach the mining country in those days. He could have claimed his land in Davenport, below Harrison street, just as well as in Buffalo, but if he had gone to Davenport he would have had the two branches of the Rock river to ferry, as we didn't think of bridging rivers in those days. This (Buffalo) was far the prettier place. We had every advantage here and were ahead in everything."

KNEW STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Continuing in a desultory way, Captain Clark told of having lived under every president from James Monroe to William Howard Taft, and that he joined the Old Settlers' association when it was organized in 1858, and had never missed but two or three of its meetings. "I knew quite a good deal of 'Abe' Lincoln, but never met him. Stephen A. Douglas I had met on more than one occasion. He was a brilliant man. I have no picture of my father—we didn't know much about pictures in those days—but my old acquaintances said that my father and Douglas were as nearly alike in appearance as two brothers could be. I was running the Jennie Lind, one of my packet boats, and went to Burlington one time when a convention was to be held there. On board my boat en route to the convention were John Wentworth, 'Long John,' of Chicago,, Stephen A. Douglas, Congressman Richards from Adams county General Jones and General A. C. Dodge. I took them all down in my boat and they had a rally at Burlington the next night. Here I might add that it was not a common thing to lay over with a steamboat twelve hours to pick up noted men."

WRITTEN BY CAPTAIN W. L. CLARK.

Benjamin W. Clark was born in Wyth county, Virginia, and came to Black Hawk's Purchase in June, 1833, where he took up claims and bought others two and one-fourth miles in length on the Mississippi river, above and below where the town of Buffalo is now situated. He built a log cabin at the lower end of W. L. Clark's present property, one near where the Dorman store and postoffice now stands, one at what is now the upper end of town and one on the river bank above where the public highway crosses the Rock Island railroad, on the Dodge farm, all embracing what are now the W. L. Clark, Springmeir, Kautz, Zerker, Erie Dodge, Henry Alford, and the south part of the Harsch, Stickler-berger and Dodge farms, or about 2,000 acres. In the spring of 1833 he

planted corn, potatoes and a vegetable garden where Buffalo now stands. These were the first crops in the county. His nearest neighbor north, on the river, was at Dubuque, 135 miles. The nearest one south was at Flint Hills, now Burlington (Shacacon, the Indian name), ninety miles distant, and not a house to the Pacific coast.

The spot chosen by him was one of the most beautiful on the great river between St. Louis and St. Paul. Here were low lying hills, set well back from the river and covered with a fine growth of valuable timber, with building stone and coal cropping out of the sides of many of the creeks, fine sulphur springs of clear, delicious, healthful water, and besides all these natural advantages that of being on a direct line between Monmouth, Illinois, forty miles south, and Dubuque by airline seventy-four miles north to the lead mines. The river here had beautiful pebbly, rocky shores, and here he established Clark's ferry, which, after emigration set in, became the most noted in the Black Hawk Purchase. It was the only ferry between Burlington and Dubuque; in other words, we were the first. Here it was the first house was built, the first ferry established, the first plowing done, the first crop planted, the first brickyard, the first blacksmith shop, where the mill-irons for the Green grist mill at Rochester, also the irons for the Whittlesy mill, both in Cedar county, were made; the first town between Flint Hill and Dubuque, the first barn, thirty by forty feet, now standing, the first coal mine opened, and the first white child born, David H. Clark, April 21, 1834; the second in schools—for Pleasant Valley was the first there. We were first and foremost in everything else, for we were here first and went to work with a will. The first girl born here was Harriet Mounts (Fridley) on September 2, 1835.

During the winter of 1833-34, Captain Benjamin W. Clark had several men making rails to fence four of his farms on the river.

EARLY HISTORY.

Having raised a crop of sod corn, in 1834, the manufacture of breadstuff became a vital subject. Wheaten flour was out of the question for daily use. Some means had to be provided for the making of corn meal, and this is the way we did it. We sawed off from a log thirty inches in diameter a piece three and one-half feet long, setting it on one end. With our crude tools we cut and burned out a hollow mortar to hold a peck or more of corn; then with two poles and a prop against a tree (not unlike the old well sweep) we rigged our mill. The end coming straight down had a hole bored in it, a pin driven through leaving an end on each side long enough for a man to take hold of. The lower end forming a pestle had a ring around it and an iron wedge driven in. Two men would then take hold and soon pound sufficient meal for the day. These articles were in use in the year 1834. Two years later, 1835-6, Messrs. Davis and Haskel built a little mill on Crow creek, and J. H. Sullivan and H. C. Morehead built a steam mill at Rockingham, which did away with the pestle and mortar and supplied not only the residents of the community but furnished breadstuffs to ship away.

CUSTOMS OF THE PIONEERS.

For the first horseshoeing, done early in December, 1833, the writer went a long distance. He rode one horse and led another. The first day he made Monmouth, Illinois, forty miles; the next day, reached Macomb, Illinois, forty miles further; the third day, by noon, twenty miles further; in all, 100 miles to Crooked Creek, where lived and worked one Elijah Bristow, a blacksmith. Bristow himself made all shoes and nails used by him, as all the smiths did at that time. The calks were of cast steel, the hind calks were made square where they joined the shoe, then drawn to a point. The smith must have been an unusually efficient workman, or took extra pains with my horses, since every shoe remained firm until the following spring. On the return trip I procured a wagon and harness and drove back, bringing with me John Bristow, Michael Shelly, William Shelly, Orian Moss and W. H. Gabbert to split rails for my father. Three of these men took up claims and settled near us, one taking the now H. C. Morehead farm, one the now Theodore Kautz farm and one the upper end of the now Miller farm.

BUFFALO FIRST TOWN PLATTED.

Buffalo was the first town platted in what is now Scott county, and was laid out in May, 1836, by Captain Benjamin W. Clark, Captain E. A. Mix and Dr. Pillsbury, of Buffalo, New York, and named in honor of the latter place. At the time of laying out it had the widely known Clark ferry which enjoyed the trade of a large extent of territory, being in a direct line with southern Illinois and Dubuque and the lead regions. Here all the first settlers with teams crossed the river into Black Hawk's Purchase, and on their way to Muscatine, Linn, Cedar and all the western portion of Scott county, Buffalo, being situated in a fine timbered section of country with coal creeping out of almost every creek, a flouring mill in process of erection (by Benjamin Nye), good roads to Moscow and Rochester, also to the groves, namely, Center, Hickory, Allen's, Big and Little Walnut, Poston's, Red Oak, Stuart Mason, and all the Cedar river valley, the whole western country was brought tributary to Buffalo, which was having a fine trade with all these western settlers.

Davenport was laid out later, also Rockingham, Montevideo, Iowa, Montpelier, Salem, Wyoming, Geneva, and Bloomington, being ten towns in twenty-nine miles, each clamoring for supremacy over the other. This was then Michigan territory; our first delegates met at Detroit. The central position of Buffalo gave us advantages over all the other places, and how to override our natural advantages and give supremacy to some one of the rival towns, was the seemingly untiring object of our rivals. We had the most beautiful locality in the Black Hawk Purchase, where the river front was of gravel and stone with a gradual rise for 100 to 300 rods to very gently rising hills; on the second level was most fertile farm land, covered with a heavy growth of timber, white oaks predominating; coal underlying the whole country for many miles; fine springs and creeks with great quantities of limestone and fire clay gives only a partial description of Buffalo in 1836.

BUFFALO'S FIRST POSTMASTER.

The first postmaster of Buffalo was Captain Benjamin W. Clark, in 1836-7. The office was kept in his residence; mail was carried on a line of hacks which ran from Dubuque to Burlington once a week. The contractor was Ansel Briggs, afterward the first governor of Iowa. Postage stamps were not then in use. The postmaster had to collect on each letter, prices varying. Less than three hundred miles the postage was twenty-five cents. No envelopes being in use, there was wrapped around each letter a printed slip containing address and price. To save postage and paper, it was the custom to write both ways on a page. Letters were infrequent and precious. A jubilee occurred when one was received in a family. Often a letter would remain in the office a long time, waiting for the recipient to raise enough money to pay the postage.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

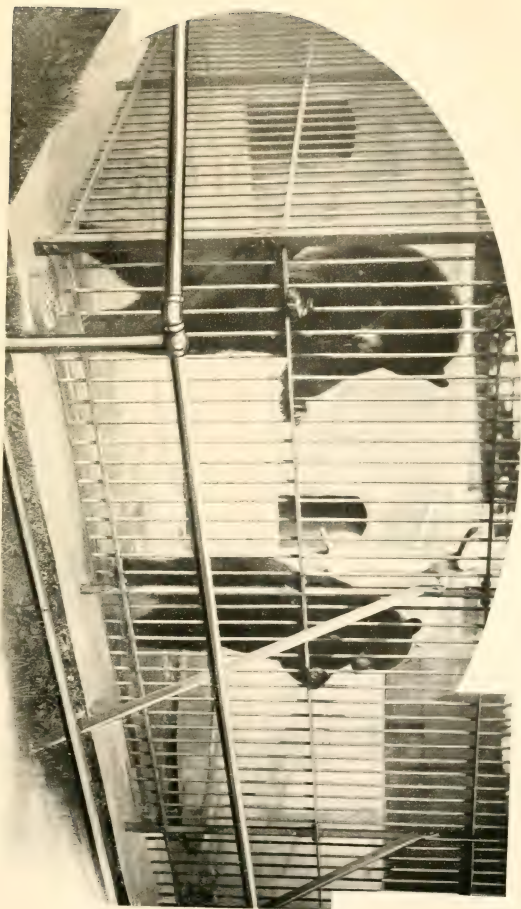
Everywhere near streams forest trees abounded, intermixed with crab-apple and plum trees, vines, berry and hazlenut bushes. Walnut and hickory trees were numerous, also many large pecan trees which yielded hundreds of bushels of nuts, of which the Indians were very fond and which they traded or sold to the whites. These latter trees grew mostly upon the islands. The sloughs also produced an abundance of wild rice, which, when gathered by squaws (of course) and properly threshed and cleaned, made a palatable dish for them as well as for the whites. Without doubt many of the large forest trees could now be found growing from the corn hills described in another place. The large elms were utilized by the Indians in this way: the squaws in the springtime would cut through the bark to the wood, above and below, strip it off and use for siding and roofing their summer homes, at the town of Sau-ke-nuk.

The river abounded in fish; we white people would eat only pike, pickerel, bass, salmon, sunfish or, if hard pushed, the bluecat of six or eight pounds. In my younger days it was our custom to cross the Mississippi to Rock river, where we easily caught in a short time all the fish we could use.

THE PIONEER CABIN.

My readers may wish to know how the pioneer homes or cabins were built. They were of logs cut about sixteen feet in length and of almost even size, then hauled to the number of eight or ten, to a side of the space where the building was to stand. Then the neighbors came to the "house raising," as it was called; four good choppers, with axes, would each take a corner where a log was rolled up, would cut a notch to fit the "saddle" previously cut, then two men would fit the saddle and notch together, continuing this until the walls were high enough; then put the next log in three feet, then another end log, running each in three feet until the ends were topped off; this leaves it ready to cover with clapboards, which are four feet long and made by cutting down a large straight grained tree, sawing in four-foot lengths, then split these logs into

TEDDY AND GARRIE, THE CINNAMON BEARS, AT FELLEVARY PARK



"bolts," take the heart out, then with a "frow" and mallet drive them into boards a half inch thick and ten inches wide, laying them on the cross logs above described, breaking joints until a course is laid; over these lay a small log or pole to hold the boards firmly down; continuing this until the roof is completed. These roofs were fairly good for turning rain, but many a time when sleeping in the loft, as the upper floor was called, we would feel the snow blowing between the boards of the roof. We boys would cover our heads and sleep soundly, but in the morning our beds would be covered with snow. The stairs were pins of wood driven into the logs which we ascended through a hole cut in the floor. Talk of hardships—we did not consider them so; it was real fun for the youngsters.

The doors were made of clapboards fastened to a frame with wooden pins. The hinges were made of wood, the latch and fixtures of wood, a strong buckskin string was fastened to the latch, then passed up through a hole in the door, to open which one pulled the string, which was seldom done; hence the saying "the latch string is always out to you." Genuine hospitality was the order of the day. The windows were made by cutting out half of two logs, and putting in small sticks which were covered with oiled paper; this was before glass could be obtained, which was not until as late as 1834—and about the same time we were able to procure nails, both brought from St. Louis, the nearest shipping point of any importance. The inside finish of these houses was called "chinking and daubing." The chinking was done by driving cordwood sticks in the spaces left by the round of the logs; the daubing was made of clay, wet to proper consistency and put on as nearly like plaster now is as the rough surface would permit. This combination made a house warm in winter and cool in summer. To beautify we whitewashed inside and outside with a pipe clay, such as Indians used to make their pipes; this added greatly to the neatness and beauty of the building. The chimney was an opening of about eight feet wide on one side of the log house, walled part way with stone and mud, then topped out with split sticks like laths, only thicker; these were laid up with mud and thoroughly plastered inside with the mud, using the hands, thus preventing the danger of fire inside. A hearth was laid with stone, if possible, if not, it was filled in with clay well pounded down. All cooking was done in these "fire-places." The floor was made by hewing one side of small straight logs laid one way for sleepers on joists, then split puncheons from straight grained logs six to eight feet long, hewed with a broad ax as smooth as possible, straight with ax and chalk line, then laid down; this made a very solid floor. No cellars were used. In the place of these we used "root houses," which were made by digging into the side of a bank, covering with poles, then with coarse slough grass, then dirt on top of that, when it was ready for use. We had no matches thus early, but later were able to buy Lucifer matches. We started fires with a flint and steel, holding a piece of "punk," a tough kind of rotten wood, or else we rubbed tow (refuse flax) thoroughly with gun powder, then primed a flint lock musket and got a flash of powder in the pan, which would ignite the powder and tow, which put to dry hay, would soon be a flame. At night we carefully ar-

ranged the fire to keep until morning, by raking together and covering with ashes. It was not uncommon to go half a mile to a neighbor's to "borrow fire."

After establishing a ferry at Buffalo, Captain Clark laid out a road to Du-buque, seventy-four miles due north from Buffalo; also to Monmouth, forty miles due south. He had a man, named John Shook, take a claim on the Wap-sie, and sent Wallace and Solomon Pence to establish a ferry on the Maquoketa river. Shook built a little log cabin in the fall of 1834, then came home for supplies, leaving his traps, flour and tobacco in the cabin. After cold weather set in he took his winter supplies and the writer, an energetic, twelve year old boy, went with him, taking two horses and two dogs with our packs. We reached what is now Allen's Grove at night; the creek was frozen over so smooth that the barefooted horses could not cross the ice, so we turned them loose to go back home. I had to arrange for camping while Shook sat down and fell asleep. I found a large red oak tree that had fallen north and south; with the bark taken from the tree, after raking away the snow I soon made a fire on the west side, so the smoke and heat would blow over the log; and then cut the limbs from the little trees that had leaves on to make our beds. Next I broiled some meat over the fire and peeled a large onion, then waked Shook to eat supper. He had but one chew of tobacco (a very much used article in those days), which he took from his mouth, turned his hat upside down and placed the quid upon it while eating. We spread our blankets and I, having one dog at my feet and one at my side, slept nicely in spite of the cold and snow. The next morning we started to make the four miles remaining to the cabin. Shook was anxious for his tobacco. When we reached there the door was open and his first words were: "The Indians have been here and I fear my tobacco is gone," and so it was, as well as the flour, traps and all; but the tobacco was the greatest loss to him. Like any boy, I was glad when he decided that we must go back home; we tramped about six miles, and camped for the night, again eating fat broiled meat and frozen onion for supper. The next day we took the fourteen miles through the snow, over the open prairie, for eleven miles without a house, until we struck the river. Sometimes Shook would sit down and go quickly and soundly to sleep. I would arouse him, making him believe he had slept a long time. As we reached a place where we could see the river timber, when not blinded by snow, I began to be frightened, knowing people often perished in snow storms. Soon we came to a ravine running toward the timber and I proposed to follow it. Shook consented; it struck other and larger ravines until it became a branch, then a creek, then the river at the upper end of where Montpelier now is situated. We found there a cabin which John Richie had closed while he went to be married to Frances Pace. In the cabin he had left an earthen jar of honey, and as we had eaten nothing for twelve hours, and only broiled pork and frozen onion within forty-eight hours, the thought of that honey was very tempting. I climbed up and opened the clapboard roof, went down inside and with a splinter from the logs took out the honey, which was candied, or hardened, and pushed it through the openings between the logs to Shook, but of course not forgetting myself. We continued until we had eaten all that was safe for us, or in fact, too much for our own good. We then turned

up the river for our home, five miles distant, and the only house between there and Dubuque. You may rest assured that my boyish, adventurous spirit was satisfied by that time by that hard, lonely, bitter tramp through unbroken blinding snow. Shortly afterward father sent Shook alone with an outfit for his winter support. It proved a very severe, cold winter; ice on the Mississippi being twenty-four inches thick. One night about four weeks later the door opened and in walked Shook. All were glad to see him, and father asked if he were not frozen; he answered, "No." After eating supper and chatting awhile, he showed signs of pain in his feet; people were too hardy for small complainings in those days, and like the Indians, would scorn them; but we could see he was suffering. Upon trying to remove his boots we found them frozen to his feet, so they had to be cut off. The toes on one foot were as hard as ice; in short, it was a very bad case. All possible was done by poulticing and such simple remedies as we possessed to relieve him, but without success. I took a sleigh and drove him up to Fort Armstrong to see Dr. Emerson, who was stationed there, but the doctor had gone to St. Louis, so we had to bring Shook back home. We prepared a room in one of the claim cabins, where he lay on his back on the floor for weeks. I went out and hunted for the swelling buds of the linwood tree to use for poultices, which brought the left foot out all right, but the flesh of the toes on the right foot dropped off, leaving the bone exposed. There was no doctor nearer than Galena, Illinois, 107 miles distant (even that was doubtful). My father had a man working for him, named Smith Mounts, who told Shook he could take off the blackened ends of the toes. It was arranged for him to do so. Mount sharpened a carpenter's chisel, and we moved Shook so that the foot would be at the end of a smooth log that formed the fireplace, Shook lying on his back on the floor while we held the foot steady to the timber. Mounts with his sharp chisel and mallet would adjust the chisel, then hit it a strong blow, when the toe would fly off. Poor Shook groaned, but put his foot up again, another blow, another toe off; continuing until in due time all were removed. Shook recovered except for a halt in his walk. This, we believe, was the first surgical operation in Scott county, if not in the state—crude, unscientific, without anesthetics, but effective.

The Doctor Emerson, mentioned in the above, was the owner of Dred Scott, a slave whom the doctor brought to Fort Armstrong as a servant, and whom the writer often saw there. This negro brought about the famous "Dred Scott Decision," in the Supreme court of the United States, by Roger B. Taney, who was chief justice. Said decision was the starting point of the Civil war, many years later.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

The following the writer personally witnessed: The Indians made a ring half as large as a circus ring by beating down the grass. The crowd assembled, the braves outside, the squaws and papooses inside the ring; the latter carrying switches and sticks. The two culprits (Winnebagos) were led almost nude, into the ring and turned loose and compelled to run in a circle, the squaws and pa-

pooses prodding and switching as they ran, while the warriors sung or chanted "ha-wa-we, ha-wa-we," keeping up a continuous jumping, mostly in a stooping posture. When the prisoners were tired out, an opening was made, a line formed on either side of squaws and papooses with switches, each anxious to administer the hardest blow, and bring blood if possible. After they had run this last gauntlet, they were told that if they were ever again caught stealing horses the certain penalty would be death. This was done under the command of Chief Black Hawk, he being present. At night the entire tribe had a dog feast, the animals having been killed and hung up long enough to be nicely tainted and tender. A squaw will steal a fat puppy rather than anything else on earth. To revert to the whipping: an Indian can be subjected to no greater degradation than to be switched by a squaw, and greatly prefers death by shooting if dealt by a warrior. Hence, this mode of punishment was administered for appropriating their most valued possession, horses.

HIDING WINTER SUPPLIES OF CORN.

The Sacs and Foxes, to hide their corn and other food, after selecting a suitable spot, usually among old fallen tree-tops, dug holes, lining them with leaves and dry bush, placed sacks made from linn or basswood bark, holding one and one-half bushels, containing corn and beans, covering the place with brush, then dirt at the top, over all placing brush again to hide the fresh earth from the thieving Winnebagos, and frequently has the writer seen them with long muskrat spears prodding around to strike the soft spot and once saw them find it and carry away its contents in triumph over the absent foe.

TELEPHONING THE NEWS.

During the summer of 1828 a company of Sacs and Foxes went in their canoes to where Jackson and Clinton counties were eleven years later laid out, on a summer hunt. A number of their most bitter enemies, the Sioux, killed two of their warriors. The remainder of the party entered their canoes for home. It was a beautiful, clear afternoon, so it happened the trail was well filled with Indians, consequently the news had preceded the returning party. As it had been halloed first down the river before they landed, to the Indians at the trading post, these passed it in the same manner along the island to the fort, then across the slough, next down the trail to the village, all within the space of a very few minutes. At once about two hundred of the warriors armed themselves, taking their canoes, paddled down the Sinnissippi or Rock river to the Mississippi, up the latter to Rock island (the island, for of course there was no city). These warriors were upon the war path to avenge their fallen comrades. The Sioux had, however, fled toward their own country, so were not caught and punished.

FARMING.

It is difficult for the writer to separate the different parts of his narrative, this section belonging not to the Iowa but to the Rock Island side of his life

history. All farm work was done by the squaws. In fact, they did all work including packing the ponies; also, when stopping at night, they cut the poles and made the wiccaups which were just the shape of the upper half of a palm leaf fan. In 1827 there was a brush fence running from the foot of the bluff, south of where the Rock Island station now is (in Rock Island) down to Rock river (Sinnissippi) west of what is now Black Hawk's tower. This fence was built by setting posts in the ground, then lashing poles with withes to these posts and weaving in brush, perhaps four feet high. This was done to keep out the Indian ponies. The ground was dug up with a heavy hoe, worked into large round hills, similar to the southern sweet potato hills, which were planted with corn, beans, potatoes and squashes. The corn was called squaw corn. It had small ears, grains short and flat intermixed with blue and white, soft and easily cooked, a little sweetish to the taste and readily dried. The same hills were used year after year, with little additional work.

SINKING CANOES.

Before starting on the winter hunt the Sacs and Foxes would bring their canoes around from the village, which was situated near where Milan now is, paddling down Sinnissippi or Rock river to its mouth, then turn up the Mississippi until they reached the shore near where our family lived, and where the Rock Island railroad bridge now crosses the river. They would place sufficient rock in their canoes to sink and hold them under water until their return in the spring. They marked the spot by sighting from a large boulder or a certain tree. The Indians chose this particular place, because in low water, after disposing of their boats, they could readily ford the slough to the government island and Fort Armstrong.

MODE OF BURIAL.

For the squaws and papooses, shallow holes were dug, the bodies wrapped in mats made of woven flags or rushes fastened together, with cords made of lint of nettles, then after being covered with earth the graves were surrounded with split or round pickets. The chiefs were set upright, lashed firmly to stakes with their war implements around them; slabs of wood were put in and usually a pole was set up with a flag on it. The braves were well cared for, and in two instances that the writer knows of, a hollow tree was split to form a trough or coffin shape, the remains put in with guns, bows, arrows and other accoutrements. After arranging these the whole was raised several feet from the ground and suspended by strong lassoes made from rawhide, to the limbs of the trees. The flags mentioned above were of red or any other dark shade of cotton cloth, usually calico. The writer has also seen dishes or bowls placed about the graves and containing remnants of food which was supposed to sustain them through the journey to the spirit land.

HOW THE INDIANS WERE SWINDLED BY TRADERS.

Benjamin Pike, afterward the first sheriff of Rock Island county, told the writer that while in the employ of the Indian trader who, finding that Phelps,

of the lower Yellow Banks (now Oquawka)—a branch of the American Fur Company, was intending to send men up Rock river to where the Indians were on their winter hunt, gave Pike an outfit which consisted of a ten gallon keg of whiskey and little else. When he reached Prophetstown Pike put up his tent for trade, but would not sell anything until night. The Indian custom is that when going into a drunken spree, they set apart a certain number to keep sober, and to these they give in charge the knives, guns and weapons to keep during the carousal. An Indian drunk is a fighting maniac, and will froth at the mouth like a mad dog. When all was ready Pike opened the keg of whiskey, drew a bottle full (all trade was by bottles containing three half pints) exchanged it for a four dollar otter skin. Pike had pails of water in his tent out of which he filled his keg as emptied, still exchanging the watered whiskey for a deer skin or a lot of skins worth several dollars. Pike had also brought a lot of bright tin brooches, costing about ten cents a dozen, also brass rings; one of each of these he traded for a beaver or otter skin to these drunken Indians. Pike's whiskey at first made them all drunk, but by the filling process the water sobered them again, until by morning he had many hundreds of dollars worth of skins while the poor Indians had not a dollar to show and all sober. Was it any wonder that Davenport did not want the white people to come to this country?

WHY BUFFALO FELL BEHIND.

When Buffalo was so prosperous, Black Hawk's Purchase had but two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines. The territorial legislature, during the winter of 1837, subdivided the two counties into many others and in the assembly Dr. Eli Reynolds, of Geneva, (four miles above Bloomington, now Muscatine) wanted to make his town as near central as possible, while Alex McGregor, of Davenport, also a member, wanted to kill Buffalo, as we had the most thriving town between Burlington and Dubuque. The two men then joined forces and ran Muscatine county up to its present boundary on the river and McGregor gave Montpelier township to Muscatine county, so as to throw Buffalo near the lower end of Scott county, thus rendering it impossible for Buffalo to become the county seat; and this is the reason Buffalo dropped behind in the race for the seat of government. Had Scott county been extended down to Salem, (now Fairport) Buffalo would have been the county seat and the largest town in Scott county.



A TYPICAL FARM SCENE IN SCOTT COUNTY

CHAPTER X.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS FROM THE CLOSE OF THE BARROWS HISTORY—THEIR RECORD IN PATRIOTISM DURING THE DAYS OF '61—THE PROSPERITY THAT HAS COME TO THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTY—RURAL SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—THE MANY SMALL SETTLEMENTS THAT FORM SOCIAL CENTERS IN THE COUNTY—BETTENDORF—THE VILLAGE OF LE CLAIRE.

LE CLAIRE TOWNSHIP.

The history of this township is brought down to 1863 by Mr. Barrows, but some things he omits, that became of importance later on, are here included in bringing this sketch of LeClaire township up-to-date.

The stone found at LeClaire is of a fine quality and is now quarried by Bremer & Abel, a Davenport firm. The quarry is located on land north of the town settled by Eli Smith, one of the pioneers of Scott county. LeClaire township was the birthplace of the noted Indian scout and showman, William F. Cody, better known all over the world as "Buffalo Bill." His father came to Scott county in 1839, from Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered a tract of land in LeClaire township upon which he made improvements and also opened a small general store in Parkhurst. Early in 1841 he returned to Cincinnati and brought back with him his wife and little girl, in the spring of 1842. On his way he met Dennis Barnes, at St. Louis, and persuaded Mr. Barnes to accompany him to Iowa, which he did, and upon arriving in LeClaire township he entered a tract of land near Mr. Cody's and at once made improvements thereon and began farming. A near neighbor to the Barnes and Codys was Eleazer Parkhurst, the first to open a farm here, which is now in the possession of Julius Woler, and it was on February 26, 1845, on the Cody farm, that the future famous "Buffalo Bill" was born. Later the elder Cody and his friend Barnes joined the stampede for the gold fields of California and, forming a partnership for better or worse, disposed of their property and in the spring of 1850, with their families, made ready to start overland for the new Eldorado.

Stories of Indians massacres and depredations upon caravans moving across the prairies cooled the ardor of their desire to reach the gold fields, so that having dispossessed themselves of their lands and farming implements, by force of circumstances they retired to the villages, Barnes to LeClaire and Cody to Parkhurst. Finally, in 1852, Mr. Cody took his family to the territory of Kansas, where the boy, William, grew up and acquired a great fondness for horses, over which he had a wonderful control, and at the age of ten years became a "pony express" rider, carrying mail and despatches over the plains and gaining that knowledge of the Indians and skill with a rifle that made his fame world-wide and in later years made him much sought after by the United States government to act as guide, and also by the nobility of foreign lands visiting America and venturesome enough to trust their lives in the then "wild and woolly west."

In the old steamboat days LeClaire was the headquarters for a large number of river men and furnished many pilots and engineers for the numerous craft then plying the waters of the Mississippi. But of course, with the advent of the railroad, transportation by water has dwindled away, but there are a few of these river men still in the business who made their homes at LeClaire: Captain I. S. Spinsby, of the U. S. Mac; Captain E. J. Lancaster, of the Eclipse; Captain George Tromley; J. W. VanSant. Also Pilots Orrin Smith, Zach Suiter and D. F. Dorrance.

The schools of LeClaire always had first place in the hearts and thoughts of her people and have always been kept at a high standard of proficiency. Such men as Judges Barnes and Linderman, were pupils at these schools and many others made places for themselves of distinction at the bar, who received their early educational training in LeClaire. Among them may here be mentioned W. D. Kalsey, now of Colorado; G. M. Boyd, Chicago; A. P. VanDuzer, California; Henry McCaffrey; the Hanley boys, and others.

When the Civil war broke out in 1861 LeClaire was quick to come to "attention" and respond to "Honest Abe's" proclamation for volunteers to put down the rebellion, and sent a number of her best young men to the front and, in 1862, Captain S. B. Byram organized what later became Company K of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, which made a splendid record, details of which appear on another page of this history. But a short time after the organization of Company K other recruits from LeClaire were assigned to Company A, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and still others joined the Second Iowa Cavalry, all of whom are given honorable mention in the chapter herein devoted to Scott county in the Civil war.

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

A very interesting chapter on the first settlement of Princeton township was written by Mr. Barrows in his history of Scott county herein published to which the reader is referred. But quite a number of the earliest settlers not mentioned by him are given a place here. Settlement in the township was at first quite slow, but even at that the Methodist circuit rider thought fit to visit the community and hold religious services. It was not long before there were



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PRINCETON



MAIN STREET, PRINCETON

three denominations represented, the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal and the Evangelical Lutheran. All of these erected church buildings. In 1853 Jerry Goodrich, James Todd and Porter McKinstry, members of the Methodist church, with friends and neighbors, built a brick church edifice near Lost Grove. Services were held there about three years, when the members afterwards attended meeting at Princeton, on account of the death of several of the principal members of the congregation. In February, 1856, Rev. Daniel Garber of the Evangelical Lutheran church organized a church of that faith in this township. A meeting was held in May following at which Isaac Daughenbaugh was elected elder, Samuel Gast, deacon. Meetings were then held in the vacated Methodist church and continued there until 1859, when the congregation erected a building of their own in Princeton, which was turned over to the Methodists in exchange for the Methodist church at Lost Grove. Meetings have been held there from that time up to the present. The first school was taught here in 1846-1847 by Miss Hannah Peaslee in a log house owned by H. H. Pinneo, in what is now known as Princeton independent district. Miss Peaslee's successors were Mrs. Charles Budd and Milcah Goodrich. Sometime afterwards an old barn was purchased by Giles M. Pinneo and Wilbur Warren, who remodeled the building and which was for a period used for both school and church purposes. A brick school building was built in 1852 and Mathias E. Pinneo was the first teacher. This was the schoolhouse of Princeton until 1864, when it was consolidated with other schools which occupied the ground floor of a hall on Front street. Then, in 1862, district No. 1 was changed into an independent district and in 1866 a large and substantial stone school building was erected on Third and Clay streets at the cost of about \$5,000. The city of Princeton was incorporated in January, 1857, and in March, following, the first election was held, at which Samuel Porter became the first mayor, but resigned from the office in May, following. To fill this vacancy a special election was held and William Shew was chosen mayor. The town contained at this time about 250 inhabitants, two hotels, one church, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a steam saw mill, and about fifty dwellings. In 1858 William H. Thompson was elected mayor and at that time there were about 500 inhabitants. Improvements kept up steadily in the town and it became a place of considerable importance. A steam saw mill was built by Isaac Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, costing \$8,000, and whose output equalled 30,000 feet per day. Two steam grist mills were also built, one by Herbert M. Fishback, which cost about \$9,000, and the other by McKinstry and Hubbard, which cost \$12,000. About this time Dr. G. L. Bell erected a very pretentious residence for that day at a cost of \$5,000. In 1862 a disastrous fire visited the little city of Princeton and destroyed a valuable three-story business and office building which had been erected by F. G. Welsh and also the business house owned by Christian Schmaltz. At this time the Princeton house barely escaped destruction.

The citizens of Princeton take a pride in the honor which her sons reflected upon the town through their services in the Civil war. Its bright roll of honor is to be found in the chapter on the Civil war in this history. The First Methodist church of Princeton was built in 1858. This church takes pride in the his-

tory of its Sunday school which began at the time of its organization in 1849 by Father Pinneo and others. In 1887 the Methodist society erected a church edifice at a cost of \$2,500 and is at this day in a very prosperous condition. On the site of the old church building the Presbyterians erected a new church structure in 1888 which cost about \$3,000. In 1898 the Salem Evangelical Lutheran church put up a neat structure while under the pastorate of Rev. Kun-kleman. Adjoining the church building is the parsonage.

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

In addition to what has already been written of Winfield township by Mr. Barrows, the following is appended: John Quinn, who was the first permanent settler in this township, struck out further west from his home in Meigs county, Ohio, when a young man, and landed in Chicago, then nothing but a frontier village. Here he worked at his trade of blacksmithing for one year. He had located a claim in the windy city, but by some chicanery he was dispossessed of it and losing all faith in the people there, he left and went to Galena, arriving there in 1832. Being joined by his brother William in 1835 he went to Clinton county, and after remaining there awhile he and his brother finally settled in Winfield township, where they improved a farm which afterwards came into the possession of John T. Mason, who lived on it for over forty years. It is said that had Mr. Quinn remained in Winfield township he would have become wealthy, for at one time he owned large bodies of timber land on the Wapispinicon bottoms, which brought him good prices at their sale, but being of a wandering disposition he left the locality and returned to Ohio. Not being contented there he once more found his way back to Iowa, from whence he went to Kansas, and then to Oregon, where he died at the age of seventy years.

Leonard Cooper, one of the first settlers, left a large family of eight sons and two daughters, none of whom are now living in Winfield township. One son lives in Davenport, one in Dubuque, A. A. Cooper, whose celebrated wagons find a market in a number of states. Charles Elder, a pioneer of this township, left two sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter and one son are dead: Joseph Elder, the other son, is a resident of Long Grove. At the time of the settlement in Winfield township of the four Quinn brothers, the township was nine miles square and included parts of Lincoln, Sheridan and Butler townships. It was on the creek north of Walnut Grove that George Daly, mentioned by Mr. Barrows, built a grist mill, which was also arranged to saw logs. Burrs in those days were expensive and difficult to obtain. In his perplexity Mr. Daly, the "honest miller," as he was called, went to Alexander Brownlie who assisted him in making a set of millstones out of a large boulder found on the prairie. It is said that much of this grist was ground on those boulder millstones, and that the only reason that the mill did not perform its work more steadily and regularly was because of the lack of water at times. H. M. Thompson married the youngest daughter of Mrs. Robertson, a widow of seventy years of age, who had come from Scotland and settled in this township in 1844. Mr. Thompson became quite prominent in the affairs of Scott county. He was selected as the first president of the Scott County Agricultural Society and remained in that office for seven



ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, LONG GROVE

years, when he resigned. He was also for a number of years superintendent of Agricultural college farm at Ames and was also a representative from this county in the general assembly of Iowa. He died in 1887 at the age of seventy-six years. At his death his wife was living at the age of ninety-two years. The Brownlies are still prominent and quite numerous in Winfield township. Of the second generation there are three members still residents of Long Grove, A. W. Brownlie, son of James Brownlie, who was a little over a year old when his parents settled in the township; he is doing business with his brother, R. K. Brownlie. A. D. Brownlie, only son of Alexander Brownlie, is living on the original homestead where his father settled when he came to the state of Iowa.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln township when first settled was an expanse of prairie covered with tall luxuriant grass, where deer and other animals abounded. This township was organized in 1866 and embraces congressional township No. 79, range 4 east, and is lacking one tier of sections on the east side of being a full township. The first trustees divided the township into seven road districts, but in 1903 these districts were merged into one, and since that time the roads have been worked on the township plan. The first township officers were: A. J. Green, J. H. Mohr, and James Henry, trustees; Richard Proudfoot, clerk. A very attractive place of those days was an elevation of ground called Saddle Mound which is now owned by William Moeller. On the Guinan place is another interesting spot, Goose Pond. Robert Criswell was the first settler of this township. He was a Pennsylvanian and located at Long Grove in 1844. After three years' residence there he settled on section 23, which he improved and upon which he built a home. Mr. Criswell lived on this place and prospered until 1867, when he retired to Princeton and died there at the age of eighty-one. William H. Jones left New York in 1844 and settled in LeClaire and ran the first threshing machine in that neighborhood, and in 1848 he broke up the sod for Mr. Criswell on part of his section. Mr. Jones married the widow Chuck, who was in her maidenhood Mary Van Duzer. She came from Scott county in 1835. Mr. Jones died in 1893 and his widow followed him in 1905, after a residence in Davenport. Charles and Henry Lau are the sons of Peter N. Lau, who came to Lincoln township in 1853. They are still residents of this township. One of the most prominent citizens of the county was M. J. Rohlfs, who came to Lincoln township in 1848, after a residence in Davenport of one year. Mr. Rohlfs served his county in the Iowa legislature four terms and for twelve years served Scott county as its treasurer, and was succeeded by his son Rudolph in that office, who proved a worthy successor to his father. The first schoolhouse in Lincoln township was built on section No. 23 and became known as the Jones schoolhouse. The first school was presided over by J. O. Jamison. After the township was organized it was divided into eight sub-districts upon which are now erected good substantial modern schoolhouses, where the children are given the advantages of nine months' instruction during the year. This township has never had but one church. It was organized July 6, 1858, by Rev. J. D. Mason, with twenty-eight members. It is known as Summit Presbyterian church.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant Valley township lies east of Davenport, bordering on the Mississippi. It is bounded on the north by Lincoln and LeClaire townships and on the east by a portion of the lower sections of LeClaire township. It is well watered and timbered, especially in the northeast and southwest portions. Duck creek, quite a large stream, empties into the Mississippi river at the southwest part of the township. This township was early settled and Mr. Barrows goes into all the details relating thereto. The soil is fertile, the farms have been well improved, it has good roads and bridges, telephone lines, rural mail delivery and other conveniences to meet the requirements of the modern farmer. This is not a whole township, the Mississippi cutting through it at a point beginning at the east half of the second section from the north and running diagonally southwest. It has three sub-districts in which there are well appointed school houses. The value of the land in this township, as in other sections of the county, has increased in value until at this time land that sold from \$6 to \$15 an acre in 1865 will now readily bring from \$100 to \$125 per acre.

CLEONA TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in 1857. Its name was suggested by E. P. Putnam, who declared that it signified fair or beautiful country. Cleona township is in the second tier of townships from the north and is the first on the east. It is bounded on the north by Liberty township and on the west by Hickory Grove. Its western boundary is Cedar county and southern, Muscatine county. It was one of the last townships organized. It is exclusively agricultural and there is practically no waste land within its borders. The first settlement made here was in April, 1851. Jacob Royal made the first entry in the township September 15, 1851, on the southeast quarter of section 25. Robert Johnson and James Paul entered land on section 23 in 1852. Mr. Paul also entered land on section 23. Ebenezer Cook made entry on section 34 early in 1856. In 1852 the only house in the township was on section 12, built by the Suiter brothers, John and Joseph. In the spring of the following year the Suiter boys helped Robert Johnson build a house on section 23. Thomas Johnson, Robert's father, settled in the township in the spring of 1853, and in the fall of the same year William Paul and his family settled in the township and lived in a house built by his brother James until 1858. E. P. Putnam was a native of Ohio and settled on section 19 in 1854. The same year came Jacob and George Wetherhold from Germany. They were the first Germans to settle in the township. Ephraim Ellis, an Englishman, was also a settler of the township in 1854. Franklin Ball, Samuel Leamer, John and Conrad LeGrange, William M. Murray, Henry Egbert, C. M. Stevens, wife and son Morgan, and Gothardt Moeller, from Germany, all settled here in the year 1856. Samuel Leamer broke a piece of prairie on his claim and returned to Pennsylvania. He came back in 1857 with his brother Washington and both made a permanent settlement. The first birth in the township was that of John Suiter in 1852. He was a son of John Suiter, the first settler in Cleona township. The first mar-

riage to take place in the township was that of John Jamison, of LeClaire, and Annie Johnson. In 1857 a school building was erected on section 28, but later removed to section 31. Franklin Ball, James Paul, Washington and Samuel Leamer, Ephraim Ellis, E. P. Putnam and Robert Johnson were the men instrumental in founding this first educational institution of Cleona township. Harriet Callem received \$16 a month for her services as the first teacher of this school. The township has good schools in seven sub-districts. Of the early settlers the Suiters came from England; the Johnsons and Pauls from Ireland; Henry Peterson, who came to the township in 1866, and John Rymers, were natives of Holstein, Germany; William Rains of Waldeck, Prussia, settled on section 4 in 1868, and today the township has a large number of German citizens who are the best of farmers and prosperous in their undertakings.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler township was organized in 1865 and was first named Ben Butler in honor of the gentleman of that name who became famous in the Civil war and later as a statesman. Later the board of supervisors abbreviated the name by dropping the prefix Ben. Butler is in the north tier of townships bordering on Clinton county. The northern sections of the township are irregular and cut into by the Wapsipinicon river. In the northern portion of the township is considerable timber, especially in the northwest part, and the west central section of the township has considerable timber in the locality of Walnut Grove. The western boundary of Butler township is Winfield, the southern Lincoln and the eastern Princeton townships. The first election for town officers took place October 8, 1865, and the first entry of land was made in 1836 by Henry Harvey Pease and John G. Grafford, jointly. This entry consisted of 500 acres in what was known as Walnut Grove on section 19. Alphonso Warren had previously indicated his ownership of this claim by having "blazed" trees thereon. He relinquished his interests to Pease and Grafford for the sum of \$100. Pease, the pioneer of Butler township, built the first cabin and Alphonso Warren built the second on section 20 in the fall of 1838, as he had preceded both Pease and Grafford as settlers in the county. Mr. Warren had come to the township from New York and operated a grindstone quarry in the township for several years before he removed to Kansas. George Daly, a native of Ohio, had spent some time in Moline, Illinois, and in 1839 erected a flour mill on section 17, near a stream of water known at that time as Daly's creek. Daly afterward settled in Jackson county, then removed to Plymouth county, where he died. Clinton W. Pease, son of H. H. Pease, was the first white child born in the township. His birth occurred September 1, 1839. George Daly and Rebecca Arble were the first couple married in the township. The wedding took place in 1839. Miss Alice Alvord in 1846 taught the first school in the township in an old log house at Walnut Grove. James and Alexander Brownlie, Presbyterian divines, held the first religious services in this section of the county at the residence of H. H. Pease in 1838. Circuit rider Brace, a Methodist minister, would often stop at the Pease home and hold services. The first schoolhouse was a log structure and was erected on section 18 in 1850. In 1861

the Mount Joy Methodist Episcopal church was built on section 30 and had for its first pastor Rev. S. H. Harmer. Mount Union church was built in 1868 by members of the Presbyterian organization on section 35, and Rev. McBride was its first pastor. About 1851 Claus Boltz settled on section 15. Charles Bennet settled on section 35 in 1850. George Washington Martin and Lafayette Martin were located in this township long before it was separated from Winfield township. They came here in 1843. John C. McCausland located on section 23 in 1855; William Mooney, in 1852; Henry F. Schlotfeldt, in 1853; Claus Mundt in 1855; George Baughman settled in Winfield township in 1847 and removed to Butler township in 1855; and in 1859 J. Helble, a native of Germany, settled on section 26. Butler township has nine school districts and three churches.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

Sheridan township was organized in 1866 and is the central township of the county. It is bounded on the north by Winfield, on the south by Davenport, on the west by Hickory Grove and on the east by Lincoln townships. Much of the early history of this township has been told in the story of the first settlements in the county by Mr. Barrows. It was originally named Phil Sheridan township, after the noted cavalry officer of the Civil war, but later Phil was dropped. The township was formed by subtracting eighteen sections from Winfield and eighteen sections from Davenport. The first election was held on a certain Tuesday of October, 1866, the polling place being at Claus H. Kuhl's tavern. At this election H. H. Fry was chosen as supervisor; Christ Vogt, James Quinn and Gilbert Wicks, trustees; Anderson Martin, assessor; B. F. Berkley, clerk; William Saddoris and Asmus H. Lamp, justices of the peace; Peter Weis and James Morrison, constables. Samuel Sloper settled on section 28, in the territory now comprising Sheridan township, in 1840, and in 1841 Lyman Osborn took up a claim on section 29. Among others who followed these hardy pioneers may be mentioned: ex-Governor Rusch; Hans Schneckloth; Claus Hagedorn; Joseph Seaman; William Rigg; Dr. A. J. Emeis; Benjamin Barr; Captain LeMarinel; C. Myer; John and Nathan Greer; Moses Barber; James and Joseph Quinn; Christ Vogt; Peter Blunk; Hans and Juergen Schmidt. Dr. A. J. Emeis was the first physician to take up his residence in the township, and Henry Kuntzen was the first to open a blacksmith shop. He erected his building on section 25. Mr. Sloper was the first to turn up the prairie for cultivation. There are nine sub-districts in Sheridan township, each of which has a good school building where the children are taught from eight to nine months in the year. Eldridge also has an independent school.

There is but one village in Sheridan township—Eldridge Junction, established in 1871 by J. M. Eldridge. It is situated in the eastern part of the township, on section 11, at the junction of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and the Maquoketa branch. Soon after the advent of the railroad shops were located here by the company, giving employment to a large number of workmen. This gave an impetus to the young village and for a time the prospects were good for a large and thriving settlement; but the railroad magnates saw fit, some years since, to remove the shops, which was a death blow to the embryo "city of Eldridge."



BIG ROCK PUBLIC SCHOOL



TURNER HALL, ELDRIDGE



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. W. L. CLARK,
BUFFALO

Many of its business places, hotels, etc., were soon after closed and a number of buildings have since been torn down and removed from the place. The first school election in the township was held in 1867, when the following board was chosen: Alexander Murrison, James Calderwood, Albert Brugman, Henry Fellner, A. J. Emeis, William Rogers. A church edifice was erected by the Presbyterian society of Eldridge Junction about the year 1874. James Mason was the first pastor. Eldridge Lodge, No. 132, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1877, with John Rogers P. M. W.; E. T. Morgan, M. W.; J. W. Davidson, G. F.; J. D. McCormick, O.; J. A. Pollock, recorder; James Youmans, financier; G. A. Hastings, receiver; P. Herbold, G.; J. G. Quinn, I. W.; L. Cohman, O. W. For a full description of Eldridge see another page.

HICKORY GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Hickory Grove is one of the oldest townships of Scott county and was first settled in 1836, Alfred Carter making the first claim on the northwest quarter of section 16. He was a native of Shenandoah valley, Virginia, and came here from Indiana. This township is bounded on the north by Allen's Grove and on the south by Blue Grass, on the west by Cleona and on the east by Sheridan townships. It is mostly prairie, which is well watered, and takes its name from a tract of timber in the central portion of the township known as Hickory Grove. At the time Alfred Carter came to this section of the country wild animals roamed the prairies and hills. The wolves and wildcats were very troublesome, committing depredations on the settlers' live stock. Hickory Grove was at that time a great rendezvous for deer. One night while Mr. Carter was absent in Henderson county, Illinois, where he had journeyed in quest of provisions for himself and neighbors, ten Indians came suddenly upon the house and asked for a night's lodging.

Fearing to refuse them Mrs. Carter granted their request. Mr. Carter and his sons, Charles P., John and Martin, often joined the Indians in hunting deer. Early in its history there were three tracts of timber which were known as Hickory Grove, Pilot Grove and Linn Grove; the two latter have practically disappeared. In 1837 Philip Baker of Muskingum county, Ohio, took up a claim on section 9, and at about the same time came Jonathan Porter from Muskingum county, Ohio, also Daniel and John Porter. John Spicer had preceded them from Muskingum county in the fall of 1836, settling on section 9. William and Daniel Porter also came in 1836. Muskingum county, Ohio, furnished George Schuck, who settled in the township on section 10 in 1838, and died there in 1848. John Schuck also came in 1838 and built a hewn log house on section 15. He removed to Nebraska in 1859. Samuel Freeman, whose native place was New London, Connecticut, arrived in Davenport on December 3, 1839, and a short time thereafter entered a tract of land near Kirtle's ferry on the Wapsipinicon, but lost his claim by being too slow in filing on it. Eventually after many vicissitudes he was able to gather enough money to purchase a farm near Slopertown. This was sold in a few years for another farm near Hickory Grove, where he remained until the day of his death. The first school was held in the winter of 1837-8 at the home of Alfred Carter, George F. Emery, a highly educated man

and a native of Boston, having been employed by Mr. Carter to teach his children. The first birth in the township occurred November 10, 1838, and was that of William H. Baker, son of Philip and Catherine Baker. The first death was that of Alfred Carter in 1839. The first marriage took place at the home of Philip Baker in 1842, the contracting parties being Alexander Wells and Julia Carter. The ceremony was performed by Squire Grace at Walnut Grove. Hickory Grove township takes pride in the fact that the great apostle of Methodism, Rev. Peter Cartwright thundered his philippics against sin and unrighteousness in homes of the settlers here who threw them open to him for religious services. It is especially remembered that he preached a sermon at the home of Alfred Carter in 1838. In November, 1851, Elder Jonas Hartzell, later of Davenport, organized the Linn Grove Christian church. It was then known as the Allen's Grove Church of Christ and was removed to Linn Grove in 1858 and its name changed. Both in Allen's Grove and Linn Grove the congregation held services in the school houses, but a modest frame house was built in 1866, where services were afterwards held. This township today has eight sub-school districts where school is taught during summer and winter from eight to nine months in the year.

BLUE GRASS TOWNSHIP.

In Barrows' history will be found concisely told a narrative of the first settling of Blue Grass township, which is a full township of thirty-six square miles, and has for its northern boundary Hickory Grove township; on the west bounded by Muscatine county, on the south by Buffalo township, and on the east by Davenport and Rockingham townships. It has but little timber and is watered by few streams. Lines of the Rock Island road cross this township, one at the north and one at the south, the southern branch entering the village of Blue Grass and the main line the village of Walcott. There are seven sub-districts in this township which are well patronized by the children during a greater part of the year, and Walcott and Blue Grass, both thriving villages, each have excellently conducted graded schools. A description of the towns is given elsewhere.

ALLENS GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Allens Grove township originally comprised the present township limits and that of Liberty. It is bounded on the east by Winfield township, on the west by Liberty, the south by Hickory Grove and on the north by the Wapsipinicon river. The name of the township was derived from a Mr. Allen, who settled in the township in 1836. F. E. Rothstein, who settled on section 28 in 1859, built a steam saw and gristmill in 1860 and removed it to the Wapsipinicon river in 1865. He remained at Allens Grove until 1867, when he removed to Clinton county after selling his stock to Martin O'Neil. Mr. O'Neil remained in business until 1872, when W. B. Stevens became his successor. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad cuts across the township diagonally, entering at the southeast corner and leaving it at Dixon, in the northwest corner. A branch of the Rock Island railroad crosses the township from west to east, entering at New Dixon. Truly remarkable has been the development of Allens Grove



NEW LIBERTY SCHOOL.



NEW LIBERTY

township during the past half century, and the years which have come and gone since its history was published by Dr. Barrows in 1863, have witnessed continuous and substantial progress in various lines. Whereas in the early days the mail was brought from Davenport by different ones of the neighborhood, perhaps twice a week or whenever any one happened to go to that city, the township now enjoys the advantage of a rural daily mail delivery, and is closely connected with other sections of the county by the telephone system, while the time is doubtless not far distant when Allens Grove will enjoy the added advantage of communication with other points by means of the electric trolley line. The old time subscription schools, held in log cabins, have long since ceased to exist, while modern buildings and methods have been instituted in their place, and today the township can boast of having six of the finest school buildings in the rural districts, each equipped with the latest conveniences, while one of them represents an expenditure of \$1,880.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

According to Mr. Barrows, settlement in Liberty township first began in 1837. Those who came to this section of the county were men and women who were determined to make an abiding place for themselves and children. One of these not mentioned was Josiah Figley, who came to Davenport from Columbiana county, Ohio, and stopped at the Davis House, a small story and a half structure on Harrison street. This was in February, 1850. Later he went to Allens Grove where he drove a team and also carried the mail to and from Davenport. At that time a Mr. Eldridge was postmaster. The country at that time was teeming with fur-bearing animals of the smaller kind and deer were plentiful. The settlers were forced to put up with the most primitive arrangement for a habitation and furniture. This Mr. Figley in 1852 married Eleanor Heller, who was born in Scott county. It was but a few years until the farmers of this township began to prosper and on a farm owned by Mrs. Figley's father Dr. Dixon laid out the town of Dixon. It was in the '50s that the farmers of this township were very much annoyed by the depredation of horse and cattle thieves. Two of them were eventually captured and tried by a jury selected by a band of the settlers who had formed an organization for the punishment of suchlike evil-doers. George Rule, Sr., settled on Rock creek and erected a grist mill which was an improvement greatly appreciated by the settlers for many miles around. Roads were laid out, bridges built and the bountiful harvests of grain were marketed at Davenport. Today the town of Dixon is one of the most important in the county and is described elsewhere in this history. Horace Woods with his family located on section 11 early in 1837, and following closely on his heels, in July of the same year, came Jacob Heller and family, above referred to, who settled on section 12, now the town site of Dixon. About the same time came John Heller and family, and with him were Mark C. Jacobs and John Grace, who were employed by Jacob Heller. Mrs. Figley is given the distinction of being the first white female born in Scott county. The first cabin built in the township was by Jacob Heller in 1837, and the first prairie land broken in the township was for Jacob Heller, the work being done by John Grace and Mark C. Jacobs. The land was

sowed to winter wheat. John Heller settled on section 14 and M. C. Jacobs took up a claim on section 24. The first school house was a log cabin built in 1842 and slabs cut from logs were fashioned into benches for the pupils. Today the township has seven school houses in as many districts and two independent districts, one in New Liberty and the other in Dixon. The school in Dixon is a graded one with two teachers. There are also three churches in the township, two at Big Rock and one at Dixon. The soil in Liberty township is of the best and more or less rolling. Two beautiful groves of timber, Big and Little Walnut groves, add very much to the beauty of the landscape, and cutting through these groves is Walnut creek, a beautiful little stream, fed by living springs of water. There is also in the township an abundance of good gravel and limestone.

BETTENDORF.

It would take no Rip Van Winkle awakening from a twenty years' nap to rub his eyes when he visits Gilberttown and descries Bettendorf. A very few years of stay would do it. The steady people of Gilbert raised onions and cultivated pretty flower beds, kept early hours and good habits and were content with quiet life in the eastern suburbs of Davenport, when all of a sudden they awoke in a whirl of industry, with chimneys that smoke and wheels that hum, mammoth hydraulic presses that make steel cars and shears that chew up boiler plate. The necromancer, W. P. Bettendorf and his associates have worked the transformation. The town changed in name as well as nature and has become the second in the county. An army of men are employed in axle works and car works, gas machine factory, automobile works, stone crushers and other industries. Bettendorf has a mayor and council, is improving the streets and arranging for a municipal septic tank. The trains of the C. B. & Q., the C. M. & St. P. and the I. & I. interurban stop for freight and passengers. The street cars of the Davenport system provide speedy and cheap transit. Suburban homes are becoming plentiful on the bluffs at Bettendorf. Everything points to a great growth in this city of industry. Davenport is already looking with covetous eyes and hopes to make this growing suburb the seventh ward of the city at no distant date.

BUFFALO.

The principal town in Buffalo township is Buffalo. It is about ten miles below Davenport on the Mississippi river and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, whose track is also used by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. This gives the town two means of transportation by railroad. It now has about 400 inhabitants. In 1900 one of the finest public school buildings in the county outside of Davenport was built at a cost of \$5,000. It has Methodist, Catholic and Lutheran churches. Quite a number of coal mines are in operation within two miles of the village, and with quite a sprinkling of timber land near at hand fuel is plentiful and comparatively low in price. One of the largest brick manufactories in the county is maintained here, which turns out superior quality of work and gives employment to about forty men. There are four pearl button factories in operation at Buffalo; three general



BUFFALO TOWN HALL



MAIN STREET, BUFFALO

stores; a bank; a drug store; bakery; meat market; lumber yard; farm implement concern; a very good hotel; livery stable; blacksmith shop; two physicians; and three or four saloons.

NEW LIBERTY.

The leading town in Liberty township is New Liberty. It is situated on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. It has a population of about 150. It has one bank; one opera house; three saloons; two general stores; an implement concern; lumber yard; physician; blacksmith and harness maker; two elevators; stock yards; and livery stable.

BIG ROCK.

Big Rock is in the northern part of Liberty township and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. This place is noted as the home of Farmer Burns, the ex-champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the world. There are in Big Rock a lumber yard; elevator; drug store; general store; meat market; confectionery store; blacksmith; wagon maker; hotel; opera house.

DIXON.

Dixon is the leading town in Allens Grove township and is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, twenty-two miles northwest of Davenport. In 1905 the population was 325. It has a good school employing two teachers. Opposite the schoolhouse is the Christian church. The town has one bank; two hotels; saloons; a drug store; two blacksmith shops; stock yards; meat market; implement concern; two general stores; two physicians; an elevator; and a livery stable.

NEW DIXON.

New Dixon, also in Allens Grove township, is situated on a junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways, about one mile southeast of Dixon, and has a population of something like 100. The town has one general store; an elevator; lumber yard; hotel; a blacksmith shop.

MCCAUSLAND.

McCausland is situated in the northeast corner of Butler township on the Rock Island railroad, twenty miles north of Davenport. It has three general stores; two implement concerns; two hardware stores; a bank; two blacksmith shops; one livery; one elevator; stock yards; a lumber yard; two physicians; a hotel; a general machine shop.

DONAHUE.

Donahue is situated in the southeast corner of the township on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, seventeen miles northeast of Davenport. It has a hotel; a bank; a general store; a livery; an elevator; a lumber yard; a blacksmith and wagon making shop; and stock yards.

ELDRIDGE.

Eldridge is a town of 300 population. It is about twelve miles north of Davenport in Sheridan township, and is on the junction of the Maquoketa branch and Monticello branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It has a fine school building and Union church. In Eldridge are to be found one bank; implement store; stock yards; lumber yard; elevator; two general stores; a meat market; two hotels; furniture store; two blacksmith shops; a physician; harness dealer; saloons; drug store; barber shop; jeweler; and livery stable.

LECLAIRE.

The leading town of LeClaire township is LeClaire. It has a population of about 800. It is situated about fifteen miles north of Davenport on the Mississippi river, directly opposite Port Byron, Illinois. It has good railroad facilities on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Illinois and Iowa Interurban railways; also passenger steamers on the Mississippi furnish the town with transportation and freight service. It has a graded school, employing five teachers, and is considered one of the best in the county. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist churches have beautiful and large edifices. Here is the LeClaire stone quarry on the north edge of the town which employs a number of men. LeClaire has a flourishing bank; a newspaper—the LeClaire Advance; six general stores; two meat markets; a hardware store; a drug store; three physicians; an implement store; two hotels; a dentist; a livery stable; blacksmith shop; a shoe store; a tailor; two restaurants; saloons; two meat dealers; and two lumber dealers.

Among the famous ex-residents of LeClaire is Captain Sam Van Sant, river man, Ex-governor of Minnesota and commanders of the National organization of Grand Army of the Republic.

LONG GROVE.

Long Grove is in Winfield township about twelve miles north of Davenport, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It takes its name from a large grove of timber near by and the village is surrounded by very rich farm country. It has a fine school with two teachers; two churches; two dealers in general merchandise; a feed mill; a creamery; two farm implement concerns; two blacksmith shops; a cigar factory; a meat market; grain elevator; lumber and coal yards; a large nursery; a physician; and a hotel. It is the center of twelve telephone lines radiating in all directions.

PRINCETON.

Princeton has a population of about 500 and is the leading town in the township of that name. It is directly opposite Cordova, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, and twenty miles from Davenport. It is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Illinois & Iowa Interurban railways; also steamers on the Mississippi furnish its citizens with transportation. The school is a graded one employing three teachers. There is a Presbyterian, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal church, each having a liberal attendance of worshippers. There are two hotels; one bank; two physicians; an undertaker; two general stores; a hardware store; an implement store; a harness shop; a shoe store; a blacksmith shop; a livery stable; lumber yard; photograph gallery; meat market; drug store; an elevator; two saloons, newspaper, the Princeton Review.

BLUE GRASS.

This thriving little village was laid out in 1853 by J. E. Burnside, John Perrin and James W. Reynolds on sections 31 and 32, Blue Grass township and on sections 5 and 6, Buffalo township. John Perrin was the first postmaster, from 1849 until 1853, when he was succeeded by a Mr. Colvin. A merchant of Muscatine, named John Baker, opened the first store here in the spring of 1856. Christ Meeke, in 1852, became the first blacksmith. The first wagon maker was Henry Greebe, in 1853. He remained a few years, then moved to Nebraska, where he became quite prominent in politics. The first shoe maker was William Souerman, in 1855. William Moss, in 1853, opened the first carpenter shop. The first hotel was built by J. E. Burnside in 1855. Garret Clawson was its first landlord. The Baptists in 1854 built the first church and in 1859 the second church was built by the Methodist Episcopal society. The church building was subsequently removed from the village, after which the Methodists erected another church on a more elaborate scale. The Presbyterians came next in 1873 and built a church. In 1859 the first school house was erected at a cost of \$1,000. J. E. Burnside in 1856 erected a steam flouring mill. The second steam flouring mill was built in 1867 by a Mr. Dorman. Brick was first made in Blue Grass in the summer of 1845 by Ezra Carpenter. Within the limits of the brickyard, six feet below the surface, the fossil remains of a mastodon were found. The tusks resembled petrified hickory and were estimated to be eleven feet long. Blue Grass is located on a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, in the southern part of the township of that name, and is about ten miles west of Davenport. It has a graded school; two churches; a bank; two general stores; a lumber yard; meat market; implement store; blacksmith shop; barber shop; one physician; saloons; telephone, telegraph and express offices.

WALCOTT.

Walcott was laid out in 1853 on sections 7 and 8, by Cook and Sargent, of Davenport, and the first passenger train that ever ran over the Mississippi & Missouri railroad carried a delegation to attend the sale of lands of the village. F. W. Kef-

erstein was the first merchant. He removed to Davenport in 1871. The post-office was established in the town in 1855 and Mr. Keferstein was the first postmaster. Samuel Venchoff was the first blacksmith and the firm of Bach & Sears established the first harness shop. The railroad company built a warehouse in 1855 and in 1867 an elevator was built. Walcott is an incorporated town and is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, twelve miles northwest of Davenport. It has a population of about 500. It has a graded school; water works; two banks, one of which has deposits of nearly \$500,000; three general stores; two elevators; two drug stores; a furniture store; a hardware and stove store; two blacksmith shops; a harness shop; a meat shop; three implement concerns; and is an important shipping point for grain and live stock. Contiguous to Walcott the country is mainly settled by Germans.

LECLAIRE VILLAGE.

The article here following is from the ready and faithful pen of Mary E. Parkhurst, and was prepared for and published in the *Half Century Democrat*:

"LeClaire is a beautiful, historic, and restful town, nestling beneath green hills and kissed by the caressing waves of the 'father of waters,' and bathed by the early rays of the morning sun. Health, happiness and prosperity are the guardian angels of her future welfare and destiny. The past to her is a rich treasury of sacred and historic interest. Many a noble and worthy citizen has passed to the beyond, yet the cherished history surrounding the early pioneer, breathing a hallowed influence upon this town like a sweet benediction, will ever abide.

"Following the tread of civilization, two towns, LeClaire and Parkhurst, sprang into being. Separating the two was a dense forest, called by Edward Russell 'The Gulf,' extending on the bank of the river westward between Silver creek and Holland street. A. H. Davenport and R. H. Rogers, owning this strip of land, divided it into town lots. In 1855 on petition of the inhabitants of both towns the legislature, by an act, incorporated the city of LeClaire, including within its limits the town of Parkhurst. LeClaire was a thriving city. It was the home of the river man, the professional and business man, and the craftsman, all finding an avenue for activity and success. At low water the packets and floating rafts, when darkness of night gathered, anchored at LeClaire, awaiting the early dawn when some trusty pilot would safely guide the way over the treacherous rapids. The social, religious, educational and commercial were interwoven into a harmonious whole for the growth of this promising city. Lectures were given before literary and temperance societies; musical societies met weekly; Sunday and public school exhibitions entertained the people; the Methodist, Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Disciples, and Universalist churches, all having worship, cultivated and fostered the religious sentiment. 'A vocal and instrumental soiree' was given by Miss Helen M. Ekin, now Mrs. Helen M. Starrett, a mother of several highly educated sons, and a well known writer and educator of Chicago. 'A May ball' was given in Davenport's hall. The committee of arrangements were selected from the surrounding towns. Room managers were C. S. Disney, L. S. Chamberlin, A. M. White. Supper was served at the Bratton House, M. D. West-



CATHOLIC CHURCH, BUFFALO

lake, proprietor. Bill, \$3.00. Music was furnished by White's band, conducted by Alfred Milo White, the noted violinist.

"The hum of industry was heard. From the LeClaire Marine railway the ring of the hammer in building and repairing boats, and the buzz of the saws from the two sawmills, joined with the machine shop of Charley Kattenbracker and Adolph Weithe, in musical notes of industry. 'The Swan Mills,' operated by Terhune and Grout, 'manufactured a very superior article of flour.' They stated in 1856, 'We deliver our flour by ten barrels and upward within fifteen or eighteen miles of our mill free of charge.' Disney, Stonebraker & Company, wanted thirty thousand bushels of corn for cash. Dry goods, clothing, hardware, boat and provision stores, blacksmith, tin, copper, cabinet, candy and tailor shops, house and ship carpenters, stone masons and bricklayers, supplied the growing needs of the city. Drs. S. W. Treat, James Gamble, and Hill guarded the public health, while Rufus Linderman, the lawyer, promoted peace and tranquility. Messrs. H. Fleming, William Craig, Francis H. Impy and Edward Russell swayed public opinion, through 'The Weekly Express.'

"Education was an important factor in this progressive city. The school district was divided by the state into four districts under one organization. The following communication was received: 'Office of School Fund Commissioner, Davenport, May 15, 1855. To the voters of school district No. 10, LeClaire Town: It having been made known that your district is without officers, I have appointed Daniel Hagedorn, president, Dennis Barnes, secretary and Homer Carpenter, treasurer of said district until the first Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and until their successor shall be elected and qualified. H. Price, Fund Commissioner, Scott County, Iowa.' At a school meeting in LeClaire in district No. 7, in 1856, Mr. Spaulding, chairman, and A. M. Larimer, secretary, Laurel Summers, introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That school district No. 7, LeClaire, is in favor of uniting with districts No. 2, 10 and 11, and thereby forming 'a union of the four districts. Each district as it now stands does not forfeit or surrender its title or ownership to the school property.'

"In 1855 it was agreed between Daniel Hagedorn, Dennis Barnes, Homer Carpenter and Pardon H. Owen, that said Owen should teach one of the schools for the term of three months for the sum of \$33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month. A. P. Westfall was witness to the contract. Pardon H. Owen was a scholarly man. Eighty-seven bright boys and girls attended his school during the year. The following school-houses have been used in LeClaire during the last fifty years: the brick building in Parkhurst town; the Baptist church on Wisconsin avenue; the Presbyterian church on Jones street, called the 'black school' owing to the unpainted and weatherbeaten condition of the building; the school house built in 1850 on Ferry street, called the 'White school'; the old Methodist church on Main street; the Catholic church, beautifully situated upon one of the high bluffs; the German school house and the present building, built in 1870. Only two of these old buildings remain standing. Four schools continued in LeClaire until 1868, when one primary school was disbanded, leaving three schools: the high school, one intermediate, and one primary, called for convenience 'the stone, the black and the white schools.' The first principal was Mr. Raymond, in 1857. Mr. Baldwin in 1858, L. W. Weller in

1859, H. M. Hoon in 1860. The high school then moved from the old Methodist church to the Catholic church. H. M. Hoon completed his term of service and Mr. Stewart and Charles Clark were principals in this building. The high school then moved to the German school house, William Sanderson and J. W. Coates being principals. In 1871 all the schools were held in the present building. The following have been in charge of the schools since: J. W. Austin, J. W. Coates, C. E. Birchard, J. F. Lavender, J. T. Marvin, J. A. Holmes, E. A. Hamilton, W. D. Wells, Victor L. Dodge, E. S. Kinley, A. E. Baker, W. C. Hicks, C. W. Bartine, A. W. Schantz, John F. Ogden, S. M. Carlington, W. E. B. Marks, J. F. Norman. Messrs. Hoon, Coates, Birchard, Lavender, Kinley, Wells and Bartine married LeClaire ladies.

"Mrs. M. L. Marks taught a private school in LeClaire for ten years. Nearly every boy and girl at that time attended her school part of the year. In 1859 Dr. Ekin, the Presbyterian minister, conducted a Ladies' Seminary at Maple Dale; now the home of Captain I. H. Spinsby. The influence of Dr. Ekin and family was helpful and elevating to the people of LeClaire. In 1856 an 'English and Classical School' was kept in LeClaire by A. W. Alvord and R. C. Hitchcock. Miss Mary Payson conducted a private school for some time. She returned east and married a Mr. Pierce, the grandfather of one of Davenport's real estate agents. Mrs. Sarah Hurd and Mrs. M. L. Follette conducted, for some time, a select school. Mrs. Hurd taught painting, music, embroidery and other fine arts. In 1859 Mrs. Elsie A. Curtis, Mrs. Stella Tromley and Mrs. Sarah Dawley were elected school directors. They completed their term in office with credit to themselves and profit to the public schools.

"The LeClaire Lyceum and Library association was incorporated in 1867. The object of the society was twofold: literary improvement and the establishment of a public library. In 1867 an exhibition was given in Davenport's hall. The program occupied four hours. All seemed highly pleased. The proceeds were used in purchasing books. A season ticket cost fifty cents and included the regular weekly meeting, also the lectures. Ten cents admission was demanded at the door from all who did not have season tickets at the regular weekly meeting. Between five and six hundred volumes were bought by this society, which are now anchored in the school building and called the public library. Time, thought and labor were freely expended by this society for the public and future benefit of LeClaire. The following are some of the worthy citizens who were interested in this work: Hon. Laurel Summers, Hon. A. M. Larimer, H. A. Harrington, James Powell, P. H. Owen, Milton Parkhurst, F. Snyder, Captain S. E. Van Sant, N. F. Horne, Mrs. Mary Summers, Mrs. Sarah Headley, Mrs. James Powell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Decker, Miss Minnie Robinson, now Mrs. Waggoner of Blue Grass, and many others. A few remain in LeClaire; some have moved to other places, while some have journeyed to the other world. The public library is the legacy these worthy citizens have left to coming generations. May it ever be guarded as a precious relic from the past!

"LeClaire still has much literary talent and many ambitious young people. Mrs. M. L. Follett writes verse which has the true poetic ring. J. D. Barnes is an interesting writer of historical sketches. Miss Gertie Dawley is a teacher of Greek and Latin in the high school at Oak Park, near Chicago. Miss Alice Lan-

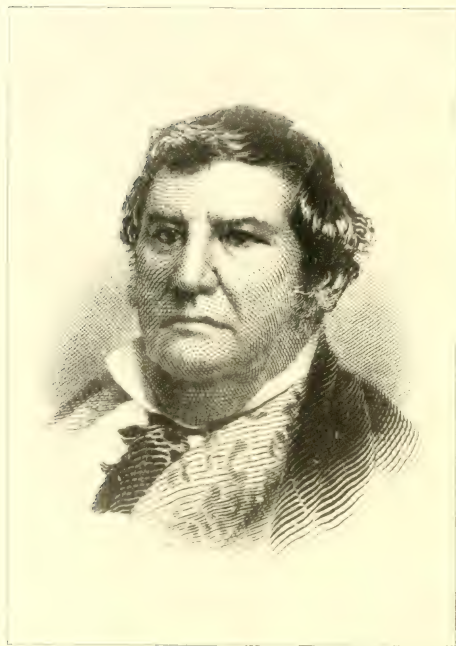
caster is a student at Iowa City and a teacher of physical training. Mrs. Rose Eldridge delights with her camera to reproduce the historic and picturesque. Miss Tuna Isherwood will soon complete her studies at the state university. Dr. Alvina Kattenbracker has been a practicing physician for twenty-five years. For a number of years she presided over a happy home. Her husband having died and her two sons married, she still continues to practice in her profession, having the confidence and esteem of the LeClaire people.

"Several newspapers have been started in this place; among them the Weekly Express and the LeClaire City Express. This paper was devoted to religion, art, science, literature, agriculture, mechanics, news, commerce, enterprise and progress. The motto, 'Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aims't at be thy country's, thy God's and Truth's.' Several papers followed: The LeClaire Republican, the Scott County Register, the LeClaire Pilot, the LeClaire Journal, and the LeClaire Advance, which is now (1905) in the sixth year of success and prosperity. J. E. Fedderson is editor and publisher. A new press will soon be in use. Mr. Fedderson married one of LeClaire's fair daughters.

"The ferry, the Twin City, through the sweep of time and the lashing of the cruel waves, became disabled, and a new ferry was built by R. A. Edwards, named the May Flower. These boats, as well as the owners, served the people well and faithfully. They were owned by different parties at various times, but P. M. Smith guided his neat ferries across the waters thirty-five years. With the advent of the railroad the ferry business departed.

"In 1858 this advertisement appeared in the LeClaire Enterprise: 'Banking house of Davenport, Rogers & Company. Exchange, gold, silver and uncurrent money.' Forty-seven years drifted down the stream of time ere LeClaire was favored with the LeClaire Savings bank; C. S. Simpson, president; W. P. Headley, vice president; J. E. Parker, cashier; capital \$100,000, the stock being subscribed by thirty of the most progressive and influential citizens of the community. From the first the bank has proven a convenience and a help to the business interests. Its deposits average over \$80,000 and are constantly increasing. Many of the active business men in this place today are brave sons of LeClaire, and are an honor to their native town. They loyally watch every public interest and carry many burdens of public responsibility. A. N. Davisson was a business man thirty years. C. P. Disney has been in business forty-six years and mayor seven times. Waldo Parkhurst was a merchant forty years. Dr. James Gamble practiced medicine fifty-six years. L. Schworm kept a boot and shoe store forty-eight years and Mrs. Jane Jack kept a millinery store thirty years. Mrs. Mary Summers is the only one living who has had a continuous residence in LeClaire since 1842.

"LeClaire is no longer a city but a peaceful, restful town of 800 inhabitants. Many of her industries have crumbled before the stern and relentless tread of Time, yet with the many beautiful homes, town hall, school building, churches and public-spirited citizens prosperity and happiness may ever await the guardian angels at her gateway. She is no longer isolated for the railroad and interurban have linked her with the great outside world, of which she is a beautiful and symmetrical part."



ANTOINE LE CLAIRE

CHAPTER XI.

DAVENPORT'S FIRST CITIZEN.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE CITY, TERRITORY AND STATE—THE OWNER OF A HALF-DOZEN SECTIONS OF LAND GIVEN HIM BY INDIAN FRIENDS—GENEROUS TO ALL—MARGUERITE LECLAIRE, HIS WIFE WHO SHARED HIS PLEASURE IN MAKING OTHERS HAPPY—A TRIBUTE BY PERE PELAMOURGUES—LECLAIRE AND DAVENPORT—NAMES INSEPARABLE.

ANTOINE LECLAIRE.

Scattered throughout these pages, here and there, the name of Antoine LeClaire appears. He was a man so prominently identified with the territory, state and city of Davenport in their early stages of development, was so broad-minded, liberal in his views, enterprising, generous to friends and enthusiastic and helpful in the promotion of the city's advancement, and always at the head of and a liberal contributor to every public enterprise of his day, that necessarily his name was more frequently and respectfully used than any other man of this community. Many incidents of his life are noted herein by those who knew him intimately, which leave the writer of this sketch naught to do but give a general outline of the life of that great pioneer.

Antoine LeClaire was born December 15, 1797, at St. Josephs, Michigan. He was the son of Francois LeClaire, who immigrated from France to Canada and eventually took up his residence in Detroit. Francois LeClaire married the granddaughter of a Pottawattamie chief, who became the mother of Antoine. At this time the territory of the northwest, out of which a half dozen mighty states have been formed, was peopled almost solely by the redmen, with here and there one of a different race, fearless enough to brave the perils of the frontier life among the dusky denizens of the wilderness. Francois LeClaire was one of these. In 1808 he established a trading post at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, exchanging manufactured articles for various kinds of furs. In 1809 he engaged to some extent in the business in connection with John Kinzie, at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, Illinois. In 1812, though surrounded with the Indian tribes with whom he was trading and

who through the influence of British emissaries were generally hostile to the United States, Francois LeClaire espoused the American cause, engaging actively in the service, and was in the contest at Peoria, where with others he was taken prisoner. The prisoners were confined at Alton, Illinois, but were released during the same year.

ENTERS GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

About this period, at the solicitation of Governor Clark of Missouri, Antoine LeClaire entered the service of the government and was placed at school that he might acquire a proper knowledge of the English language. At that time he could speak French and Spanish fluently. In 1818 he was sent to Fort Armstrong and there acted as interpreter under Captain Davenport, and the same year returned to Peoria, where in 1820 he married the granddaughter of Acoqua (The Kettle), a Sac chief. The same year he was sent to Arkansas to watch the movements of Indians in that locality. He was returned to Fort Armstrong in 1827 and was present as interpreter in 1832 when the treaty was made by which the United States purchased of the Sac and Fox tribes the territory west of the Mississippi river. The treaty, on account of the presence of cholera among the soldiers at Fort Armstrong, was entered into on the Iowa shore opposite to the island. Here the great chief of the Sacs, Keokuk, whose admiration for LeClaire could never be concealed, made a reserve of a section of land which he donated to Mr. LeClaire's wife, requiring as the only condition that Mr. LeClaire should build his house on the section and on the spot then occupied by the marquee of General Scott in making the treaty, which condition Mr. LeClaire afterward fulfilled to the letter. The Sacs and Foxes also, gave him another section of land at the head of the rapids, where the village of LeClaire now stands. The Pottawattamies in the treaty of Prairie du Chien reserved two sections on the Illinois side which they presented to Mr. LeClaire. On this reservation now stands the thriving city of Moline. The treaty was ratified by congress the following winter. In the spring of 1833 Mr. LeClaire erected a small building in the then Fox village, "Morgan," which had occupied this ground for years previous. Of the tribe having this as their headquarters Ma-que-pra-um was the head warrior and Poweshiek the head chief. In the fall of 1834 the Sacs and Foxes left here for the Cedar river.

In 1833 Mr. LeClaire was appointed postmaster of Davenport, the first one to occupy that position in the town, and also justice of the peace, to settle all matters of difference between the whites and Indians. His jurisdiction extended over all the territory purchased of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi from Dubuque on the north to Burlington on the south. The population of Burlington at that time was about 200—that of Dubuque, about 250. Antoine LeClaire was an accomplished linguist. As has been stated, he spoke French and Spanish, understood thoroughly and conversed in fourteen Indian dialects, and by reason of this mainly was present as interpreter at many other treaties, that of the Great and Little Osages, in St. Louis in 1825; that of the Kansas at St. Louis, in 1825; of the Chippewas at Prairie du Chien in 1829; the Winnebagos at the same place in August, 1829; at the same place with the Sacs and Foxes in 1826; also at Prairie du Chien with the Winnebagos in 1832; at the treaty of Fort Armstrong held on the Iowa side with the Sacs



ANTOINE LECLAIRE'S TREATY SITE HOME AS IT NOW LOOKS AT
420 WEST FIFTH STREET

and Foxes at Davenport in 1836; at Washington with the Sacs and Foxes in 1837; and with the Sacs and Fox tribes at Agency, now Wapello county, Iowa, in 1842.

FOUNDER OF DAVENPORT.

As stated elsewhere in this work, Mr. LeClaire assisted in the formation of a land company that laid out the town of Davenport, and he became one of its most active, progressive and influential business men. On this spot where Davenport now stands there was once an Indian village, of which no data is now at hand whereby it can be described. Doubtless it was the camping place or village of the Indians centuries before this continent was discovered by Columbus, and it is said also, although it is a matter of dispute among historians, that here, too, Father Marquette landed in June, 1673, and that he was the first white man whose foot ever touched the soil of Iowa. When Keokuk so generously presented to Marguerite LeClaire the section of land whereon Davenport now stands he little dreamed that a thriving, prosperous city would be built upon it. The first house having been built by Antoine LeClaire, and he having been so closely associated with all movements that led up to the city's existence, it is easy to feel that it should have received his name. But being of a generous and modest mind, he named the city in honor of his friend, Colonel George Davenport.

Antoine LeClaire became possessed of great wealth for a man of his day. His every desire seemed to be centered in the future and welfare of Davenport. Everything that would advance the city in any way appealed to his generous spirit and by a liberal expenditure of money and by gifts, churches, schoolhouses, hotels and other public buildings came into existence at his expense. The first cathedral of the Sacred Heart (St. Marguerite's) was built and furnished with bell, organ, paintings, statuary and fonts complete, with eighty acres of ground for a cemetery, by his munificence. The church and cemetery were named St. Marguerite's in honor of his wife, with its imposing appearance and lofty spires standing on a large city block of ground, crowning the hilltop overlooking the majestic Mississippi. In early days he also gave a block of ground between Fourth and Fifth, on Brady and Main streets, and erected thereon St. Anthony's church, school house and rectory complete. This block is now partially occupied by business buildings which bring a large revenue to the diocese. Mr. LeClaire was a devout Catholic, and as the word implies, was broad in his views, as he not only gave of his substance to his own church but also as well to the Protestant churches of that time, donating grounds and contributing liberally to the buildings erected thereon.

FROM BLOCK HOUSE TO MANSION.

His first home was a small log house soon replaced by a more pretentious structure from which he eventually removed into a splendid mansion on the bluffs, which commanded a beautiful view of the Mississippi and the three cities. After the death of Mrs. LeClaire it passed into the possession of the Catholic diocese and was used as a residence for Bishop McMullen, and at his death it was the residence of his successor, Bishop Cosgrove, who also died there. Then

came Bishop Davis, who disposed of the residence, which still stands on its original site.

As Mr. LeClaire grew older his avoirdupois increased materially from his former small frame to a portly embodiment which made his physique noticeable wherever he appeared. In fact, his weight was something over 300 pounds. He died September 25, 1861, suddenly from a third attack of paralysis. His funeral was attended on the 26th of September by a multitudinous procession of citizens and old settlers of the county, on foot, walking mournfully to the church and the grave, attended by Rev. Pelamourgues and two other priests. The funeral sermon was subsequently preached by Rev. John Donlan. The body was interred in the yard close to St. Marguerite's church, a costly monument was placed at the grave by his widow, and when she died, her body was interred beside that of her husband. Subsequently when the costlier monument to the memory and generosity of Antoine LeClaire, St. Marguerite's church, was razed to the ground, to give way to the Sacred Heart cathedral, the bodies of these noted pioneers were disinterred and found their last resting place in St. Marguerite's cemetery, where the monument purchased by Mrs. LeClaire was also removed.

MARGUERITE LECLAIRE.

Mrs. Marguerite LeClaire, wife of Antoine LeClaire, died at the family residence, in Davenport, October 18, 1876.

Mrs. LeClaire was born at Portage des Sioux, St. Charles county, Missouri, October 16, 1802. She was the daughter of Antoine LePage, a Canadian, and the granddaughter of the Sac chief, Acoqua (The Kettle), the leading chief of his nation. Her early life was spent in her native village where her education was superintended by one of the orders of nuns, under whom she studied French and English. In 1820 she was married to Antoine LeClaire in Peoria, who was then acting as interpreter between the Indians and the government, and frequently accompanied her husband on his excursions among the Indians in Arkansas, whom he was sent to watch, when acting as scout or interpreter for the government, during seven years. During her residence in Davenport and before and since the death of her husband, delegations of the Sac and Fox Indians visited her place every year, where they were always made welcome, entertained as long as they wished to remain, and when leaving, always carried away as a free gift what necessities they required—corn, flour, etc.

Being an earnest and devout Catholic, her own church and sect were recipients of her charity to a very large degree; but as said before, when called upon for aid to any public or philanthropic enterprise, she never stopped to inquire as to creed or sect, all alike being partakers of her bounty. She died about nine in the morning, after receiving at the hands of Father Cosgrove the solemn rites of the church of which she was a devout and consistent member. The funeral sermon was preached by Father Cosgrove, in St. Marguerite's church, of which she was a member and which was built and furnished by her husband during his lifetime. Her remains were deposited in the burial lot beside her husband at the entrance of the church.



MARGUERITE LE CLAIRE

A PICTURESQUE PERSONALITY.

"One of the picturesque personalities that will lend charm to the history of Davenport," said the Democrat in its issue of June 17, 1899, "will be Antoine LeClaire, the Indian's friend, companion, protector, incorporator of Davenport and for a quarter of a century one of its most public-spirited citizens, esteemed and loved by redmen and white till the day of his death. The banished tribesmen no longer make their annual pilgrimage here to seek his counsel and companionship, his activity no longer contributes to our civic life or his benevolence to the good works that others are carrying on in his stead, but his memory continues fresh in the minds of those who knew him. That his name lingers all over our city map in addition after addition, attaches to one of our streets and to a city at the head of the rapids is because he faithfully served the friends of his childhood, the Indians, who years ago made their abode in this vicinity, counted by them, as it may still lay claim to be, the garden spot of the west. In connection it may be noted that the removal of the Indians from this neighborhood onto a reservation further west did not prevent them from showing, their affection for and remembrance of LeClaire in after life. For years large delegations of the tribesmen came here every fall, whole villages at a time, and camped near his house and enjoyed the hospitality of the family. When Colonel Davenport was murdered on the island here Indians came back from interior Iowa to guard the LeClaire home. Yearly the delegations grew smaller as the lines of civilization drew tighter about the Indian reservations, pushing the redmen farther west, while death thinned the ranks of those whose hunting grounds had been here and who owned to having a friend in the government interpreter of former days. Their pilgrimages hither continued, however, up to the time of LeClaire's death, and his widow received visits from many of the Indians afterwards. Before Antoine's death it had been agreed that the surviving relatives of himself and wife should take their property in equal shares and fifty-seven of their kindred therefore shared equally under his will after the decease of his widow."

A TRIBUTE BY FATHER PELAMOURGUES.

Father Pelamourgues spoke at the third banquet of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers association to the toast: "Antoine LeClaire—the pioneer of pioneers in this county, and the first president of the pioneers' association—identified with our city and county by almost every old-time memory, and by every association of feeling and interest—may he live long to bless the festive occasions with his great presence, and to witness the full rearing of these corporate structures, Davenport and Scott county, whose corner stones his hands laid."

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am afraid that in responding to this toast I shall do injustice to Mr. LeClaire, and to the Old Settlers association, before which I have the honor to speak, and I am sorry that a more competent person than myself was not selected to stand in my place. It is true a countryman of the great Lafayette is always welcome in an American gathering, let his merits be ever so little. I have so often, since my residence among you, experienced the kindness of our first president and of the old settlers, who always

tendered me the hand of friendship, that I am encouraged to say a few words. My task is rendered light from the fact that all of you are well acquainted with Antoine LeClaire, all of you having been like myself welcomed to the home of your choice by the pioneer of pioneers of Scott county. Many of you found, perhaps, a shelter under his roof—for it is a well-known fact that he tendered always to the stranger that benevolent hospitality which was rendered especially pleasant by the unaffected kindness of her who presided over his log cabin, who encouraged him in his hours of trial, and who more than any one else has pointed to him the good that was to be done.

"LeClaire and Davenport! Those two names are and will be for a long time to come, inseparable. Davenport, though destined to be a city, might have languished if it had not been for the enterprising genius and liberal mind of Antoine LeClaire. He is not a man of one idea; he seems to be made on purpose for being the founder of a city. Liberal in his views, he never inquired of a man from what country he was coming, or to what creed he belonged. He was kind to all and encouraged all; he tried to be a benefactor to all; he encouraged the mechanic and the professional man; he was the friend of the poor as well as the rich. He always knew how to accommodate himself to circumstances and he was as cheerful trying his musical skill on a three stringed fiddle, and amusing some of those old settlers—who perhaps now listen to me—as he is now in his elegant mansion surrounded by all those comforts that can render a man happy if happiness can be found upon earth.

"Davenport and LeClaire! Names inseparable. He built the first log cabin, and in it every newcomer became his guest; he built the first church, in which he continued for many years to lead in singing the praises of God till his means permitted him to rear an edifice more suitable for the worship of the Almighty. He erected that hotel which for many years attracted the attention of all who passed in front of our village. He was instrumental in building the first foundry, helped that great benefactor of our town and county, A. C. Fulton, to erect the first mill, and passing over many other good deeds, he was the first man who worked on a railroad west of the Mississippi river.

"I will close, Mr. President, by saying: May he long live to bless these festive occasions with his great presence and witness the full rearing of those corporate structures, Davenport and Scott county, whose corner stones his hands laid."



ANTOINE LE CLAIRE'S OLD RESIDENCE
First Railroad Depot west of the Mississippi River



THIRD HOME OF ANTOINE LE CLAIRE

CHAPTER XII.

PIONEER LIFE.

THE LOG CABIN WAS THE PALACE OF THE PIONEER—CHINKED LOGS, COVERED WITH CLAPBOARDS—RIFLE AND SPINNING WHEEL—ALMOST ANYTHING WAS A BED-ROOM—COOKING WAS PRIMITIVE FOR SHARP APPETITES—WELCOME FOR THE WAYFARER—PRAIRIE FIRES AND WOLF HUNTS—AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FRONTIER PEOPLE WERE NOT LACKING—WHAT UNREMITTING TOIL HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older states, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those states good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of the younger readers, as in some sections these old time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve by fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be redaubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out the greater part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and

a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fireplace thus made was often large enough to receive fire wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had, otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fireplace would be a shelf, called the "mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles. In the fireplace would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood. On it the pots were hung for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder horn. In one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle bed for the children. In another stood the old fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side, in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house. In the remaining was a rude clapboard holding the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue edged plates standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous, while around the room were scattered a few splint bottom or Windsor chairs and two or three stools. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine, for, as described, a single room was made to answer for the kitchen, dining room, sitting room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall. Clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor and put themselves to bed in the center. The signal was given and the men came in and each took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flap-jacks," batter cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possible even in these latter days, was the flat bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump in the shape of a mortar and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well sweep. This and the well sweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked, "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were lux-

uries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable many years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom, one loom having a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth. Wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the house of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home made. Rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If occasionally a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might already be a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the newcomer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land he was doubly welcome and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half dozen miles away perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a newcomer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a newcomer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the newcomer's pro-

posed cabin and aid him in "gettin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs, another with teams would haul the logs to the ground, another party would "raise" the cabin, while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the newcomer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat in the shape of a deer. Returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher and was thankfully eaten.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire beholding the scene, as its awe inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed

like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass. The gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor, and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke, curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening. Danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims, yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

WOLF HUNTS.

In the early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animals and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling school with

as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general 4th of July celebration. And when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing, then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen one could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one side had more spellers than the other. In case, he had some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest, but the usual way was to "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in line on each side, alternately, down to the foot of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the "choosers." One would have the first choice of spellers, the other spell the first word. When a word was missed, it would be repronounced, or passed along without repronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to repronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side. If the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved" and no tally mark was made. An hour perhaps would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzzing, cackling, hurraing and confusion that ensued for ten or fifteen minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would again take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling down" process there would virtually be another race in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing sides," for the "spelling down" contest, and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until

it became tedious, the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to go home, very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture, but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not adverse to a little relaxation and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting bee," "corn husking," "paring bee," "log rolling" and "house raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner, the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present. When a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked, a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half holiday. The men usually went to town and when that place was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whiskey was as free as water. Twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and 35 cents or 40 cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Iowa is a grand state, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far be-

hind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate and many other things that make here people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and schoolhouses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation. This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old foggy ideas and foggy ways and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of today they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of today, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 1,500,000, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older states. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well

cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little of the old landmarks left. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this state, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

RIVERVIEW TERRACE



CHAPTER XIII.

TERRITORIAL DAYS.

WILLIAM B. CONWAY MADE FIRST TERRITORIAL SECRETARY OF IOWA—COMES TO DAVENPORT AND MEETS ANTOINE LECLAIRE AND GEORGE DAVENPORT—HE IS GOVERNOR OF IOWA AND DAVENPORT IS ITS CAPITAL CITY—A CAUSTIC LETTER TO THE STATE COUNCIL—THE INDIGNANT REPLY OF THE COMMITTEE—CONWAY'S UNTIMELY DEATH AND BURIAL IN THIS CITY—A VALUABLE CITIZEN.

WILLIAM B. CONWAY MADE FIRST TERRITORIAL SECRETARY OF IOWA—COMES TO DAVENPORT AND MEETS ANTOINE LECLAIRE AND COLONEL GEORGE DAVENPORT.

In the year 1838 William B. Conway, a young Pennsylvanian who had been admitted to the bar of his state and had taken an active part in politics at that time, came to the young and growing city of Davenport. He had been previously appointed by President Van Buren as secretary of the then newly formed territory of Iowa. He immediately fell in love with this section of the country and, meeting such men as Antoine LeClaire and Colonel Davenport, was led to believe by them and others that Davenport was the greatest town in the territory and had a magnificent future before her. In a letter published in the "Annals of Iowa" in July, 1865, a production of T. S. Parvin, that gentleman had the following to say concerning the appointment of Mr. Conway, his important position and certain of the incidents that grew out of his incumbency of the office. Mr. Parvin in his article says that prior to the appointment of William B. Conway to the office of secretary of the territory of Iowa, in 1838, he was editing a small political paper in the city of Pittsburg which supported General Jackson during his candidacy for the presidency. It was a rabid, violent, partisan paper, quite in accord with many of the personal traits of the editor, and by reason of the earnestness of his advocacy of the election of General Jackson and his successor, Martin Van Buren, he was appointed by the latter secretary of the territory of Iowa in June, 1838, a few days after the approval of the act separating Iowa from Wisconsin and creating it into an independent territorial district—the act to take effect in July, following, from which period Iowa dated its territorial existence.

CONWAY AN ENTHUSIAST.

Mr. Conway had never held a political office and had had no experience in public affairs, but was an enthusiast of his own kind and immediately left Pittsburgh for the new territory, landing at Davenport in the month of July. He was an Irishman and a member of the Catholic church, and very naturally, upon his arrival in Davenport, made the acquaintance of Antoine LeClaire, one of the founders of this city, and also of Colonel Davenport, then residing on the island of Rock island. These gentlemen made Mr. Conway believe that Davenport was the greatest town in the territory and the coming city of the west, and that it was the only proper place for the capital of the new territory. The organic law provided that the governor should "designate the temporary capital of the territory, to continue as such until the legislature should establish the territorial capital." The organic act also provided that the governor should "divide the territory into three judicial districts" and assign one of three judges appointed at the same time with Conway, to each of said districts. It also provided that the governor should issue a proclamation "ordering the election of members for the territorial legislature and designate the time of its convening."

The Hon. Robert Lucas (twice governor of the state of Ohio and president of the national convention which nominated Martin Van Buren for the presidency), appointed governor of the new territory, had not yet arrived and Mr. Conway's new Davenport friends persuaded him into the belief that he was "acting governor" of the territory. The organic act provided that "in the absence or death of the governor" the secretary of the territory should act as governor. In this belief the young secretary of the territory issued his three proclamations, naming Davenport as the territorial capital, ordering an election of the members of the legislature and providing for three judicial districts.

A few weeks later Governor Lucas, who had been detained by reason of low water in the Ohio, arrived at Burlington and was confronted with these proclamations. He became very indignant, declaring that all the acts of the secretary as "acting governor" were null and void inasmuch as no vacancy had been created either by his death or absence, as he had not yet entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He, however, confirmed the action of the secretary in relation to dividing the territory into three judicial districts and the assignment of the judges—Mason to the first district, a resident of Burlington; Wilson to the third, a resident of Dubuque and Judge Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, to the second district. Upon Governor Lucas' arrival in October following, however, he selected Bloomington, now Muscatine, as his residence.

UNKINDLY FEELINGS NEVER HEALED.

These acts of Governor Lucas created in the breast of Secretary Conway unkindly feelings, which were never wholly healed. But Governor Lucas, being a man of great experience in public life and familiar with the administration of public affairs, looked upon the acts of his younger associate, ignorant in these matters, as an offensive usurpation of authority. It was in issuing the above mentioned proclamation that the secretary signed himself "acting governor." Later

the secretary again came into collision with the governor in relation to the administration of the affairs of his office and upon the convening of the legislative assembly by his indiscreet acts he met with opposition from that body from which he was extricated only through the good offices of his friend and fellow statesman, Judge Joseph Williams.

T. S. Parvin, LL. D., at that time editor of *Annals of Iowa*, had in the July, 1865, issue an article concerning the Iowa territorial legislature. At the time the events written of occurred he was private secretary to the governor:

The legislature had before this gotten into a controversy which if not exciting was at least ridiculous, with the secretary of the territory and finding themselves hard pushed by his excellency and in need of allies made their peace with the secretary, and very adroitly enlisted him in their cause.

Inasmuch as the communications and proceedings in relation thereto were withdrawn (in legislative language) or rather "expunged" I have drawn them forth from my portfolio of old documents and give them to our readers as a matter of serious history of early times.

On Friday morning (an unlucky day), Nov. 23, 1838,

On motion of Mr. Hughes:

Resolved, that the secretary of the territory be requested to furnish the members of the council with penknives, stamps, half-a-dozen inkstands and a tin pan for each stove in the council chamber.

CONWAY'S REMARKABLE LETTER.

In reply to this resolution the Hon. Secretary addresses to the Hon. Council the communication following, upon receipt of which the following proceedings were had.

The president laid before the council a communication from the secretary of the territory.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead:

Ordered, that said communication do not appear in the journal, and that it be referred to the committee upon expenditures.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NOV. 24, 1838.

To the Honorable, the President of the Council:

SIR—A resolution in relation to knives, tin pans, etc. was duly transmitted to this department of the territorial government, where it received that attentive consideration which the magnitude of the subject appeared to demand.

To prevent an interruption of that perfect harmony which has heretofore existed, still exists and should continue to exist between the honorable, the legislative assembly and the department of state it becomes necessary to offer in a very respectful manner a few explanatory observations, and especially in relation to the knives. The secretary would therefore beg leave to explain.

In the latter part of last summer a young man of rather interesting personal appearance and associated as then alleged, with the executive department, called on the secretary and stated that he (the young man) was then on his way to Cin-

cinnati in the state of Ohio, on business connected with the territorial library and then and there delivered an executive opinion that it would doubtless be better to purchase the stationery at Cincinnati and politely offered the use and exercise of his own talents in procuring the same, if authorized so to do. The matter was then held under advisement and in the meantime a letter was received from the executive department directing the attention of the secretary to the facilities afforded by the visit of the young man to Cincinnati, where, it was believed, that stationery could be procured on better terms than at any other place. In reply the secretary proposed a conference with the executive which resulted in a letter of instruction to the young man, then at or on his way to Cincinnati, authorizing him to make the purchases which it is alleged he did make with his usual ability and on advantageous terms. A bill of articles has been returned and the young man has returned, but he found it inconvenient, or to use his own language, impossible, to bring on the stationery. This young man was vested with certain discretionary powers and for reasons which satisfied his discretion after much mental exertion and consultation he omitted the purchase of knives.

The navigation of the Ohio was entirely suspended. This was the act of God whose holy name is pronounced with deep reverence and to whose holy will it is our duty to submit. Human power cannot resist the dispensation of his providence nor can human wisdom counteract his unfathomable designs. His excellency, the governor, in pursuance of law named a day on which the legislature should convene; and the secretary to meet the difficulties of a very difficult case proceeded to St. Louis to make preparations for the approaching session, and returned in despite of every peril to provide for the comfort of the honorable, the legislative assembly; in which dutiful design—always excepting knives.

Much exertion has been made to procure knives in Burlington but knives of a suitable finish and quality cannot be procured; nor can knives in a sufficient quantity of any quality be obtained, and the secretary can't make knives. If he could do so, he would do so with expedition and pleasure, but if it should comport with his own wishes and the wishes of all those whom it may concern, that he should occupy his present station until the next session, he will take especial care to supersede the necessity of any further legislation on the subject of knives;—for it is the earnest and anixous wish of the secretary that all the members should have knives and stamps and folders; and all and singular, such thing or things, device or devices whatsoever, as may facilitate the operations of the hands in yielding assistance to the deliberations of the head.

The part of the resolution which relates to extra ink-stands and tin pattypans, can, and will be promptly complied with; as well as the separate resolution thus acknowledged which requires increased accommodations for spectators in the lobby and in conclusion the secretary renders to the honorable members of the council, individually and collectively, the fullest assurance of that high consideration which they cannot be more anxious to receive than he is to bestow; and whilst he has no reason to invoke their indulgence, he would make every proper exertion to conciliate their respect, remaining most entirely their obed't serv't,

W. B. CONWAY, *Secretary of the Territory.*

A few days later the committee presented the following:

REPORT.

The committee on expenditures to whom was referred the communication of the Hon. William B. Conway, secretary of the territory of Iowa, dated Nov. 24, 1838, beg leave to make the following report:

That in the discharge of the duty assigned them they find with much regret the report of the honorable secretary of our territory to the council, dated Nov. 24th, is of such a nature as to call forth a severe animadversion upon its tone and spirit. The evident intention of that communication was not only to treat the resolution offered by Mr. Hughes and adopted by the council with irony and contempt but at the same time to convey the idea that articles asked for by the resolution were unnecessary and unimportant.

The reason of the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Hughes is obvious to every member of the council but it may not be known to the community at large, that great pains were taken to prevent the merchants and citizens of Burlington from crediting the officers of the council and house of representatives of this territory for small articles necessary for their use, and the honorable secretary of the territory was understood to intimate that accounts made by the officers of the legislature would not be paid by him. It therefore became necessary to ask by resolution the furnishing of small articles.

On the arrival of the members of the legislature, in accordance with the proclamation of the governor, they found the house which they were to occupy (notwithstanding the great "peril" which the honorable experienced in returning from St. Louis "to provide for the comfort and convenience, the ease, elegance and dignity of the honorable legislative assembly") unfurnished and unprepared for their reception and the reason assigned by the honorable secretary for this delay is that it "was the act of God, etc." Your committee would not pretend to impute blame to the honorable secretary for the frustration of his great design by the Creator of the universe, whose powerful arm can arrest the progress of governors, secretaries and legislatures; yet your committee do think it somewhat surprising that the acts of God so far intervened as to prevent the officers of the council and house of representatives from getting upon the credit of the legislature a few tin cups and a bucket to drink out of, which articles as well as many others the honorable secretary on account of peril or some other cause unknown to your committee neglected to furnish.

As the legislature was not supplied with many necessary articles of stationery and furniture they were left with no other alternative than to inform the honorable secretary of the territory of their wants, presuming that so far as he was able, he would comply with their request; nor do your committee believe that any resolution has passed the council during the present session in any disrespect to the honorable secretary or his office: nor could the council possibly imagine from their friendly intercourse with him heretofore that he would ever reply to a resolution of their body with such a communication as the committee now have under their consideration, and it is a source of much regret that the honorable secretary should have so far forgotten the dignity which he owed to himself, his officers and the representatives of the people as to attempt to ridicule their proceedings and make their acts the subject of merriment and derision. The honorable secretary

may rest assured that the present legislature will not tamely submit to the insults and derision of any officer of this territory and they at all times defend to the last their honest rights and the liberty of the people whom they have the honor to represent.

ROBERT RALSTON,
STEPH. HEMPSTEAD,
JEM. D. PAYNE.

This report was adopted by the council and the affair known as the "penknife and tin-pan controversy," occasioned no small talk until the 27th of December, when it was ended as the following printed proceedings show:

The president submitted the following communication from the secretary of the territory:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRITORY OF IOWA, DEC. 27, 1838.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the friendly suggestions of his honor, Judge Wilson, who kindly consents to be the bearer of this note, I hereby inform the honorable body that I am willing to withdraw my communication to that body of the 24th of last November provided the report of the committee on expenditures together with the subsequent proceedings of the council in reference to said communication be consequently withdrawn, which I have been informally advised, the council are disposed to do. And if so, I am prepared to renew my relations with the council, official and personal, as they existed prior to the 24th of last November.

If, however, there be any misapprehension as regard the disposition of the council toward the secretary of the territory this note will be immediately returned to me by the honorable gentleman to whom it has been intrusted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. CONWAY,
Secretary of the Territory.

Whereupon Mr. Payne offered the following:

Resolved, that the secretary be allowed to withdraw his communication of the 24th of November, and that the proceedings of the council in relation thereto be also withdrawn.

These controversies growing out of a conflict of jurisdiction between co-ordinate branches of the government were never thoroughly healed.

The legislature attempted to override the functions of the governor and secretary and did many foolish things and we present the following as one of them:

Resolved, by the council and house of representatives of the territory of Iowa that the postmaster of Davenport, Scott county, Iowa, be and he is hereby authorized to have the mail from Davenport to Dubuque conveyed in two-horse post coaches during the present session of the legislative assembly.

Here is the doctrine of "state (or territorial) sovereignty" first asserted for young Iowa, it having before been supposed that congress regulated the mails.

T. S. PARVIN GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

The young man whom Conway refers to in his letter to the territorial council was T. S. Parvin, who had come from Ohio to serve as governor's clerk. Governor Lucas sent his young fellow Ohioan to Cincinnati after books and suggested that he purchase stationery there. Congress had appropriated \$5,000 for a territorial library and Mr. Parvin was appointed librarian. Mr. Parvin came to Davenport to consult Secretary Conway and was joined by him on the boat, and the two made the trip to Galena together arranging the prospective purchases. Conway was disbursing officer for all funds appropriated by congress and held all to the letter of instructions, thus becoming involved in trouble with both the governor and legislature. In the Bloomington Herald of Dec. 25, 1840, for which paper Mr. Parvin was acting as legislative correspondent, Mr. Parvin writes, "The 'Iowa Minstrel' was one of Nature's poets, and had he lived would have left more numerous proofs of his claims to the proud title which has so justly been awarded him. Should your distant readers ask to whom I refer, tell them the late Secretary Conway, the scholar and the poet whose untimely death deprived his adopted land of one of its brightest ornaments, and the literary world of a devoted son and an aspirant after all that is noble and worthy of emulous fame."

In penning these lines the great man who in after years was one of the most honored citizens of Iowa showed his magnanimity toward an associate who for a long portion of their acquaintance delighted in belittling him and systematically spelled Parvin with a small p in all communications referring to him by name.

CONWAY'S DEATH.

William B. Conway died at Burlington in the prime of life, November 6, 1838, some four months after his arrival in the territory and after a brief illness of typhoid fever. He was succeeded in office by James Clark, at that time editor of the Burlington Gazette, who became the last of the three territorial governors of Iowa. The young secretary was regarded as one of the most gifted men in the territory and had endeared himself to everyone in Davenport for his many traits of character, brilliant, eccentric and otherwise, and also on account of his staunch support of everything that tended to the upbuilding and progress of the city. His body was received in Davenport on the 9th of November by a committee appointed for the purpose and was taken to St. Anthony's church where solemn services for the dead were performed by Rev. Father Pelamourgues. On the morning of the 9th a public meeting, whose proceedings were solemn and impressive, was held by the citizens of Davenport, which convened at the Davenport hotel. The object of this meeting was for the purpose of the citizens to testify their respect to the memory of William B. Conway. T. S. Hoge was called to the chair and Judge G. C. R. Mitchell was appointed secretary.

On motion it was ordered that John H. Thorington, Thomas S. Hoge, Duncan C. Eldridge, Ira Cook, G. C. R. Mitchell, Richard Pearce, Antoine LeClaire and John Owens be appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the deceased, and also to draft and report resolutions expressive of the

sense of this meeting. The committee having retired for a short time reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with the most profound regret of the death of William B. Conway, Esq., late secretary of the territory of Iowa. Possessing a mind richly cultivated and improved, a disposition amiable and kind, he was generous and hospitable; of manners the most bland and courteous; respected, honored and beloved by all who knew him. We feel that in his death this neighborhood has lost its brightest ornament, and the territory one of its ablest and most worthy officers and highly valued citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in their severe and deep affliction, and pray that He who tempers the blast to the shorn lamb may support and protect them.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and the Iowa Sun and other papers throughout the territory be requested to publish the same.

Resolved, That Antoine LeClaire and G. C. R. Mitchell be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to deliver a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the respected widow of the deceased.

TH. S. HOGG, *Chairman*,
G. C. R. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

During Secretary Conway's Davenport residence he used his influence in congress to bring to Rock island a government arsenal and armory.



THE FERRY "DAVENPORT"



DAVENPORT WATERWORKS AND SETTLING BASIN

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GREAT RIVER.

THE GLORY AND MAJESTY OF THE FATHER OF WATERS—DESCRIPTION OF THE KEEL-BOAT—AN EARLY TRIP FROM CAIRO TO GALENA—A LIST OF THE EARLY STEAM CRAFT THAT BREASTED THE CURRENTS OF THE UPPER RIVER—BRINGING DOWN THE LOGS—THE FERRIES WHICH HAVE BROUGHT PEOPLE INTO SCOTT COUNTY—THE LONG-AWAITED HENNEPIN CANAL.

In April, 1823, Daniel Smith Harris, a lad of fifteen, left Cincinnati on the keel-boat Colonel Bumford for the LeFevre lead mines, now Galena, where he arrived June 20th, following, after a laborious voyage down the Ohio and up the Mississippi. It came about in the evolution of things required for specific purposes that the keel-boat was constructed. This boat was built to go up stream as well as down. It was a well modeled craft, sixty to eighty feet long and fifteen to eighteen feet wide, sharp at both ends and often with fine lines, clipper built for passengers or traffic. It had usually about four feet depth of hold. Its cargo box, as it was called, was about four feet higher, sometimes covered with a light curved deck, sometimes open, with a "gallows frame" running the length of the hold, over which tarpaulins were drawn and fastened to the sides of the boat for the protection of the freight and passengers in stormy weather. At either end of the craft was a deck eight or ten feet in length, the forward or forecastle deck having a windlass or capstan for pulling the boat off bars or warping through swift water or over rapids. Along each side of the cargo box ran a narrow walk about eighteen inches in width, with cleats nailed to the deck twenty-eight or thirty inches apart to prevent the crew from slipping when poling up stream. 'About the time the keel-boat Colonel Bumford was passing St. Louis the steamer Virginia departed for the upper river with a load of supplies for the United States military post at Fort Snelling. She arrived at Fort Snelling May 10, 1823, the first boat propelled by steam to breast the water of the upper Mississippi. She was received by a salute of cannon from the fort and carried fear and consternation to the Indians, who watched the smoke rolling from her chimneys and the exhaust steam from her escape pipe with a noise that simply terrified them. The

Virginia was scarcely longer than the largest keel-boat, being about one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty-two feet beam. She had no upper cabin, the accommodations for the passengers being in the hold in the stern of the boat, with the cargo box covering so common to the keel-boat of which she herself was but an evolution.

AN EARLY RIVER PANORAMA.

What did the young steamboat man see in his voyage from Cairo to Galena in 1823? In his later years, in speaking of this trip he said that where Cairo now stands there was but one log building, a warehouse for the accommodation of keel-boat navigators of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve and Herculaneum were small settlements averaging a dozen families each. St. Louis was built almost entirely of frame structures and had a population of about 5,000. The levee was a ledge of rocks with scarcely a fit landing place on the whole frontage. Alton, Clarksville and Louisiana were minor settlements. What is now Quincy consisted of one log cabin only, which was built and occupied by John Woods, who afterwards became lieutenant governor of the state of Illinois and acting governor. This intrepid pioneer was "baching it," being industriously engaged in clearing a piece of land for farming purposes. The only settler at Hannibal was one John S. Miller, a blacksmith, who removed to Galena in the autumn of 1823. In later years Hannibal was to claim the honor of being the birthplace of Mark Twain, the humorist historian of the lower Mississippi pilot clans. The last farm house between St. Genevieve and Galena was located at Cottonwood Prairie, (now Canton) and was occupied by one Captain White, who was prominently identified with the early development of the northwest. There was a government garrison at Keokuk which was then known as Fort Edwards, and another at Fort Armstrong on Rock Island. The settlement at Galena consisted of but a dozen log cabins, a few frame shanties and a smelting furnace. If Mr. Harris was looking only for the signs of an advancing civilization, the above probably covers about all he saw on his trip. Other things came to his notice, however—the great river flowing in its pristine glory unvexed to the sea; islands set like emeralds in the tawny flood; the trees and bushes taking on their summer dress of green in the warm May sunshine; prairies spreading away in boundless beauty, limited only by his powers of vision. Later, as his craft stemmed the flood and advanced up the river, he saw the hills beginning to encroach upon the valley of the river, narrowing his view; and later the crags and bastions of the bluffs of the upper river beetling over the very channel itself and lending an added grandeur to the simple beauty of the banks already passed. His unaccustomed eyes saw the wickiups and teepees of the Indians scattered among the islands and on the lowlands, the hunters of the tribes changing the firelock for the spear and net as they sought to reap the water of its harvest of returning fish. It was all new to the young traveler who was later to become the best known steamboat man of the upper river, the commander of a greater number of steamboats than any of his compeers and who was to know the river in all its meanderings and in all its curves better than any other who ever sailed—Daniel Smith Harris, of Galena, Illinois.

THE BOATS OF OTHER DAYS.

Of the early boats stopping at this port Captain W. L. Clark furnishes the names, and the steamers that came up from St. Louis in 1827, for the government and for traffic at the Galena lead mines and with supplies for the few settlers; they were: Red Rover, Captain Otis Reynolds; the Shamrock, Captain James May; the Indiana and Black Rover, captains' names not recalled. The captains in 1831 and 1832 were: Throckmorton, steamer Warrior; O'Flagerty, Forsyth, VanHouten. Captains from 1833 until 1836: Cole, Smith Harris, Orin Smith, Scribe Harris, Ben Campbell, Cameron, Clime, Ward, John Atchinson, George Atchinson, Mark Atchinson and Hardin Roberts; from 1836 until 1842: Leroy Dodge, Reilley, Littleton, Brock, Morehouse, Pierce, C. Gall, McAllister, William Gabbert, Blakesley, K. Lodwich, John Lodwich and Barger.

Several of the commanders named above continued on the upper river until 1850, and three or four until the early '60s. Mrs. Erie Dodge, of Buffalo, Scott county, kept a record of early years and noted the following list of names of vessels that plied the waters of the Mississippi: 1845—War Eagle, St. Croix, Fortuna, Mungo Park, Monona, Mendota, Galena, Falcon, Lynx, Uncle Toby, Time, St. Louis, Oak, Sarah Ann, Cecilia, General Block, Osprey, Potosi, Reveille, Lebanon, LaSalle, Confidence, Amaranth, Brazil, Iron City, Iowa Mermaid, Dial, Nimrod, Otter, U. S. Mail, Herald, Iowa, New Haven, Archer, Jasper, Ohio; 1848—Iowa City, Uncle Toby, Montauk, Bon Accord, Senator, Red Wing, Pearl, Domain, Clermont, Confidence, Falcon, Piazza, Mondoanna, Mary Blain, Ellen, Dubuque, St. Peters, Time and Tide, Alexander Hamilton, Highland Mary, Odd Fellow, Ohio Mail, Otter, DeKalb, Eliza Stewart, Kentucky, North Alabama, Dan Rice; 1849—Senator, St. Croix, American Eagle, Dr. Franklin, Bon Accord, St. Peters, Time and Tide, Newton, Wagoner, Otter, Archer, Oswego, War Eagle, Dubuque, Clermont No. 2, Montauk, Highland Mary, Financier, Anthony Wayne, Cora, Kentucky, Red Wing, Bay State Planter, Oregon, Wisconsin, Palo Alto, Saranak, Revenue Cutter, Herald, American, Yankee, Mary Blaine, Domain, Allegheny Mail, Tiger, Piazza, Magnet, Danube, Minnesota, Caroline, No Name. John P. Robertson, a Davenport boy of long ago, loved the river and kept this list of boats which landed here from 1850 to 1852: Amaranth, Archer, Asia, Anthony Wayne, Bon Accord, Black Hawk, Brunette, Brazil, Ben Campbell, Ben Franklin, Cora, Caleb Cope, Danube, Di Vernon, Diadem, Enterprise, Express, Excelsior, Fortune, Falcon, Fleetwood, Financier, Galena, General Gaines, Golden Era, G. W. Sparhawk, Glaucus, Highland Mary, Iron City, Iowa, Ione, Irene, J. H. McKee, Jennie Lind, Lamertine, Lynx, Mendota, Minnesota, Monogahela, Mary Blaine, Montauk, Martha No. 1, Martha No. 2, Mary O, Northerner, Nauvoo, Osprey, Ohio, Oshkosh, Oneoto, Ocean Wayne, Pembina, Potosi, Prairie Bird, Red Wing, Robert Fulton, Ripple, St. Paul, Shenandoah, St. Croix, Silas Wright, Swamp Fox, Senator, Time and Tide, Tempest, Tobacco Plant, Uncle Toby, War Eagle, Wisconsin, Warrior, Wyoming. All these boats were built for freight and passengers and the most of them were side-wheelers. Trade was immensely profitable. Previous to 1850 there were no boat lines as we have today represented locally by agents. Each captain solicited freight when his boat came to land. Emigration was tremendous and freight rates high. Steamboats

costing fifty thousand dollars would pay for themselves in a single season. In the season of 1855 from the arrival of the first boat, March 15th, to the time of the river closing, December 8th, there were 1,113 arrivals and departures of steamboats at the Davenport landing. Of all these boats about six were lost during the season, four being burned and two sunk.

GREAT RIVER STORIES.

"Old Times on the Upper Mississippi River"—the recollections of a steamboat pilot from 1854 to 1863, was written by Captain George Byron Merrick and published in 1909. Of his earlier experiences on the Mississippi river he has the following, in part, to say:

"The majesty and glory of the great river have departed; its glamour remains, fresh and undying in the memories of those who, with mind's eye, still can see it as it was a half century ago. Its majesty was apparent in the mighty flood which then flowed throughout the season, scarcely diminished by the summer heat; its glory in the great commerce which floated upon its bosom, beginnings of great commonwealths yet to be; its glamour is that indefinable witchery with which memory clothes the commonplace of long ago, transfiguring the labors, cares, responsibilities and dangers of steamboat life as it really was into a mid-summer night's dream of care-free, exhilarating experiences and glorified achievements. There were steamers running between St. Louis and Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, from the year 1823 in more or less regularity. The Virginia, Captain Crawford, was the first steamboat to reach Fort Snelling, which occurred May 10, 1823. The crowning achievement of Captain William Fisher, of Galena, was the taking of the City of Quincy from St. Louis to St. Paul, Captain Brock being his partner for the trip. The City of Quincy was a New Orleans packet that had been chartered to take an excursion the length of the river. The vessel was of 1,600 tons burden, with length of 350 feet beam and was the largest boat ever making the trip above Keokuk rapids. Two or three incidents of Captain Fisher's river life, among the many which he related to me, are of interest as showing the dangers of the Mississippi. The following is one which he believed was an omen prophetic of the war of the rebellion. I give it as told to me:

"I am going to tell you this just as it happened. I don't know whether you will believe me or not. I don't say that I would believe it myself if I had not seen it with my own eyes. If some one else had told it to me I might have set it down as a 'yarn.' If they never have had any experience on the river some men would make yarns to order. It is a mighty sight easier to make them than it is to live them—and safer.

"'When this thing happened to me I was entirely sober and I was not asleep. If you will take my word for it I have never been anything else but sober. If I had been otherwise I would not be here now telling you this at eighty-two years old (the relator told the story in 1903). Whiskey always gets 'em long before they see the eighty mark. And you know that a man can't run a steamboat while asleep—that is very long. Of course he can for a little while, but when he hits the bank it wakes him up.

"'This story ought to interest you because I was on your favorite boat when it happened. The Fannie Harris was sold in 1859, in May or June, to go south.

She came back right away, not going below St. Louis, after all. I took her down to that port. Joseph Jones, of Galena, had bought the bar for the season when she was sold, and lost thirty dollars in money by the disposal of the boat. Captain W. H. Gabbert, who died a few months since, was in command and I was pilot. I left Galena in the evening. It was between changes of the moon and a beautiful star-light night—as fine as I ever saw. By the time we got down to Bellevue the stars had all disappeared and it had become daylight, not twilight, but broad daylight, so light that you could not see the brightest star, and from 11:30 to 12:30, a full hour, it was as bright as any day when the sun was under a cloud. At midnight I was right opposite Savanna. Up to this time Captain Gabbert had been asleep in the cabin, although he was on watch. We were carrying neither passengers nor freight for we were just taking the boat down to deliver her to her new owners. The captain woke up or was called and when he saw the broad daylight and that his watch indicated that it was only just midnight, he was surprised and maybe scared, just as everyone else was. He ran out on the roof and called out "Mr. Fisher, land the boat, the world is coming to an end." I told him that if the world were coming to an end that we might as well go in the middle of the river as at the bank, and kept on going. It took just as long to get dark again as it did to get light—about an hour. Then in another half hour the stars had come out, one by one, just as you see them at sunset—the big bright ones first and then the whole field of little ones. I looked for all the stars I knew by sight and as they came back, one by one, I began to feel more confidence in the reality of things. I couldn't tell at all where the light came from—but it grew absolutely broad daylight. That one hour's experience had more to do with turning my hair white than anything that ever occurred to me, for it certainly did seem a strange phenomenon. "Was it worse than going into a battle?" I asked. Yes, a hundred times worse, because it was different. When you go into battle you know just what danger is, and you nerve yourself to meet it. It is just the same as bracing yourself to meet a known danger in your work—wind, lightning or storm—you know what to expect and if you have any nerve you just hold yourself in and let it come. This was different; you didn't know what was coming next, but I guess we all thought just as the captain did, that it was the end of the world. I confess that I was scared, but I had the boat to look out for and until the world did really come to an end I was responsible for her, and so stood by and you know that helps to keep your nerves where they belong. I just hung on to the wheel and kept her in the river, but held one eye on the western sky to see what was coming next. I hope when my time comes I shall not be scared to death, and I don't believe I shall be. It will come in a natural way and there won't be anything to scare a man. It is the unknown and mysterious that shakes him and this midnight marvel was too much for any of us. We had a great many signs before the war and I believe this marvel was one of them, only we didn't know how to read it."

Captain Merrick graphically describes a race between the Itasca and the Gray Eagle, which took place in 1856 on the Mississippi from Dunleith to St. Paul. He says: "As a race against time, the run of the Gray Eagle was something really remarkable. A sustained speed of over sixteen miles an hour for a distance of 300 miles up stream is a wonderful record for an inland steamboat, anywhere, upper river or lower river, and the pride which Captain Harris had in

his boat was fully justified. A few years later she struck the Rock Island bridge and sank in less than five minutes, a total loss. It was pitiful to see the old captain leaving the wreck, a broken-hearted man, weeping over the loss of his darling and returning to his Galena home, never again to command a steamboat. He had, during his eventful life on the upper river built and owned or commanded scores of steamboats and this was the end." Captain D. Smith Harris in 1855 brought out the Gray Eagle which had been built at Cincinnati at a cost of \$60,000. He built her with his own money or at least had a controlling interest and intended her to be the fastest boat on the river.

RAFTING DAYS.

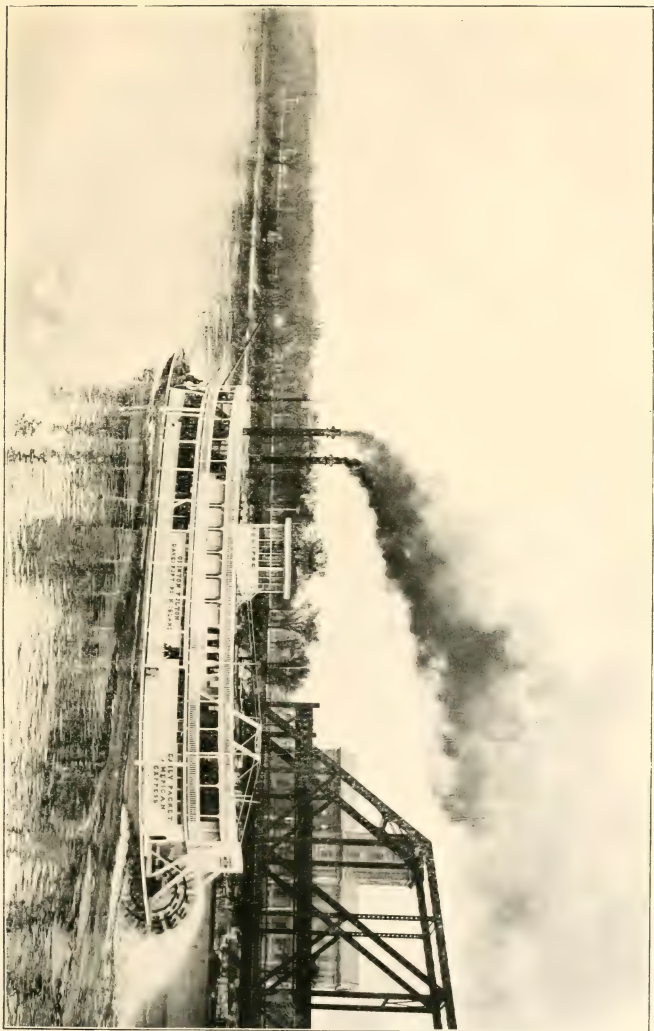
Captain W. A. Blair gives an interesting description of rafting on the Mississippi river in the following article which first appeared in the Chicago Timberman:

"The rafting of logs began about 1845 and reached its height in 1890 when the Chippewa river alone sent out over 600,000,000 feet of logs, besides over 400,000,000 feet of sawed lumber for the yards at Burlington, Keokuk, Hannibal, Louisiana, St. Louis and Chester. The first rafts floated down the Mississippi were very small, were carried along by the current and handled by large oars on the bow and stern. The logs were rafted in strings seventeen feet wide and held together by poles across them, to which each log was fastened by wooden plugs and lock-downs. These strings were fastened together into rafts from five to ten strings wide and about 250 feet long. Delays by wind, sticking on sandbars or breaking on islands were common and while the price per thousand feet was very high, the proceeds of the entire trip were often required to pay off the crew.

"In 1865 W. J. Young, of Clinton, Iowa, one of the most successful pioneers of the lumber business, encouraged Captain Cyrus Bradley to try a small steamboat hitched to the stern of a raft to push and guide it in the stream. His first efforts were not highly satisfactory but enough so to induce him and others to try pushing rafts with better boats in the same way, which they did with very gratifying results.

THE CLINTON "NIGGER"

"By 1870 the business of towing rafts by steamboats had become well established but considerable trouble attended all their efforts to properly handle and guide the rafts until Chauncey Lamb, of Clinton, Iowa, invented the famous 'Clinton nigger,' since then in use on every boat in the rafting business. By its use the boat's position can be easily and quickly changed so as to shove forward or back up in different directions as the change in wind or course of the river may require. The boat's head is made fast to the stern of the raft as near the middle as possible, and the stern is held in position by two gang lines of large ropes made fast on the stern corners of the raft and rove around the drums of the 'Clinton nigger' placed aft of the boat's center and amidships. 'Running the nigger' pulls in one gang line and passes out the other, changing the direction of the boat accordingly. A boat hitched in this way can handle a much heavier tow than if hitched in stiff depending entirely on the rudders for steering and handling. Dur-



A SHORT LINE PACKET

ing the early part of 1895 the steamer Saturn, 120 feet long, twenty-four feet wide, with engine fifteen inches in diameter, four and a half feet stroke, made a very successful trip to St. Louis with a raft of lumber 1,584 feet long and 272 feet wide, containing over 7,000,000 feet of lumber besides shingles, laths and pickets enough to load a good sized steamer. About the same time the steamer E. Rutledge brought to Rock Island a raft of logs 1,450 long and 285 feet wide, containing over 2,000,000 feet log measure. Either of these rafts would cover ten acres but were brought successfully through some very narrow, crooked places.

"Floating rafts are a thing of the past and many of the famous old floating pilots have long since crossed to the other shore. They were a strong, hardy, self-reliant lot of men, accustomed to exposure, hard work, long watches and the handling of the rough, boisterous men who composed their crew. When wind-bound or tied up near some small town where liquors were to be had, these raftsmen of the olden time were much inclined to paint things a very brilliant color, and where local authorities failed to control them they generally hunted up the pilot to take charge of his men and save the town.

THE FIRST RAFT PILOT.

"Captain S. B. Hanks, now living in Albany, Illinois, (1905) at the age of eighty-nine years, gets the credit for having been the first recognized raft pilot. He saw the business grow from a single trip to a great industry in which ninety steamers were engaged regularly all season long, whose crews numbered, all told, 1,800 men, with a monthly pay roll of over \$80,000.

"The average raft steamer is 130 feet long, twenty-six feet wide, four feet hold and has two inch pressure boiler with engine thirteen inches in diameter and six feet stroke. Some of them have very nice cabins with accommodation for the crew of twenty and a few extra. The logs are driven down the small tributaries into the Black, Chippewa, St. Croix and upper Mississippi rivers, and then flooded and driven down loose into the Mississippi river.

"Black river logs are rafted at North LaCrosse at the mouth of the stream. Chippewa logs are driven down into the Mississippi at Reed's Landing, then twelve miles down into West Newton slough, where they are held, sorted, scaled and rafted by the Minnesota Boom Company, which company can turn out, when conditions are favorable, 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet per day. St. Croix logs are rafted at Stillwater, where the St. Croix river enters St. Croix lake. Upper Mississippi river logs are driven loose from St. Anthony's falls and rafted between Fort Snelling and St. Paul. From these points the steamer tows them to the saw mills at Winona, LaCrosse, Lansing, Guttenberg, Dubuque, Bellevue, Lyons, Fulton, Clinton, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis, while rafted lumber is sometimes taken to Chester, eighty miles below St. Louis.

"The average speed of a tow boat and raft down stream is three and a half miles an hour. Of late years several operators have adopted the plan of making their rafts very long and using a small steamboat fastened crosswise of the bow. By going ahead or backing the bow boat the raft can be pointed around or kept in the

channel much more quickly than the boat at the stern could do it alone. Another point gained by this plan is that while the ordinary raft is too wide for the bridge draws, and can only be put through one half at a time, lengthened out double length and half width, double tripping the bridge is avoided and much time saved.

"The business has seen its best days. Forest fires and the chopper's ax have destroyed nearly all the good timber accessible. The average size of the logs diminishes each year. Mill after mill will close when its supply of white pine is exhausted. One by one the tow boats that have chased each other down the grand old river will be laid to rest and rot, while their crew, who have waited in vain for the pleasant message to 'get her ready at once' will wander off, sadly trying to catch a land lubber's step and earn a hard living on shore, thinking often of the old familiar whistle he will hear no more."

FERRIES CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Colonel George Davenport established the first public ferry between Warsaw on the south and Prairie du Chien on the north, a distance of 500 miles. This took place in Davenport in 1825 and full crews were employed, both at the "slough" and the main channel, for the original ferry led across from the island and not below it. The slough ferry touched the Illinois shore near where the freight depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific now stands. The island landing on the main channel was just in front of the Davenport mansion, while on the Iowa shore there were two, an arriving and a departing landing. The rapids current was strong and the boats, usually propelled by oar and helm, were naturally carried well down stream in crossing. The first landing was at a point where Renwick's mill was subsequently built, and from this point the boat was poled up along the shore to a point at the foot of Mississippi avenue, from which it returned to the island landing. Two oarsmen and a man at the helm composed the crew, and the rates for putting a man and horse across the stream was \$1.25, or \$2 for a two horse team, and single passengers in a skiff 25 cents. While living at Andalusia Captain Benjamin W. Clark established a ferry at Buffalo before he moved across the river. This was for many years the most noted ferry between Burlington and Dubuque. In 1834 Antoine LeClaire started his ferry below the island, which put the Davenport boats and crews out of business. LeClaire began with flat boats and his first captain was L. S. Colton. At the expiration of two years Mr. LeClaire sold his franchise and boats to John Wilson for \$1,000 and quit the business. Captain Wilson was a man of energy and enterprise and at once began building new boats and conducted the business in a methodical manner. He made commutation rates with the Rock river ferry at the mouth of Green river, whereby one fare paid the way over both ferries. This arrangement was well advertised and greatly increased Captain Wilson's business and brought to this county many people seeking homes who would not otherwise have come here. The Iowa Sun of August 4, 1838, announced that Captain Wilson had a steam ferry upon his docks which he would launch in due time. For some reason, not now known, the boat was not finished until 1842, but when it appeared on the water it was found to be in advance of the times, and was taken off to reappear no more until 1852. It was the first steam ferry on

the river above St. Louis. There were twelve ferries chartered in 1842. Every town along the river had its ferry. Captain Benjamin W. Clark had one at Buffalo which existed up to a few years ago. In the spring of 1838 he was licensed to run a ferry at Buffalo. John H. Sullivan and Adrian A. Davenport had one at Rockingham and Marmaduke S. Davenport at Credit island, which have long since gone out of existence. Just below Buffalo Joseph and Matthias Mounts had ferries. Avery Thomas ran a flat boat at Pinneo's landing, now Princeton, and Benjamin Doolittle had a ferry on the Wapsipinicon near its mouth. These men all had flat boats. Gilbert Marshall ran a ferry on the Wapsipinicon at Point Pleasant in 1840, which was subsequently turned over to J. W. Curtley in 1842 and afterward became the property of Judge Grant. A ferry was started at Pleasant Valley by Lucien Well in 1842 and Parkhurst, now LeClaire, had its ferry about the same time. In the county commissioners' court at Rockingham in May, 1838, the following schedule for licenses was adopted: Davenport, \$20; Buffalo, \$10; Rockingham, \$8; all others at \$5 per annum. For Mississippi ferriage the following rates were followed:

Footmen	\$.18¾
Man and horse .....	.50
One vehicle and driver .....	.75
Two horse vehicle and driver.....	1.00
Each additional horse or mule.....	.18¾
Neat cattle, per head .....	.12½
Sheep or hogs .....	.05
Freight per hundred .....	.06¾

It was also ordered at this meeting that each keeper give due attendance at all times from sunrise until 8 p. m., but that they shall be allowed double rates on ferriage after sunset.

Among the improvements instituted by Captain Wilson was the ferry alarm. Says a local writer: "In primitive times in order to arouse the ferryman on the opposite shore the Stephensonites (now Rock Islanders) who had been over here in Davenport to attend evening services and overstayed their time, or zealous Davenporters who after dark had occasion to visit Stephenson in a missionary cause, had to raise the 'war-whoop.' In order to discourage relics of barbarism Mr. Wilson introduced the ferry triangle, an ungainly piece of triangular steel which, when vigorously pounded with a club, sent forth from its gallows tree a most wretched clanging noise. But it brought the skiff, though it awakened the whole town. That triangle was immortalized by Davenport's local bard. In an inspired moment he ground out an epic or a lyric or a something in seven stanzas and from seven to seventeen poetic feet. We would reproduce it if we were quite certain our readers were all prepared to die."

After the death of John Wilson the ferry fell into the hands of his son-in-law, Judge John W. Spencer and Thomas J. Robinson, then associate judge, and in 1854 Judge James Grant, of Davenport, was added and the firm name changed from J. W. Spencer & Company to Spencer, Robinson & Company. An extended history of Judge Spencer's life as written by himself is given in another part of this work. Thomas S. Robinson left his native state, Maine, in 1837 and landed in Green county, Illinois, where he taught school several years, and was county

clerk for some time. In 1847 he went to Rock Island county and there engaged in farming for two years. The following three or four years he engaged in merchandising at Port Byron, and from 1853 to 1868 almost without a day's absence he was the captain in command of his prosperous steamer, ever active, pleasant and accommodating and attending to his business in a business-like manner. The first permanent steam ferry boat that plied between Davenport and Rock Island was the "John Wilson." It was followed by the "Davenport" in 1855 and ran in connection with that boat in those busy transfer times of 1855 and 1856 before the completion of the railroad bridge. In 1857 the "Rock Island" came into service and the "John Wilson" was sold to the Fulton & Lyons' trade. The "Davenport" became a government transport during the Civil war and eventually met the fate of all things perishable. The "Rock Island" continued in the service several years, when it was supplanted by the "J. W. Spencer," whose successor was the "Augusta." In 1902 the "Augusta" was remodeled and rechristened as the "T. J. Robinson," which name it bore in honor of the man who gave this locality its earliest ferry service and who kept it up to a high standard in the years that followed. The boats now in commission, "The Davenport" and "Rock Island," furnish the finest service between St. Louis and St. Paul. They are provided with the latest approved machinery procurable for such service and the accommodations provided for the traveling public are the best possible. Trips are made between the Rock Island and Davenport shores every fifteen minutes, which are kept up constantly during the day and until late in the evening. On April 7, 1888, the original license to operate this ferry was issued by the United States treasury department and April 26, 1888, the charter was issued to the incorporated body—the Rock Island-Davenport Ferry Company—with a capital stock of \$60,000. The original incorporators were Thomas J. Robinson, D. Nelson Richardson, Henry Lischer, Joe R. Lane, Edward D. Sweeny and J. Frank Robinson. Thomas J. Robinson died in April, 1899, and his stock in the ferry company was inherited by his son and only heir, J. Frank Robinson, and with the stock went the management which the elder Robinson had wisely administered. J. Frank Robinson died in May, 1902, and bequeathed his stock to Captain Marcus L. Henderson, a cousin who had been in charge of the ferry as general manager since 1896. At the meeting of the stockholders Captain Henderson was unanimously elected president and manager, with H. E. Casteel secretary and treasurer.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

The part which a good system of inland waterways would play in the development of this section was clearly understood by the early settlers. When Davenport was but a hamlet the progressive citizens were alive to the necessity of deepening the channel on the rapids. River improvement conventions were held which were attended by delegates from Burlington, Muscatine, Dubuque and Davenport to the number of 150. Such a convention was held in Davenport in 1846, but the rocks were undisturbed by the flow of eloquence for, as Hiram Price expressed it, "They had been there since the morning stars sang together, and they did not propose to be disturbed by long speeches or resolutions upon paper."



JOHN WILSON'S FERRY, SHOWING THE OLD FORT ACROSS THE RIVER

In early days the canal as a means of transportation was held in high esteem and even after the advent of the railroads in this section those interested in freight rates well understood the benefit an east and west canal would be. January 19, 1864, a Chicago and Mississippi canal meeting was held at LeClaire hall and a committee appointed to secure an appropriation from the Iowa legislature for a survey. The expenses of the committee, \$350 were pledged. In March the efforts of the committee at Des Moines were aided by the strike of engineers on all Chicago roads which cut off Iowa from the world. The Iowa legislature appropriated \$1,000, the first money devoted to this waterway by anybody having power to vote funds.

From January 19, 1864, to November 15, 1907, the date when the first boat passed through the completed Hennepin canal, was a strenuous forty-three years for the friends of the measure. Meetings were held in Davenport almost without number. The hat was passed for expenses over and over again. Editorials were written by the mile and delegates attended uncounted conventions. Congress was bombarded with petitions and interviewed by delegations. In September, 1874, the preliminary survey was completed. The following January the measure had favorable action in congress. Congressman J. H. Murphy was so insistent for the construction of the canal that he was nicknamed "Hennepin" Murphy. In July, 1882, the National senate passed an appropriation of \$100,000. In July, 1890, the river and harbor bill carried \$500,000 for Hennepin. In 1891 the Milan route was approved. In November, 1894, the first section of the canal was completed and water admitted thereto. In April, 1895, the locks of the canal opened to receive the first boat. In the fall of the year the first coal was received in Davenport from the Hennepin canal.

The building of the canal from Hennepin to Milan presented many engineering problems but none to compare with those attending the construction of the feeder ditch from Sterling south to Sheffield. The canal is nearly 105 miles long, the main line measuring seventy-five miles, and the Sterling feeder, twenty-nine and three-tenths miles. The canal is eighty feet wide at the surface, fifty-two feet wide at the bottom and is seven feet deep. The construction of the locks and canal walls near Milan was the first instance in the United States where cement construction was substituted for cut stone in work of this sort. The successful use of concrete here caused its general adoption by the government, the railroads and large contractors everywhere.

The total excavation on the canal was 8,080,512 cubic yards, the fill in embankments, 5,551,378, making a total of 13,631,890 cubic yards of earthwork. Timber and lumber were used to the amount of 8,250,444 feet. The cement construction in the canal has a total of 236,348 cubic yards. The Hennepin is spanned by seventy highway and farm bridges, eight railway bridges and two pontoons, has nine aqueducts, thirty-three locks, fifty-two culverts, eight dams and nine sluiceways.

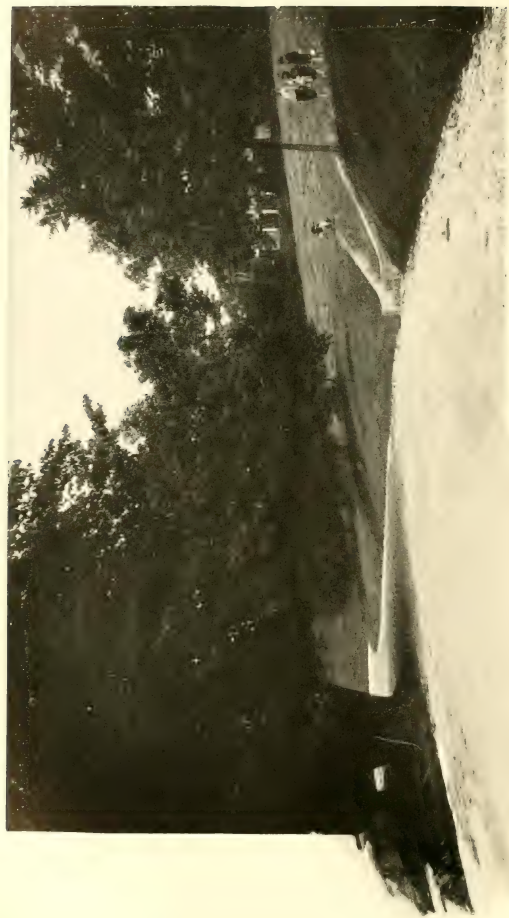
The total cost of the canal was \$7,224,408.77. Those who enjoy figures have computed that the concrete used in this canal, the first one to be constructed by the United States, would lay a sidewalk from Davenport to Boston.

While the completion of the canal has not been followed by the increase in shipments anticipated by those who worked for its construction for the forty

years when work was necessary to keep the project moving, it is confidently expected that in the near future the canal will justify the expense of construction and become an important link in a system of interior water ways that will handle shipments greatly in excess of the capacity of the railroads to move.

HISTORY OF A NOTED PICTURE.

In the spring of 1845 John Casper Wilde, a gentleman of considerable reputation as a landscape and portrait painter, made his first appearance in Davenport. On his arrival here he was totally dependent upon his talent, which was of a very high order. In 1846 he painted a fancy sketch which was the nearest approach to an artistic smile of which Mr. Wilde was ever known to be guilty. He had neither humor of his own nor appreciation of humor in others. He looked tragedy, thought tragedy and his conversation, outside of business and art, was never much more cheerful than tragedy. This little oil sketch, a facsimile of which appears in this work, represented three notable characters of the village, each of whom at that time was personally known to almost every man, woman or child in the place. They were collected at the well remembered ferry house and near the equally well remembered old bell post. The bell there suspended was then furiously jingled, and often with disagreeable pertinacity, by those who wished to call the old ferryman, John Wilson, from the opposite shore. The ringer was generally considered under personal obligation to stand at the post some time in company with his horse and vehicle, if he had any to cross over, so that the ferryman might, with proper deliberation, determine whether the skiff or horse-power boat were required by the nature of the cargo. The large person of Antoine LeClaire sits in a buggy, to which is attached the notable old white horse that used to drag his master about the place. Close by stands Gilbert McKown, whose store was on Front street, a few steps distant, and whose burly figure and good-humored face when on any street seemed a part and parcel of the town and directly identified with its corporate existence. The third figure is Sam Fisher, as he was familiarly called by every acquaintance. He then lived in the house later owned and occupied by George L. Davenport at the corner of Brady and Third streets. Sam Fisher was the best fisher in the town, a good story-teller and had a most marvelous memory of past times and incidents, facts and dates, which, united with some peculiar eccentricities of character, exclusively and honestly his, has since made him a conspicuous character. One of his smaller eccentricities is shown in the picture. He is standing with his trousers turned up to the top of one boot and down to the sole of the other, doing a favorite gesture, and evidently doing the talking, of course.



ENTRANCE TO FEFERVARY PARK

CHAPTER XV.

LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

THE REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEER, JUDGE JOHN W. SPENCER—LIFE AMONG THE SACS AND FOXES—WHEN FRIENDSHIP CHANGED TO DISTRUST AND ENMITY—NEIGHBOR BLACK HAWK—INDIAN AGRICULTURE AND HUNTING TRIPS—THE WARS OF 1831-33—STILLMAN'S DEFEAT AND THE FLAG OF TRUCE—THE MERCILESS SIOUX—A NEIGHBOR WHO DREW THE LONG BOW.

The following article was published in book form by Judge Spencer in 1872, not for general distribution, but for the members of his family and members of the Old Settlers' association. It was, however, first presented at an Old Settlers' meeting in Rock Island county and subsequently appeared in the Union.

Judge Spencer's long residence in Rock Island and extended acquaintance in Davenport and Scott county made him a familiar figure here and his experiences as a pioneer of this section, although his residence was across the river, will assuredly be of interest to readers of this history and for that reason "The Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in the Mississippi Valley" is here reproduced in toto.

Judge John W. Spencer came to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1826, and died there February 20, 1878. He was the first judge of the Rock Island county court and performed the first marriage ceremony in that county. In connection with others he built the first dam at Moline in 1841, and in 1852, at the death of his father-in-law, Captain Wilson, succeeded to a controlling interest in the Rock Island and Davenport ferry from which his estate still derives a considerable revenue.

* * * * *

I was born in Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont, on the 25th of July, 1801, and after spending the early years of my life there started, on the 4th of September, 1820, for Illinois, driving a two-horse team for a gentleman by the name of Brush. Having an uncle in St. Louis county, Missouri, I went there, crossing the Mississippi river on the 25th of October, at St. Louis. This place had about 5,000 inhabitants at that time. My uncle and many more of the early settlers were about leaving where they had settled, on account of Missouri

becoming a slave state. He and several of his neighbors had, early in the fall of this year, visited the Illinois river country and made some selections for farms, about thirty miles from the mouth of the river, at a settlement now called Bluffdale. In order to hold the lands they had selected they were obliged to make some improvement on them which, having done, they returned to Missouri.

About the 1st of December, in company with my cousin, who was five or six years my senior, with his wife and two children, we started for the Illinois river where my uncle and his party had made their claims the fall before. On arriving there we found on one of the claims a log cabin, about fourteen feet square, about half built; it lacked a roof, a floor and a door, which we soon added. Our horses we fed, and for lack of a stable turned loose at night. In hunting for them one morning I found them about two miles from home, and as we turned on our way homeward I discovered a large bear on the bluff, headed for the river. When he got on the prairie bottom I rode after him; the country being very smooth I found I could drive him, so concluded to try and drive him home. Our cabin, at that time, was without a door, and for a substitute they had hung up a blanket. The day being very windy, they had set a chest upon the blanket to keep it in place. This chest was a very considerable part of the furniture of the cabin, being used as a work table, a dining table, and a place for putting away our most valuable things. My cousin's wife was busy getting our breakfast and had rolled out a short-cake upon the chest; he was at work outside the cabin, making a rude bedstead. On approaching the house I hallooed as loud as I could. The cabin stood in the timber and my cousin did not discover the bear until he was within fifty yards of him. He ran in for his gun as soon as possible, and, by stepping on the chest at the door and putting his gun over the blanket, he gave the bear a mortal wound the first fire. He then reloaded his gun and, going nearer him, fired a second shot, killing him. But this is not all; when his wife looked for her short-cake, she found that he had put his foot in it.

My neighbors in Green county, some of whom accompanied Major Campbell, when he started from St. Louis, in the war of 1812, for the relief of the garrison of Prairie du Chien, gave me the particulars of this trip, which I do not think are familiar to our old settlers generally. We all know that there is an island near here named Campbell's island, but few know why it bears this name. In 1812 Major Campbell, with three keel boats, well manned, and loaded with provisions for the relief of the garrison of Prairie du Chien, left St. Louis and came along without being disturbed by Indians until, at last, they reached Rock island. They described the country here as being beautiful, finer than anything they had seen and they landed on a prairie, at the foot of Rock island, on the Illinois shore. The Indians came to the boats and seemed friendly, trading some with them. The next morning, while sailing on the right side of Campbell's island, the major concluded to land for breakfast, against the wishes of his command. He landed his boat and tied to the shore, the other two boats anchoring out in the stream.

As soon as the major's boat was made fast the Indians, who were concealed, commenced firing on them. These boats were so constructed that while the men were inside they were comparatively safe, but to cut their cable so as to leave

the shore, somebody must expose themselves. They sent out one after another to accomplish this purpose until two or three had been shot down. Finding it so hazardous to extricate themselves in this way they changed their plan and by swinging the stern of the shore boat out and that of the nearest boat at anchor in, they managed to get from the boat which was made fast to the shore into the other boats, some being killed, others wounded. Among the wounded was Major Campbell, severely in the shoulder. They now abandoned the boat at the shore and the Indians, after plundering it, burned it. I have heard some of our first settlers say that in low water the wreck of this boat could be seen. Major Campbell was now forced to give up the trip and returned to St. Louis with the remaining boats. By the failure of this expedition the garrison at Prairie du Chien was forced, for lack of provisions, to capitulate to the English, and the island near where these brave men were killed and others wounded was called Campbell's island. The Indians call a steamboat a fire-boat. At a dance of the Indians, on Rock Island, I heard Black Hawk, in making a little speech, allude to this boat; he said when this boat was burned it made a real "fire-boat." While living in this part of the state Alton was our postoffice, being forty miles from our settlement.

About the year 1826 there was great excitement in regard to the lead mines of the upper Mississippi. In 1827 I thought I would try my luck one season at the mines. I passed Rock Island on my way up the river, about the last of March, returning late in the summer. This practice of going up the river in the spring and coming down in the fall was so generally observed by the first settlers of Illinois that they were called "Suckers." In the fall of 1828 I removed to Morgan county, about twelve miles from Jacksonville, on the Beardstown road. Mr. Rinnah Wells, in passing from the mines to the southern part of the state, stopped with me over night. In the course of the evening he told me that the Indians had left their old village at Rock island. Having seen the country along the Rock Island rapids, in passing to and from the mines, and being much pleased with it, in less than a week, accompanied by Loudon Case, Sr., I was on my way to ascertain if the Indians had left. When about ten miles from Rock river we met a Mr. Prince, who had brought a load of corn from his farm near Peoria, to feed Judge Pence's team, who was just then moving to the old Indian village at Rock river. Princeville, on the Peoria railroad, bears his name. We reached Rock river on the 9th of December. The river seemed alive with ducks. I do not think I have ever seen as many at one time since. Getting on the track of Judge Pence's wagons we crossed to the Big island. Here we found Judge Pence looking for a place to ford, which we found about sundown, between the upper bridge and milldam on the main stream. Here we found several wigwams and took shelter in a large one for the night. Early in the morning Judge Pence started out and returned about breakfast time, saying he would not unload his wagon here, as he had found a better wigwam which proved to be Black Hawk's. These wigwams are very much the shape of a New England barn, sixteen or eighteen feet wide, and from twenty to fifty or sixty feet long. The largest were calculated for from two to four families. They were built by setting posts in the ground and siding with bark from elm trees. This bark, cut about seven feet long, varied in width from two to four feet, according to

the size of the tree taken from. They had rafters and on these were laid small poles, upon the poles was placed the bark making a roof that turned rain very well. These wigwams made a very comfortable summer house. Their wigwams for fall and winter use were very different, being of flags woven into matting, which could be rolled up and enough to cover a wigwam carried on one horse. They made a frame of small poles, one end sharpened and stuck in the ground, the other bent over so as to form a circle of ten or twelve feet. They then placed the matting around and over the poles, leaving a small opening in the top for the smoke. A little fire in the center would keep the wigwam warm. The Indians say "the white man makes a great fire, and stands a great way off, the Indian makes a little fire and gets very near it." On our arrival here we found no Indians, it being the season of the year when they were absent on their winter's hunt. The settlers, as well as the officers of the garrison, thought they would not return. We found here two white families, near where the Farnham house stood, one of them Captain Clark, father of Captain Louis Clark, of Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa, the other a discharged soldier by the name of Haney; Judge Pence at Rock river; and at the rapids, where Rapids City now stands, were John and Thomas Kinney, George Harlan, Conrad Leak and Archibald Allen. This constituted all the white settlement of the main land. North about seventy miles, on the Plumb river, was a family by the name of Davidson; two miles below New Boston was a family by the name of Dennison, and on the lower rapids was old Jim White. At this time they only had an occasional mail here, which was got by sending two soldiers on foot to Galena. Soon after I came, having business at Galena, and the officers of the garrison being anxious to hear who had been elected president, in November, it being now the 20th of December, it was arranged that I should carry the mail to Galena, and bring one in return, for which I was to receive \$5.00.

This trip had to be made on foot, as I had sent my team home. So they fitted me out with a knapsack and taking a pair of skates I started on my trip, stopping the first night at the head of the rapids. From this point to Mr. Davidson's, the first house, was about fifty miles, and the days being the shortest of the year, it required some energy to reach this house, which would make a good stopping place for the night. In the course of the day I met a large party of Winnebagoes, who were moving and were traveling across my track. I was not then much acquainted with the Indians, and hardly knew what would be the best course to pursue, but concluded it was best to pass right along among them, as though I was not at all disturbed. They gathered around me and all I could understand was that they wanted bread. I was skating along, at that time, on a large pond and the Indian boys followed after me, very much pleased with this, to them, novel way of going. Before reaching Plum river it was dark and as the house I wanted to reach was a mile on the other side, the river must be crossed. I tried the ice and found that it would not bear me, and concluded to camp for the night. It being a prairie and no wood near, I remembered to have seen some driftwood about a half mile back, and returned there to camp for the night.

Now came the feat of making a fire in a dark night. I put my hat on the ground, with the top up, putting some cotton on the hat and sprinkling some

powder on the cotton; then took my knife and flint and tried to make fire. Not succeeding very well, I poured a little more powder on the cotton; it being very dark and cold, and feeling a little uncertain about my success in making a fire, and knowing the great importance of having a fire in camping in winter, I repeated the operation two or three times. At last, getting very anxious, I got my face down very near the hat and with my knife and flint succeeded in igniting the powder. I thought at first my eyes were nearly put out, but it being very necessary to save my fire, I succeeded in doing so.

In the morning I followed up the river until I found a place so narrow that I made a crossing. This took me so far out of my way that I did not stop at Mr. Davidson's at all going up. I reached Galena safely, exchanged the mails, transacted my other business and about noon, on Christmas day, started on my return. Traveling about twenty miles I came to a wood chopper's camp and stayed all night. The next morning I breakfasted at Mr. Davidson's at Plum river. This was a very excellent family, but I found only Mrs. Davidson at home. After breakfast I asked her how much I owed her—she replied "a quarter." I gave her a half dollar but she could not change it and refused to keep the whole of it. Meeting with her husband in 1832 I told him I was indebted to him. He said he did not know it. When I related the circumstances he remarked, "You are a pretty honest fellow."

Leaving Plum river I camped two miles or more this side of the Meredosia. All night I could hear the wolves walking about me, and could hear the Indian dogs barking, as there were Indians on an island in the river. The next day I reached the fort at Rock island, delivered the mail, and bringing the news of the election of General Jackson.

In coming into the village when I first came here I noticed a number of poles standing, from twenty to thirty feet high. Some of these poles had branches or limbs left on them, on which were hung small gourds. * * * I have seen, when the Indians returned from their winter hunt, a dead dog tied up to one of these poles, by winding a rope several times around the pole and dog, the head being up. I always supposed this to be a religious ceremony. Every time they succeeded in battle and none of their number was killed, a new pole was erected and upon the pole was hung some of the trophies of the victory, and around it the successful warriors and women danced. But if in the battle they lost any of their number, even if they had killed a great number of the enemy, there was no dancing or any demonstrations of joy.

The first season I lived here, about forty of our Indians swam the Missouri river in the night, broke into an encampment of 100 of the Sioux lodges and killed fifteen of them with their knives, losing two of their own number. On account of their loss there was no dancing or any rejoicing, but when they came home they blackened their faces and mourned the loss of their two braves. The same season three of our Indians, on a scout on the Missouri, discovered an Omaha Indian on the prairie. They told me they got into a low, bushy tree and bleated like a deer, bringing the man near, when they shot and killed him. This Indian had a gun and bridle with him; these, with his scalp, they brought home with them.

Now was explained to me the use of these poles. A new one was erected and the gun and bridle hung on the pole. They began to dance around it—that is, the three men who killed the Indian and several of the squaws. At these dances none of the men except those who actually participated in the battle danced; but the young men, gaily painted, stood looking on. One of the squaws carried the scalp on a stick, about four feet above her head. For music they had a drum made by taking out the head of a powder keg and stretching a raw hide over it. Some one of the old men, with one drum-stick, such as is used on a bass-drum, beat with a slow, measured stroke, while several old men, sitting on the ground, accompanied the drum by singing. This music, in a still night, could be heard three or four miles. The dancers kept up the entertainment for two or three days, until entire exhaustion ensued. At intervals during the rejoicing the music and dancing would stop and a man would step forward—usually an old man—with a tomahawk or some other instrument of war in his hand, and make a little speech, telling of some war exploit, the Indians all responding with a general shout. Then the music and dancing were again resumed. I witnessed this performance several times while the Indians were here.

After coming in the fall of 1828, and making my selection for a farm, I moved from Morgan county, arriving here on the first day of March, 1829. As there was no house to be had the next best chance was a wigwam. We found one on the bluff, near where Henry Case now lives, which we thought we could use until we could build a cabin. This same spring there came Loudon Case, Sr., and his three sons—Jonah, Loudon and Charles—and settled at the old Case place. Rinnah Wells and his four sons, and Joshua Vandruff and sons settled at Rock river. In January, before, Joel Wells settled near Hampton, and in the spring Joel Wells, Sr., and Levi and Huntington Wells settled at Moline; Joseph Danforth, a son-in-law of Rinnah Wells, a mile above Moline; and Michael C. Bartlett, son-in-law of Joel Wells, Sr., about where the quilt factory now stands. About the last of May came Mr. Goble and his son Benjamin, settling above Joseph Danforth. William T. Brashar settled on the farm bearing his name.

We were here but a few days when two Indians came—the first we had seen. One of them commenced talking in a loud voice in the Indian language, of which we could not understand a word. By pointing to the wigwam, saying “Saukie wigeop,” then pointing to the ground, saying “Saukie aukie,” and repeating this many times, we understood he claimed the land and the wigwam belonged to the Indians. This man proved to be Black Hawk. We had never heard there was such a chief. He had heard, way out at his winter hunting grounds, that the white man had taken possession of their lands and their wigwams; and he, with the Indian who accompanied him, had walked in all the way, to find the report too true. He first went to his own wigwam, which he found occupied by Judge Pence. This wigwam stood about 100 yards in front of Rinnah Wells’ house, at Rock river. Black Hawk seemed to be very much plagued to find his wigwam occupied, and showed Judge Pence where the fire had burned the posts of the wigwam and gave them to understand that if they were to have such great fires they ought to protect the posts. Coming from his own wigwam over to where we lived it is not to be wondered at that the old man was somewhat

excited. About six weeks after Black Hawk's visit here he, with the rest of the Indians, returned, and by this time Judge Pence was living in his own cabin, in their village. They were very much displeased to find white settlers so near them, and about two hundred of their young men mounted their horses and rode around Judge Pence's house several times. Mrs. Pence and the children, being alone, were very much alarmed, having never seen so many Indians before. She succeeded in sending one of the children to the fort on the island for help. The Indian agent being absent, Captain Nelson, in command, sent down the interpreter, Antoine LeClaire, who told the Indians they must behave or they would be visited by the soldiers. They soon became quiet, and we got along pretty well during the season, except a little trouble between the Indians and Rinnah Wells.

The Indians planted their corn in the same hill for many years. They scraped off the outside with a hoe, then dug up the hill thoroughly, and placed the corn in the hill with the hand. They cultivated it altogether with a hoe, going over it three or four times, making the hills very large. After forty years they are now plainly to be seen in the old fields. They raised a good many beans of a fine quality; also squashes and a few melons. This was their entire crop. This work was done mostly by the squaws. I have seen some old men, and some boys of twelve or fifteen years, working in the field, but only one young one or middle-aged man, and he was making a fence. Their cultivated grounds were fenced by sticking stakes in the ground and tying poles to them, making a very weak fence, that would not turn cattle or hogs.

One day a party of three or four of us called upon Keokuk, feeling that he was friendly to us, and offered to plow his field. He accepted our proposition and came out frequently and treated us to sweetened water, which was made by putting maple sugar in the water, and was considered by the Indians a very nice drink. In the spring of 1829, when the corn was about knee-high, Keokuk called on all the white settlers and proposed that they should put up their cattle at night, on account of the Indians' poor fences, and said the Indians would watch them in the daytime, and the cattle should not be hurt. All the settlers agreed to this proposition except Mr. Rinnah Wells, who thought it too much trouble. When the corn got in good order for roasting ears Mr. Wells' cattle came out one night to near Mr. Corker's old place and ate up the corn of several Indian families. Mr. Wells had corn on the opposite side of the road—the road running about as it does now. The next night, when the cattle returned for another meal, the Indians turned them into Mr. Wells' own field. After that Mr. Wells took care of his cattle.

I became very well acquainted with Black Hawk, living one summer less than a quarter of a mile from him. He was a man of medium size, and about sixty years of age—a very quiet, peaceable neighbor. Black Hawk was a strong temperance man. In all my acquaintance with him I never knew him to have but one spree. The first summer I lived here Black Hawk accompanied by a few of his braves, made a visit to a man selling whiskey to Indians. He rolled the barrels out doors and with his tomahawk knocked in the heads and let the whiskey out. For this he was called to account by the Indian agent who told him such conduct would not be allowed, and that it would bring him in conflict with the government. After leaving the council house I heard him tell the interpreter, Mr. LeClaire, that he

believed he would not get himself into any more trouble of this kind, as by the effort to keep his young men from drinking he had made himself a great deal of trouble. As for himself he said he would not drink and would wear wampum, but the young men might drink and wear swansdown—meaning he would save his property and they might drink and spend theirs. After he was deposed by the government he never tried to influence the Indians or take any part in their business. Before the war I never knew him to wear any part of a white man's garb, but after it he wore a coat, hat and pants.

It was the practice of our Indians to leave here for their fall and winter hunting grounds about the middle of September, and return about the middle of April. They all left on the same day, if not the same hour. In order to move in this way it was arranged that a man with a strong voice, several days before leaving, went through the village telling them on such a day they would leave for their winter hunting grounds.

Our Indians consisted of the Sauks and Foxes, these two tribes owning their lands jointly. I noticed that when they traveled they camped separately. The Foxes, while living here, lived on Jonah Case's old place up as far as William Brooks'. The Foxes had mostly left previous to my coming here, except a few who had intermarried with the Sauks and had made villages at Princeton, Bellevue and Dubuque.

Our Indians, in starting for their hunting grounds, went down the river with the help of their horses, of which they had five or six hundred, and their canoes, which numbered about two hundred. Before starting it was understood by the two tribes where each should go, so as to avoid confusion. In hunting the Sauks occupied southern and Middle Iowa, the Foxes northern Iowa. Our Indians ascended the Iowa, Skunk, Des Moines and all smaller streams that would admit of a canoe. After the fall hunt they had a rendezvous appointed, where they assembled for winter quarters. This selection was made in a large timbered bottom, on account of their horses and security from the Sioux. They sometimes made temporary forts as a protection against the enemy. After making their maple sugar in the spring they were now ready to start for the old village. As soon as possible they would gather on the Mississippi, those that went to the more northern streams would wait for those who went farther south. They would all gather together about the Iowa river and move up the river, waiting for bad weather, making at best not more than eight or ten miles a day. They had a leader, who permitted no straggling, having it understood in the morning where they would camp at night. So in the greatest order, keeping the canoes and horses as near together as possible, they would arrive here the same hour.

They brought home little besides the sugar just made and dried meat, their skins and furs having been disposed of to the Indian traders where they had been. Now they commenced looking for their corn, beans and dried squashes they had cached in the fall. This was done by good hiding. The most common way was to select a dry piece of ground where there was a blue grass sod. They then cut out a circular sod about eighteen inches in circumference, or as large as would admit a person's body. This sod was laid aside and then a large hole dug, enlarging as they went down, to the depth of five or six feet, so as to make it of sufficient size to hold the corn, beans, squashes and sometime crab apples

of one family. These were put in sacks of their own making. They then put in bark on the bottom and sides and inside of this they put these sacks of provisions, for the next spring's use. Then they were covered with bark and filled with dirt, and the sod was carefully replaced, so as to make it look perfectly natural. They then cleaned up all the surplus dirt and hid it away, so there was nothing to indicate that anything had been buried there, or the earth disturbed at all. It depended on the hiding whether there would be any corn in the spring, for as soon as they were gone the Winnebagoes and other Indians came here hunting for their treasure. These Indians, by the aid of their muskrat spears, feeling in the ground, often succeeded in finding, and would take the supplies of several families. One family with whom I was acquainted, buried their supplies in the center of their wigwam, where they had their fire. After burying their treasure they had made a large fire to make it look all right. But the Winnebagoes hunted around and stuck their spears in the ground and finally discovered the place and took it all. The old squaw to whom it belonged wept bitterly.

When a family had been robbed in this way of all they had, it was the custom to send some of the young men around the village, from one wigwam to another, and collect a small quantity of each one for the sufferers. This robbery made no disturbance between the different tribes. A large part of the corn had been boiled and cut from the cob, and dried when green, making very nice eating, which they enjoyed very much, eating nearly all the time for several days, being deprived of this kind of food for some time before they came home. The Indians made one buffalo hunt each year, leaving home the first of July. This required a good deal of preparation, as they went a long distance and into the Sioux country, their deadly enemy. Each man was armed with a gun, bow, and large bundle of arrows. They expected fighting and generally brought home scalps, dried meat and tallow, but no robes, on account of the hot weather. There happened this year a circumstance of some note. Our Indians, in an attack on the Sioux camp on Turkey river, near where Dubuque now stands, killed several Sioux and among the rest a Winnebago squaw and a Menominee boy. They hastened to the Winnebagoes and settled their mistake by giving them some horses. This seems to be the currency of the Indians. They always seemed to wish to avoid a rupture with the Winnebagoes, who were 8,000 strong. The Menominees spoke the same language and were particular friends, and being a long distance away, they put off settling with them until the next spring, when nine of the principal men of the Foxes, of the Dubuque village, started in a canoe for Prairie du Chien to make the settlement for killing the boy. When a little below the Wisconsin river they were attacked by the Menominees and all killed. This stirred up the spirit of revenge and in August our Indians surprised the Menominees within 300 yards of Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, and killed forty-six of them, men, women and children. Our government called our Indians to an account for this, as they had the right to do by a former treaty, which was to the effect that all differences between these tribes should be submitted to it for settlement. On being called up, Keokuk took a stick and balanced it on his hand and said: "Put these nine principal men of the Foxes on one end, and the forty-six women and children of the Menominees on the other end, and I think it will be a fair settlement." And that was the settlement.

The possessions of the Sauks and Foxes in Illinois commenced at the mouth of the Illinois river, keeping along that stream as far as Peoria, then moving north so as to strike the Wisconsin river seventy or eighty miles from its mouth, down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and down the Mississippi to the place of beginning. On the west side of the Mississippi they owned the whole of what is now the state of Iowa. Colonel Davenport informed me, as nearly as he could ascertain, our Indians originally occupied the country about Montreal, Canada; from there they removed to Green Bay, possibly about 200 years ago; and as nearly as he could ascertain, they had been living here about sixty years when I came here. From the growth of timber, from their cornfields and from every indication by which a frontier man judges at the age of a settlement, I have no doubt but his information was correct. Now they had at last reached the great "father of waters," the most beautiful country their eyes had ever seen. The rivers abounded in fish, and the country was alive with game, and they were not willing to be driven so unjustly from these their fruitful hunting grounds.

There is an old legend, said to be believed by the Indians, in regard to the island, and this was another reason why they so much disliked to give up that beautiful spot to be made a military post. They had been taught to believe that a good spirit had the care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks immediately under the place where the fort was built. He is said to have been often seen by the Indians, and was white, with wings like a swan, but ten times larger. The island was much frequented by them in summer, but they were always careful to make no noise in the part of the island which he inhabited. They believed the noise and confusion incident to building and maintaining the fort drove him away.

The Indians were governed by two sets of chiefs—peace or civil chiefs, and war chiefs. The duties of the peace chiefs were to settle all troubles between their tribes and other tribes, and also between them and the whites; while the war chiefs never interfered in any particular, in the business of the village. The two prominent war chiefs, when I came here, were Black Hawk and Keokuk. In times of trouble the prominent war and peace chiefs consulted together and there was the most perfect understanding as to the management of affairs.

When we consider that these tribes were only about 2,000 strong, and held their lands by their prowess as warriors, it gives us some idea of their fighting qualities. In 1804 one of our Indians killed a man in St. Louis and was put in jail. A deputation of five principal men from here went to St. Louis, expecting to get him released by giving horses for him, as was the custom among the Indians. While these men were in St. Louis they sold all of their lands on the east side of the Mississippi river, the government agreeing to pay them \$2,000 a year forever. Old General Clark, the partner of Lewis in crossing the Rocky Mountains, was the general superintendent of the western Indians at that time, acting for the government.

Colonel Davenport told me that he did not believe Black Hawk ever took a pipeful of tobacco bought with that money. He and a large part of the Indians were bitterly opposed to this sale. Out of this sale grew the Black Hawk war; Black Hawk and his party contending that the lands were not sold, as the men who made the sale were not authorized to sell, but went to St. Louis on other business. There was a clause in the sale that the Indians might occupy the land while it be-

longed to the government. The land had been surveyed several years before I came here and before the Indians left in the fall there was a notice given that the lands would be offered for sale in October, and the Indian agent told them they must not come back. It was hoped by the settlers that the Indians would not return, but in this they were disappointed, for they came as usual, though not as many as before. Keokuk and his followers did not return. He was opposed to their coming back and commenced a village on the Iowa river, about twenty miles from its mouth. Keokuk was the head or chief of what was called the American party. He was not the son of a chief, but attained his rank by his ability and talent, being a remarkable orator. Black Hawk was a born chief, belonging to a royal family, and was the head of what was known as the British party.

The year of 1830 passed off very well, considering the situation of the whites and Indians. During the summer our Indians received a visit from sixteen young men of the Kickapoos. They were from twenty to twenty-five years of age. This summer I lived at the old village, having good opportunity to see all that transpired between the Indians. The Kickapoos spoke the same language as our Indians, as well as several other tribes. They entertained their guests right royally, keeping them all at one large wigwam, making it very pleasant for them. I wondered how so many could be entertained at one place, knowing that the Indians' supplies were quite limited. Nathan Smith, who lived with the Indians, explained it to me in this way. He said that they were the guests of the entire village and that two of the young men would go through the village and collect provisions from the different wigwams for their entertainment, this being repeated as often as necessary, while they remained. These young men stayed about a month, having a splendid time. About the last of their stay they took one day to visit each wigwam in the village, at which they danced and were treated to something to eat, and generally some sweetened water to drink. When these young Indians came they were on foot, but our Indians, after entertaining them so handsomely, gave each one a horse when they left for home.

In 1831 came a new era in our history. The Indians returned in large numbers, perhaps as many as in 1829, and with quite a different spirit towards the whites. Black Hawk gave the settlers to understand that after this season they must go south of Rock river, or above Pleasant Valley. He said this district between the rivers should be occupied exclusively by the Indians, giving several reasons why they could not afford to give up these pleasant hunting grounds. One reason was that on this side of the Mississippi they were comparatively safe from their enemies and another that the region abounded with game and fish and was suited to their mode of living, and they would not give it up. Black Hawk said we could all stay this season, except Joshua Vandruff and Rinnah Wells, who lived in the midst of their village and had a large stock of cattle, which troubled the Indians a great deal. Mr. Vandruff showed Black Hawk that it would be very hard for him to leave on so short a notice, as he was a poor man and had twelve children. Black Hawk finally consented that he could stay another season, but Mr. Wells must go, and he would give him until the next day to make his choice whether he would go willingly or be put off. Mr. Wells consulted with his friends, and finally consented to leave in thirty days. This move on the part of the Indians made it necessary for the settlers to look about and see what they could do for their

protection. We had petitioned the governor of the state in the summer of 1829 without his taking any notice, but now we concluded to try it again. We made a statement of our grievances, and of the order of Black Hawk for our removal and forwarded it with all possible haste to the governor. This had the desired effect. The governor moved immediately, going first to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where he found "Old General Gaines." He told the General that if he would not or could not go, he would do it himself. The General concluded to undertake the business, and, taking the Sixth Regiment, which was then lying at Jefferson Barracks, he proceeded at once to Rock island. When here he commenced firing morning and evening guns, which had not been the practice, also target shooting with his cannon. He had all the white settlers come into the fort, bringing all their horses and cattle onto the island as expeditiously as possible. When this was done he sent for Black Hawk for a talk with him about the village and a day was fixed for a meeting. Keokuk and some of his friends came up from their village on the Iowa river and came on to the island. General Gaines, the officers of the Sixth Regiment, the officers of the garrison, with the citizens, and Keokuk and his friends, met in the council house. Black Hawk, with seventy-five to 100 warriors, nicely dressed and painted, drew near. When within about 100 yards of the council house they commenced singing in a very loud voice, which seemed to alarm Keokuk and party so much that they left in great haste. Those who understood the Indians best thought, from the singing and the manner of the Indians, that there would be a general massacre. A man that always accompanied Black Hawk as they entered the council house commenced to sing in a very boisterous manner, and gesticulated as though he was very angry, speaking very rapidly. General Gaines spoke to him very quietly of the sale of their lands. The Indian said the land had never been sold. General Gaines then called for the reading of the treaty, which seemed to enrage him still more. He said, "The white people speak from a paper; but," he added, striking his hand upon his breast, "the Indians always speak from the heart."

After the purchase of these lands from the Indians, in 1804, the government had exchanged all the lands north of the old Indian boundary line (ranging from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan due west to the Mississippi, striking the river about where the boat-yard now is, in the lower end of the town), with the Chippewas, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, for land lying about Chicago. In 1829 the government repurchased these lands of the Indians, giving them \$16,000 a year forever (that is the way the treaty reads), and allowing them to select a quarter section for each of their half-breeds. These selections amounted to a great deal of very valuable land. Antoine LeClaire and brother selected theirs on the Mississippi river, commencing at Moline and running up as far as Henry McNeil's old place.

The first point Black Hawk tried to make when he spoke was that "the land had not been sold, as the men who went to St. Louis had no authority to sell, having been sent on other business." By this time we began to think Black Hawk was pretty nearly right. The second point he made was, "if it was sold, they had got nothing for it." He said, over and over again, "if a small part of the land was worth \$16,000 a year forever, all of it must be worth more than \$2,000." When the General pressed an answer about his leaving, he said all the time, "he would not

fight, and he would not leave, but if our people came to drive him off he would sit down in his wigwam and they might do what they pleased with him; for himself he would do nothing." General Gaines interpreted his talk to mean that he would fight. The General's force was very small—only about 500 men in all—consisting of the Sixth Regiment, not full, and two companies that belonged at the garrison. The men and boys of the settlement were all at the fort, away from their homes, doing nothing. I went with another citizen and called on the General and proposed that the men and boys of the settlement be formed into a company, which was accordingly done. The company numbered fifty-eight men, and was called the "Rock River Rangers." We were mustered into service on the 5th of June, 1831. An election of officers was held, which resulted in the election of Benjamin J. Pike as captain; John W. Spencer, first lieutenant; Griffith Aubery, second lieutenant; James Haskill, Leonard Bryant, and Edward Corbin, sergeants; Charles French, Charles Case, Benjamin Goble and Henry Benson corporals. The members of the company were: Archibald Allen, William T. Brashar, John Bane, Michael Bartlett, Joseph Been, Jonah H. Case, Joseph Danforth, Thomas Davis, Russell Dance, Isaiah Frith, Thomas Gardner, George W. Harlan, Uriah S. Hultz, Thomas Hubbard, Goodridge Hubbard, Cyrus Henderson, Moses Johnson, John W. Kinney, Samuel Kinney, Conrad Leek, Thomas Levit, Henry McNeil, George Miller, Gentry McGee, Amos C. Noble, Thomas Syms, Robert Syms, William F. Sams, Martin W. Smith, Sevier Springfield, Joel Thompson, Joshua Vandruff, Henry Vandruff, Samuel Vandruff, Benjamin Vannetta, Gorham Vannetta, Edward Varner, Levi Wells, George Wells, Joel Wells, Sr., Joel Wells, Jr., Huntington Wells, John Wells, John Wells, Samuel Wells, Rinnah Wells, Asaph Wells, Eri Wells, Ira Wells. General Gaines now called on the governor for help, and he collected about 1600 mounted men, with a rendezvous at Beardstown.

At the second meeting with Black Hawk he brought up an old Indian by the name of Quashquama, or Jumping Fish, who was one of the five men who sold the land. He was a very old man and seemed to be in his second childhood, and to have lost all memory of the sale. He was the only one of the five living and his testimony was of no use. At the fourth and last meeting came a middle-aged squaw, who introduced herself to the general and said she was a granddaughter of a prominent chief, and then began to speak of the sale of the lands. She said "the men could not sell the cornfields, for they belonged to the women—they had made them." She said, "it is very hard work to dig up the ground," and putting her hand on her back she said, "it made their backs ache." Another reason she gave was, "that if the men had sold them they would have told them of it, which they had never done." While they were waiting for the arrival of help and parleying with the Indians, General Gaines fitted up the steamboat "Winnebago" with a cannon on the bow of the boat, and a company of soldiers and proceeded up Rock river to their village, passing within fifty yards of their wigwams. Strange to say, although a steamboat was seldom seen in those days, the Indians seemed not to take the least notice of the boat, not even looking at it, and even the women and children showed no signs of wonder or fear. As soon as the governor's troops were collected together they marched for Rock Island, camping the last night within about ten miles of the island. The Indians, being aware of their approach, crossed the Mississippi at night, taking with them all their effects, wo-

men, children, horses and dogs. The next day was fixed for the attack upon Black Hawk. It was arranged that General Gaines should take the boat, with one company of men from the garrison, and ascend Rock river, while Major Bliss, with the rest of the forces, should cross over and form on this side and march for Rock river. Just about where the Rock Island railroad freight house now stands we were met by an Indian named Black Buffalo, a man I knew very well. He had a bridle in his hand and was hunting his horse. He had swapped horses with Jonah H. Case, the year before; the horse did not like to go with the Indians and had given them the slip. Major Bliss wished me to ask him about the Indians, where they were, etc. He told me they had all crossed the Mississippi. The Major told me to tell him if he did not tell the truth he would kill him. The Indian still affirmed that what he said was true. He was sent to the fort a prisoner for that day.

Major Bliss formed our company of Rock River Rangers in an extended line of half a mile, in front of the regulars, with one cannon in the rear, for our march for Rock river. We marched near where the road is now traveled until we reached General Rodman's land, then turning to the left until reaching the top of the bluff, taking the direction of Black Hawk's watch tower. On arriving there we planted the cannon on the brow of the bluff, and then commenced throwing grape and cannister into the bushes on Vandruff's island. It was here we expected to find the Indians. General Gaines arrived with the boat and stopped about where the bridge crosses the main stream, near Sears' flouring mill, and commenced firing on the island also. This island was very bushy and commanded the only ford that the governor and his forces could cross at. But it proved that Black Buffalo had told the truth. The governor's troops, after crossing the river, burned the Indians' wigwams and marched for Rock Island and camped on the river, from the ferry landing to the freight house. This force amounted to 1,600 mounted men. They turned their 1,600 horses loose on the prairie and the next thing was to procure fuel to cook their supper. I had a field of twenty acres of corn and potatoes and the volunteers went for the fence. We tried to stop them from taking the rails but could not; going to the governor and General Gaines they went out to the field and told the men they must not take the fence. While they were present the men stopped operations, but as soon as they turned to return the men, to the number of 400 or 500, each took a rail on his shoulder and marched behind them into camp. By this operation I lost all my crop for one year, for which I never received a cent, the soldiers doing me ten times as much damage as the Indians had ever done. When we asked Black Hawk why he did not do as he said he would, "sit down in his wigwam and let them do as they pleased with him," he said, "If General Gaines had come with only the regular troops at the island he should have remained in his wigwam, but to have done so with men that the officers had no control over would have been sure death to him." In this he acted wisely, as among these volunteers were many frontier men who had had friends killed by the Indians and were prepared to avenge their death on these or any other Indians.

In a few days there was another meeting with Black Hawk and a treaty concluded that the Indians should stay on the other side of the river and the government would give them as much corn as they could have raised if they had not been disturbed. The government appointed two men, Mr. Rinnah Wells and myself, to

go over their fields and make an estimate of the corn they might have raised. I do not now remember the estimate, but it amounted to several thousand bushels. Thus ended this season's operations. Now commences the more serious part of our story. In the spring of 1833, notwithstanding the agreement of the Indians to keep on the west side of the river, they came over, breaking their treaty made only the summer before. They crossed at Burlington and came up, as usual, with their canoes and horses. As soon as the government ascertained this General Atkinson was sent from Jefferson Barracks with a regiment of men, reaching here before the Indians. The Indians did not make more than ten miles a day, but came along regularly, reaching here soon after the general, and keeping on the south side of the big island, in Rock river, which I had never known them to do before. When they were nearly up to where Milan now stands, I crossed the river by fording, to see if I could ascertain their movements. The first Indians I saw were four young men. They had fine looking guns, and seemed to be well armed. One of them was Black Hawk's son, Seoskuk, who was one of the finest looking Indians I ever saw. He was about thirty years of age and a splendid looking fellow. I asked him where they were going. He answered by saying, "Maybe they should go over to their old village, or they might stop where they were, or go up Rock river to Prophetstown." Seoskuk asked me if there were many soldiers at the fort. I told him there were a good many. I was the only white man who had any communication with them at this point. They finally went up Rock river about two miles and camped for the night. The next morning, at the old fort, we could hear them beating their drums and singing so plainly that they seemed but a short distance from us. They were probably five miles distant, and it was quite remarkable, the country being so hilly between them and us, that we should hear them so distinctly. It is hard to tell what this demonstration was for. I have thought it might have been on account of their passing this point without being molested by General Atkinson, as they knew he was at the island with an extra regiment. This same morning General Atkinson, not understanding their movements, was anxious to inform the frontier settlers of their danger, but the only ford on the river was so near the Indians that it was not thought safe to make a crossing. I proposed to take the dispatch to the nearest settlements. To avoid the Indians I took a canoe and went down the river until I passed the mouth of Rock river. Here I took great pains to hide my canoe, as my getting home depended on this, and made the rest of my journey on foot. The dispatch from General Atkinson to the settlers was to this effect, "That there was now no doubt but what we were to have a conflict with the Indians, urging them to take care of themselves and get out of the way." I had to camp out the first night and after walking forty miles the next day reached the settlement. I went to the different settlements, gave the warning of General Atkinson, and returned home. On coming to the river I very fortunately found my canoe where I had hid it, and then came on up to the island. We all supposed the general would stop the Indians at this point but he did not, but called on the governor for help. He was soon here with 1,800 mounted men. About 300 men had already rendezvoused at Dixon and were waiting for orders. All was depending upon General Atkinson getting ready to follow the Indians up Rock river. The stream being too shoal for steamboats they had to resort to the next best thing, the old keel-boat, and it was a hard

matter to get supplies on them on so short notice. He succeeded in getting one that would carry eighty tons, the largest I ever saw. This boat was manned by seventy regular soldiers; they had another of thirty-five tons and several Mackinaw boats, also well manned. These were loaded with provisions, and after two hard days' work we got over the rapids of Rock river, and on the 8th of May started on the war expedition. General Atkinson had several hundred regulars with him, so in manning these boats he changed hands every other day, as it was very laborious work, Rock river being a very rapid stream at that time of the year. Our first camping place was about two miles above the Chicago & Rock Island railroad bridge. Our second at the mouth of Canoe creek, our third at Sand Prairie. This part of the river was so crooked that we made but slow progress. Our fourth encampment was about two miles above Prophetstown. I remember this as though it were yesterday.

The troops were officered by General Atkinson, Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterwards president of the United States, Captain Abraham Lincoln, who filled the same high office, Captain, afterwards Major General, Harney, and other officers. Captain Lincoln belonged to the volunteer forces and the others to the regulars.

It was about the middle of May, and the moon being full the night was beautiful. The men were enjoying themselves as I had not seen them before, little thinking that so near them their friends were fleeing for safety and some were being overtaken and killed. About 10 o'clock the next morning we met a young man by the name of Hultz from Dixon's ferry, who told us of Major Stillman's defeat by the Indians, and that there was probably a great loss of life. Major Stillman had rendezvoused at Dixon with about 300 men that had been raised in the neighborhood of Peoria, while the governor and his men rendezvoused at Beardstown. The governor was ordered to this place and when he reached here Major Stillman had been several days in camp; his men already tired of camp life, Stillman proposed to the governor while he was waiting for General Atkinson and the boats to take his men and go and see where the Indians were.

The governor consented to their going, and they drew rations for four or five days. According to army regulations at that time, whiskey constituted a part of the rations. On the first day out they seemed to conclude they could carry their whiskey best by drinking it all in one day and before night they had very nearly accomplished this task and a good many of them were not altogether sober. About an hour before sundown they went into camp within three or four miles of the Indians. They had not been in camp long before Black Hawk sent three of his braves with a flag of truce, saying for Black Hawk "That it was now night, and for that reason he did not come himself, but that he would come in the morning and talk with them, and did not intend to fight." Black Hawk sent five of his men out on the prairie to see how their flag was received. About twenty or thirty of our men, being under the influence of whiskey, gathered up their horses and guns and rode out to where these Indians were sitting, apparently unconcerned, not expecting any harm. They allowed our men to come within a few feet of them, when our men, be it said to their shame, deliberately raised their guns, killing three of the Indians, the other two fleeing to their encampment. The Indians who brought the flag of truce took advantage of the flurry, sprang away and escaped. Now our folks prepared to meet the Indians, as they felt sure of a fight. They

mounted, formed in line and moved slowly towards the Indian encampment. As soon as the news of the attack on their men reached the Indians they flew to arms in the greatest possible speed, and came on to the fight. The Indians commenced firing at a long distance and before many shots had been fired our men commenced a stampede for Dixon, the Indians close in the rear, killing all who were unhorsed in the flight. The horse of Black Buffalo came into Dixon that night—he had left the Indians again. The men who first came into Dixon reported that a large part of the command had been killed and it was not known for some time but that it was so. A considerable number of the men from the country about the Illinois river, instead of coming into Dixon, went to their homes. The next day the governor sent out a strong force to bury the dead. They found eleven whites killed, scattered along for several miles, and not more than five or six Indians, including the three killed on the prairie. There was an Indian living here by the name of Neapope, who, before General Gaines came here, had gone to Malden, in Canada. The British part of our Indians made a practice, as well as most of the Indians of the northwest, of going to Canada to pay court to the English. Colonel Davenport told me they would collect in large numbers on the Detroit side of the river and the authorities at Malden would fix on a particular day for each tribe to cross, and would give them a day's entertainment. They prepared a feast and met the Indians with a band of music, and escorted them into the fort where a great deal was done for their pleasure and amusement. Neapope and some others had gone to Canada before there was any demonstration, in 1831, to drive them off, and came back in the fall in perfect ignorance of the removal of the Indians. During the winters of 1831-2 Neapope continued to run back and forth from our Indians to the Winnebagoes and Pottawattamies, making Black Hawk believe that when he got up Rock river these tribes would help him, and when he reached Milwaukee the English would assist him.

When Black Hawk, on his way up Rock river, reached Sycamore creek, where our army found him, those Indians told him they could not bring themselves into trouble with the government and consequently he could not look to them for assistance. After meeting these Indians I have not the least doubt but Black Hawk intended to give himself and people up without making any resistance, had our men not been intoxicated and therefore violated his flag of truce. The time was now past for parleying with the Indians. From this time the prospect was war. The Indians now flew to unprotected white settlements, waylaid the roads leading from one point to another, killing a number of people in a few days. There were fifteen killed on Indian creek. They carried off captive two young ladies by the name of Hall, after killing all the other members of the family except a brother, quite a young boy, who made his escape. These young ladies were afterwards bought by the Pottawattamies, who paid for them in horses, and returned them to our government. Their clothes being quite shabby, the ladies of Galena gave them new clothing and they were brought to Rock Island on their way to Morgan county. They waylaid the roads leading from Dixon to Galena. At Buffalo Grove a party of men were passing, unconscious of danger, as the settlements were too far apart to get any news so soon of Stillman's defeat. One of this party was our Indian agent by the name of Savry, another Thomas Kinney and another by the name of Hawley; the other members of the party I cannot name. The Indians lay behind

a large, long log, near the road. They fired, killing one man and one horse, then killing the man who had lost his horse. Mr. Savry was one of the killed. Mr. Hawley, having a very fine horse, they followed him in hot pursuit for thirty miles. After this terrible chase they run his horse in marshy ground and he fell a victim to their savage rage. Mr. Hawley was a brother of the late Captain Hawley, of Pleasant Valley, Scott county, Iowa. This account was given me by Thomas Kinney, a neighbor of mine, who was one of the party.

About twenty miles east of Galena Lieutenant Aubery, of our old command, started to carry a dispatch from Fort Hamilton, a short distance. His horse soon returned with a bloody saddle and it was evident he had been shot by the Indians. It so happened that old General Dodge, with twenty men, was at the fort, and he started quickly in pursuit. Soon finding the dead man, they followed the trail of the Indians, which by the long grass is easily done. They soon came in sight of them, thirteen in all, on foot. They were making their way in great haste to the Pecatonica bottom, where the grass was from six to eight feet high. The general dismounted, detailing every fourth man to hold the horses, leaving fifteen men to pursue the Indians. They followed the trail almost to the river when suddenly the Indians sprang up and fired upon them, killing two of our men, one of these being Samuel Wells, a son of Rinnah Wells, and a member of our old company. Our men returned their fire, bringing down eleven of the Indians the first fire, the remaining two taking refuge in the river, trying to make their escape. Our men, reloading their guns, fired, killing them in the water, thus securing the thirteen. About eight or ten miles north of Galena where two men were at work in a corn field, one plowing, the other hoeing corn, two Indians placed themselves so that the man plowing would come near them, killing him the first fire. The other, seeing his companion shot down, and having no means of defense, took to his heels for Galena. The Indians pursued him several miles, but, being a swift runner, he made his escape. The Indians returned to the house, taking what suited their fancy. There was a large canoe at the house and it being too heavy for them to get to the river, they found a crosscut saw in the house and cut off as much as could ferry them over the river, and made good their escape.

Some twenty miles southeast from Galena, where Elizabeth now is, there was a small settlement of miners, who had erected a rude fort for their protection. An old man by the name of Dixon, who was a frontier man, and well accustomed to Indians, started for Dixon's ferry, accompanied by a man on foot. About a mile from the place of starting they met a large force of Indians, who fired on them, wounding the man on foot. The country being rough and wooded, Dixon, by his dexterity, riding about rapidly, showing himself in many different places in a short time, gave the Indians to believe they had a large force of armed and mounted men to contend with. In this way Dixon gave the wounded man time to reach the fort and apprise the settlers of their danger. The people had scattered out about their business but the alarm being given they were immediately collected in the fort. If it had not been for Dixon's ingenious manœuvering, detaining the Indians, they must have been all massacred as they had hardly time to reach the fort before the Indians took possession of the village and surrounded the fort. The Indians could go from one house to another with comparative safety. They plundered the houses of whatever suited their fancy, and carried off all the valuables, as well as

most of the provisions in the village. Watching about the fort, if anyone showed himself inside he was fired on by them. One man, showing his head above the fort, received a bullet, breaking his neck. Dixon, instead of stopping at the fort, pressed on to Galena to get a force for their relief. They came on as rapidly as possible and when a short distance south of Elizabeth they found a large force of Indians secreted in the bushes and grass. The Indians, allowing our men to come within a few feet of them, fired, killing several, among others Mr. George Ames, a brother of Mrs. William Brooks, Sr. About this time there were about seventy regular soldiers stationed at Kellogg's Grove, there being a large hewed log house there which made a safe rendezvous for persons going from one point to another, or for those hard pressed by the Indians, which was often the case. One of our mounted companies was driven in by the Indians and was obliged to flee to this place for safety. Hitching their horses as near the house as possible, so as to be able to protect them somewhat from the Indians, they took shelter in the house. The Indians crept up among the trees and shot down fifty-seven horses. They saw one horse acting very strangely and thought they could see something in the weeds in front of him. They concluded this was an Indian and so three or four shots were fired at him. After the Indians had left, in looking over the battlefield, some of the men from this neighborhood recognized Black Buffalo as the man who was in the weeds. Trading horses had brought him to his death, as he had lost his horse at Stillman's defeat and was trying to get another. He had a long stick with which he took the bridle off the stake of the fence, and was trying to creep along and lead him away, but the horse being afraid of him, caused our men to discover and kill him.

About this time a company of about forty men stopped at Kellogg's Grove and struck their tents for the night. It being a rainy night one of the sentinels took shelter near the body of a large tree. Very unexpectedly an Indian put his hand on his shoulder, which was as great a surprise to the Indian as to the soldier. The soldier fired his gun straight up in the air, and our folks, hearing the report, supposed they were attacked by the Indians, and left their tents and went into the house for safety. My brother, R. H. Spencer and four others, were not awakened by the firing, and slept in the tent until morning. The Indians had been prowling around in search of horses and early in the morning our men got on their trail; the grass being wet they could easily follow it on a fast trot. In about ten miles they came in sight of the Indians. There were only four of them, and they made a signal to give themselves up. But old General Whiteside, who had fought against the Indians in 1812, and for whom Whiteside county was named, showed them that they must fight. The Indians ran into a deep ravine where the water had gullied a large hole, and in this they took shelter. The situation was such that the folks had to get very near in order to see the Indians. This they did by taking advantage of the large trees, which were a good protection. Behind one tree were three or four men when one of them, a large man, stepped out and said, "Let me give them a pop," and fired, and in return received two bullets through his body. General Whiteside now said: "Boys, rush on them—their guns are empty." They closed upon them, killing them all. They now started on their return, four men carrying the wounded man, taking turns. After traveling several miles they were attacked by a superior force of the enemy and in turn had to flee for safety. General

Whiteside tried hard to make a stand with fifteen or twenty men, to check the Indians for a few minutes, but could not succeed, and the men who were carrying the wounded man came near being left to the mercy of the Indians, as the men detailed to hold their horses, only thinking of themselves, were riding away, leading their horses with them. While they were mounting their horses my brother saw an Indian on a white horse thrust a long spear into the wounded man, whom they were obliged to leave on the ground. The next man who came along with his tomahawk cut off the wounded man's head. In this first attack the Indians killed two of our men besides the one at first wounded.

During the trouble with the Indians there was an old man who, in his religious belief, was a Dunkard, who started from the frontier settlement about La Salle, to go to Chicago, about 100 miles distant. His friends did all they could to dissuade him from going, as he must make the journey on horseback and alone. But he was determined to go, feeling that he would not be disturbed in the journey; that an overruling power would protect him against the Indians. After leaving the settlement, when a few miles on his way, he was discovered by a band of Indians. On coming up with them he permitted them to come within a few yards of him without showing the least fear. This sect, unlike people of his time, wore their beards long and full, and the Indians had never seen any one with a long beard before. From his strange look and behavior they were awe-struck, and debated among themselves what was best to do with the old man. The old man had a very fine horse, which seemed to decide the question, and so, after following along with him for some time they killed him. On their return to camp that night they found some Pottawattamies in their camp and told them they had killed the devil that day, exhibiting the scalp as it had been taken off, with the beard attached. The Indians were now forced to take a position on the upper part of Rock river, occupying the country from lake Koshkonong to where Whitewater now stands. This being wooded country it was very difficult to drive them out. After fighting and skirmishing with them from the middle of May until the last of July, they finally got them started for the Mississippi. The Indians now made all possible haste for Iowa; our army pursuing them closely, overtook them near the Wisconsin river. On the bluff, about five miles from the river, the Indians made their stand and fought one of the hardest battles of the war. The Indians were found in the high grass and by taking advantage of their hiding place would load their guns, rise up and fire, then drop down again and load. They left more than forty dead on the ground and our army, as they followed them up, found their dead scattered for several days. It was believed they lost more than eighty, who were killed, or died from their wounds. This battle was fought by the Indians to give time to get their families across the Wisconsin river. Here they very hastily made bark canoes, taking the bark from large elm trees. Cutting the bark eight or ten feet long they shaved the ends, making it thin and pliable, so they could tie it together and in this way keep the water out. This is not the way of making a regular bark canoe, but a very good substitute. In these rude canoes ninety women and children, and one old man, came down the river to its mouth where they were intercepted by our people and brought to Rock Island and held as prisoners. Our army was detained at the Wisconsin river several days in crossing. It being a very rapid stream it was difficult to cross and as there were no boats they took an old hewed

log house and made a raft or rafts and finally succeeded in crossing. While making preparations to cross the river, one night, after the Indians had all left, there came an Indian in the night and standing on a high point on the opposite side from our army, with a very powerful voice, which could be distinctly understood, said, "If the whites would let the Indians go they would go back to Iowa and remain quiet and peaceable." But our army was now anxious to punish them, and so hastened across the river, took their trail, which brought them to the Mississippi. They found, at all the camping places of the Indians, skeletons of their horses, as they were now reduced to this kind of food, having no time to hunt, pressing with all their energy to reach the Mississippi before our army should overtake and destroy them. But after all their exertions, their great suffering from hunger and exhaustion, they were doomed to disappointment. They had succeeded in reaching the river and had safely crossed many of their women and children before our army came up. Here at the river was fought the second hard battle, killing 150 of the Indians and some of their women and children, they being huddled together in the high weeds and grass. One can get some idea of their great hunger from a little circumstance that happened there. It became necessary to amputate the arm of a little girl about ten years old. Some one gave her a biscuit which she continued to eat during the operation. During the trouble with the Indians the government brought down a band of 150 Sioux who were the most dreaded enemy our Indians had, on account of their great numbers. They quartered them at Galena and tried to get them in the contest, but did not succeed, they being too cowardly to attack the Sauks and Foxes when they were armed, and they quietly slipped away in the night.

Now I have the most unpleasant part of my story to tell. After the Indians had crossed the river and were almost defenseless, having lost most all their guns and ammunition in crossing the river, our army put a band of these merciless Sioux on their trail who, knowing how perfectly helpless they were, were glad of the opportunity to destroy them. I will give the account of this terrible massacre as given by a squaw, who had lived with a white man by the name of Nathan Smith. I knew them both well. She said her brother, by the name of Wishita, a fine looking man and a chief of considerable standing, was wounded while crossing the Mississippi, but he, with great exertion, reached the western shore. Here the bank being steep, she tried to get him out, but could not succeed, and was obliged to leave him behind her on account of her company, which was already in advance of her. She had crossed the river on a pony, carrying her child, about a year old, before her. They hurried on, fearing an attack of our army, or an attack of the Sioux, as they were now in their country. They had traveled that day and night and until the latter part of the next day, without food, when they succeeded in killing some game, and camped for the night. That night they, for the first time in many weary days and nights, had plenty to eat. They had camped in a valley and the morning was very foggy. They had eaten an early breakfast and were about starting on their journey, she just mounting her horse, when the Sioux with a great noise, whooping and yelling, broke into their camp, killing large numbers of them regardless of age or sex. She rode off as fast as her horse could possibly go, carrying her child before her. She said the motion of her horse was so hard on her child she thought for some time it was dead, and looked for some thick

bush or weeds that she could throw it in to hide it from the Sioux. She knew by keeping a southern course it would bring her to her friends. After traveling more than 200 miles without another human being save her child, without food and expecting hourly to be overtaken by her enemies, she at last found a trail where Keokuk had been out on a buffalo hunt. Following this trail it brought her to the Indian village on the Iowa river.

This last battle fought on the Mississippi was the noted battle of Bad Axe and Black Hawk, feeling that he and his people were thoroughly overcome did not cross the river but went up the river and gave himself up to the Winnebagoes, who brought him a prisoner to Prairie du Chien. Black Hawk's son, Seoskuk, Neapope, Pashpahaw, the stabbing chief, and several of the principal men, accompanied him to prison. They were sent to Washington about the latter part of the summer, where they remained until the next spring, when they were set at liberty and started on their return home, passing through New York city. President Jackson and a party of friends happened to be with Black Hawk on their way to New York and General Jackson's friends complained that the Indians diverted the attention of the people too much from the president. There was a great demonstration in New York at that time and the Indians received much attention. Many of the ladies kissed Seoskuk, which was a matter of little comment, as one rarely meets so fine a specimen of humanity in a life-time. The ladies took their rings off their fingers and gave them to the Indians. Black Hawk showed me some of the rings and said he had fifty just as fine. From New York they went by the canal to Buffalo, through the lake to Green Bay, up the Fox river, down the Wisconsin to its mouth and down the Mississippi to Rock Island. Here, fortunately, I happened to meet Black Hawk, and he was unusually talkative. He told me of their trip to Washington, of the crowds of people they saw in New York, and showed me some of the many presents he had received on the journey. He told me of the great wonder of seeing a man go up in a balloon. He said the man had a great knife in his hand (meaning a sword) which he waved back and forth and then he went up, up, up, and looking and pointing up, he said "Panoche! Panoche!" meaning a great way off. He was in good spirits, expecting to reach his family the next day.

Major Garland, of the army, under whose charge they had traveled, being instructed to secure a kind reception for them from their nation, sent a messenger to advise Keokuk of their arrival. Keokuk was encamped on the Iowa shore of the river, about twenty miles below, and although Black Hawk and his party were his enemies, he determined to give them a respectful and cordial reception. A message was returned to that effect; and at noon the following day the dull sound of the Indian drum proclaimed the approach of the chief. He, with his three wives, in two canoes lashed together with a canopy over them, followed by many of his braves, came up the river to the foot of the island and then landed on the right bank, where they remained painting and dressing themselves for some time. Keokuk, followed by his braves, crossed the river and before coming to Black Hawk's camp said to them: "The Great Spirit has sent our brothers back; let us shake hands in friendship." On reaching the spot where Black Hawk and his friends were encamped, they found them seated in front of their tent, silent and motionless—doubtful, perhaps, of the reception that would be given them. Keo-

kuk extended his hand to Black Hawk and then to the rest of his party, without speaking, his followers imitating his example, and then the whole company seated themselves on the ground. No one spoke, each waiting until the chief should break the silence. After about fifteen minutes Keokuk asked Black Hawk how long he had been on the way, adding that he had been expecting him and was on his way to meet him when he heard of his arrival. The next day, in the council Black Hawk thanked Major Garland for his kindness. He said: "I and my son, and all our party, thank our Great Father for what he has done. He is old, I am old; we shall soon go to the Great Spirit, and be at rest. He sent us through his great villages. We saw many white men and were kindly treated. We thank them—say to them we thank them. We thank you for traveling with us. Your path was long and crooked. We never saw so many white men before; but when with you we felt as safe as if among friends. When you come to the Mississippi again you shall come to my lodges; now I have none. On your road home you will pass where our village once was. No one lives there now—all are gone. I give you my hand; we may never meet again, but we shall remember you. The Great Spirit will be with you and your wives and children. I will shake hands with my brethren here and then I am done." Black Hawk thanked Keokuk and and his nation for their attention to his wife and children, as they had given them shelter when they had none, and had protected them while he was far away. He felt happy to have escaped with so slight punishment, as when he gave himself up he hardly knew what would be the result. It must have been quite humiliating to the old man to have to yield up all his rights as head of the nation to a young man like Keokuk. Sad must have been his heart when he said, "I will listen to Keokuk. I will soon be far away, where I shall have no village, no band—I shall be alone." Still we must admire the generous course Keokuk pursued with him, when, in after years, they took a trip together, taking in their course all the principal eastern cities. They, with other Indians, were sitting in council in the presence of the secretary of war, when Keokuk arose and said: "There is one here who does not belong to the council, but he has been accustomed to sit with us at home and is our friend; we have brought him here with us and hope he will be welcome."

Black Hawk lived until the year 1838, when he died on the 3d of October at his village on the Des Moines river and his body was disposed of, at his special request, after the manner of the chiefs of his tribe. He was placed upon the ground, in a sitting posture, his hands grasping his cane. They usually made a shallow hole in the ground, setting the body in up to the waist, so the most of the body was above ground. The part above ground was then covered by a buffalo robe, and a trench about eight feet square was dug about the grave. In this trench they set picketing about eight feet high, which secured the grave against wild animals. Not long after Black Hawk died some one, more troubled with phrenology than reverence, took his head and carried it away, which so distressed his family that his sons came into Burlington to Governor Lucas, who was then governor of the territory of Iowa, to see if the government would not have it restored to them. But they did not succeed in getting it.

When I first came here there were quite a number of these high picketings still standing, where their chiefs had been buried, and the body of a chief was disposed

of in this way while I lived near their village. The common mode of burial was to dig a shallow grave, wrap the body in a blanket, place it in the grave and fill it nearly full of dirt; then take split sticks about three feet long and stand them in the grave so that their tops would come together in the form of a roof; then they filled in more earth so as to hold the sticks in place. I saw a father and mother start out alone to bury their child about a year old. They carried it by tying it up in a blanket, and putting a long stick through the blanket, each taking an end of the stick. I have also seen the dead bodies placed in trees. This is done by digging a trough out of a log, placing the body in it and covering it. I have seen several bodies in one tree. I think when they are disposed of in this way it is by special request, as I knew of an Indian woman who lived with a white family, who desired her body placed in a tree, which was accordingly done. Doubtless there was some particular superstition attached to this mode, though I do not remember to have heard what it was.

Our nearest neighbor living fifty miles southeast from here, on the old mining road leading from Beardstown to Galena, where the road crossed Henderson river, was an old man by the name of Atwood, an Englishman by birth. I do not consider him a fair representative of an old settler, but as many who lived here in early times have come in contact with him I cannot forbear to give him a passing notice. He said he was a lord in England and when he took ship for America great crowds of people gathered to see him safely started. His fame had reached New York in advance of his arrival and large numbers were gathered kneeling on the shore to receive him. He told them to stand up, as he was only a man. Mr. Atwood's settlement there was a year or two before ours here, so we had occasion to do some trading with him in his farm products. After a few months' traffic with him he sent us word that he had all the paper money he could secrete, and as paper money was liable to be stolen or burned up, if we continued to trade with him we would have to bring either gold or silver, which he could bury in the ground. In stopping with him he told me of a remarkable cure he had performed upon a man where gangrene had set in. Among a great many eminent physicians who had visited this man and given him up as incurable, was Dr. Franklin. I said to him that I did not know that Dr. Franklin practiced medicine. His wife spoke up and said: "Yes he did, all through North Carolina, where I lived." I asked the old man how many hogs he had. He hesitated some time and began to make excuses. His hogs "had strayed away and were lost—the Indians had killed a good many—and now he only had about 700 left." There were not 700 hogs within twenty miles of him. One of his neighbors by the name of McGee, a blacksmith, was at work in his shop at a very difficult job. Being a good deal plagued with his work, the old man came in and began telling some of his long yarns, when McGee stopped his work and addressed the old man in this way: "I make it a practice to believe some men because they tell the truth, others to accommodate them, but," bringing out an oath, said: "I won't believe you upon any consideration." He said he was not troubled again for a long time with the old man. His neighbors said they had calculated the time it would take to do the different things he had done and the different places he had lived, and the number of years he had stayed in each place, and ascertained he was over a thousand years old, being the oldest man we have any record of.

I now feel it not only a duty but a great pleasure to make some mention of the old settlers of Rock Island county. I came to the state at such an early day and traveled over it so extensively, making my home at two different times in very new parts of the state, that I had a great opportunity of judging of frontier life and of frontier men. Of all my knowledge of the settlement of the state our old settlers were the most intelligent and best informed of any who came under my notice. There have been some statements made about us, which have had a large circulation, in regard to our abusing the Indians and whipping their women, which are basely false, or if not, never came under my notice. Our relation to the Indians, after the first summer, was very peculiar. We have had a good title to our lands from the government, felt that we were entitled to be protected in our rights, while the Indians claim the lands to be theirs with just as much assurance. Under such conflicting circumstances, losing the greater part of our crops, being compelled, a part of the time, to stay in the fort for safety, we lived almost three seasons together without any serious outbreak among us, which seems to me to be flattering to both whites and Indians. I feel that the old settlers of Rock Island county are very nearly related to me. Our privations and hardships brought us very near to each other, and I cannot but sympathize in the sorrows of each old settler, and rejoice in his well doing.



PIONEER SETTLERS OF SCOTT COUNTY
Taken at Forty-ninth Annual Festival, August 30, 1905

CHAPTER XVI.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

J. M. D. BURROWS, MERCHANT, MILLER, PACKER, HANDLER OF PRODUCE, LOOKS BACK OVER HIS BUSY LIFE AND TELLS SOME INCIDENTS—DAVENPORT A HAMLET OF FIFTEEN HOUSES—A REMARKABLE CAREER—HUMMER AND HIS BELL—REV. JOHN O. FOSTER TELLS OF BOYHOOD DAYS IN ROCKINGHAM—THE VIEW FROM THE DECKER HOME—A RELIC OF CREDIT ISLAND BATTLE.

On the 27th day of July, 1838, I was on board the magnificent steamer Brazil, Captain Orrin Smith, my destination being Stephenson, now Rock Island, Illinois. When I arose in the morning the steamer was just landing at Buffalo, Scott county, Wisconsin territory, now Iowa. The scene upon which I gazed enchanted me. The sloping lawns and wooded bluffs, with the sea of beautiful wild flowers, were a picture of loveliness such as I never had beheld before. The remainder of the trip I spent on the guards of the boat, enraptured with the beauty of the ever changing scenery.

We arrived early in the day at the village of Stephenson. Before night my business was accomplished. My landlord, of the Rock Island House, informed me that I would not be able to get a boat until the return of the Brazil, some two days later. I will say here that the Rock Island House was a credit to the town and a much better hotel than I expected to find in this then new country. On the next day, after partaking of a good breakfast, I decided to cross the river and examine the lovely little hamlet of about a dozen houses, which looked so cozy, nestled under the bluff. At that time the ferry was run by that veteran, Captain John Wilson, and consisted of two steamboat yawls and a flat-boat. There were several passengers besides myself, and as soon as we left the shore, the old gentleman began to collect his fares. I noticed that each passenger paid 25 cents. I tendered my quarter, when I was informed my fare was 50 cents. I demurred of course, and was surprised as well as somewhat amused to be told that for "citizens" the fare was 25 cents, but for strangers it was 50 cents. I replied, "Oh! that is the way you do here, is it? Where I came from, they treat strangers the best."

On landing I found a beautiful little hamlet of fifteen houses, with a population of about 150 persons. I did not expect to see any one that I had ever seen

before, but I soon met a man whom I had known well in Cincinnati—a carpenter—B. F. Coates. He received me warmly and introduced me to D. C. Eldridge and several more Cincinnatians. The little town was settled mostly by people from Cincinnati. They all insisted that I should close up my business in Stephenson, and wait in Davenport until my boat returned, and they would spend the time in showing me the most beautiful country the sun ever shone upon. I consented and Mr. Coates took a horse and buggy and drove with me out some five or six miles in different directions.

It was just the time of year when the country showed to the best advantage. The prairies were covered with wild flowers and the beautiful landscape was unsurpassed. I said to myself, "This shall be my home."

On the return of the Brazil I left with the intention, if I possibly could, to emigrate. As soon as I returned to Cincinnati, I advertised my place for sale and in a few weeks found a purchaser. I then determined to return immediately and to make a more thorough examination of the country before taking such an important step. Both the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were at that time (October), very low and navigation tedious. I decided to make the trip by land, so purchased a horse and buggy and was making arrangements for the journey, when I was called upon by John Owens, whom I had never seen before. After introducing himself, he said he understood I intended to make a trip to Wisconsin territory, and he wanted to go along. He offered to take a half interest in the outfit. He was not quite ready to go, and I agreed to wait ten days for him. At last the day arrived, and lo! it was a Friday. Owens said he would not begin so important an enterprise on Friday and insisted that we should wait until Saturday, which I opposed, on the ground that it was too late in the week. We were both anxious to be off, so we agreed to start on Thursday evening, and go two or three miles, which we did, setting out about sundown and driving some three miles. We found the roads through Indiana very rough and tedious, a great share of them being what was called "corduroy;" but through Illinois they were excellent, although there was a great want of bridges and in fording streams we found it quite dangerous.

The great prairies of Illinois were a magnificent sight—one vast sea of grass and flowers and most of them as level as a floor. We passed very few farms. Fifty years ago there were not many settlements in Illinois. We crossed a number of prairies, where, as might be said, we were out of sight of land—not a house or a tree to be seen. There was a great deal of sickness on our route. We had to attend our own horse, and most of the time, sleep on the floor, with a blanket and a pillow for our bed. Ten days and a half from the time we left Cincinnati, we forded Rock river and soon reached our future home. At that time Stephenson, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, was a considerable town and a much older and more important place than Davenport. Rock island contained no inhabitants except Colonel George Davenport and his family. Old Fort Armstrong with its block houses, occupied the west end of the island.

Mr. Owens and myself spent some three weeks in thoroughly examining the country. One of the best settlements was in Pleasant Valley. The Hydes, Captain Hawley, Moss & Bradley, Sam Hedges, C. Rowe, Adam Donaldson, the Henleys and Fennos were there. There was a small sawmill on Duck creek, and

a grist mill, containing one small run of stone on Crow creek. Both these streams contained twice as much water then as now. We drove back to Allens Grove, also to Walnut and Hickory Groves, where we found John Dunn, L. Lathrop, Dennis R. Fuller and the Carters, all of whom were hard at work making themselves homes. Below Rockingham, Enoch Mead, David Sullivan, Captain James Murray, Foster Campbell, James E. Burnsides, Lewis W. Clark, and others, were busily engaged in laying the foundation of Scott county's future prosperity.

After a thorough examination of the county and making the acquaintance of many of the settlers, we both determined to emigrate, and purchased the eighty acre tract west of and adjoining the town. It was a squatter's claim. We paid \$450 for it and each wanted it, so we agreed to divide it and to draw cuts for the first choice. I won, and chose the half next to the town, for which I paid \$250, Mr. Owens taking the other half at \$200. We then concluded to lay claim to a section of land and selected section 17. We divided it north and south, and, each again wanting the half adjoining the town, we drew cuts as before. I won, and took the part I wanted. Fearing we would have trouble to find our claim, we hired Strong Burnell, who was breaking prairie in the vicinity, to plow three furrows around the whole section, for which we paid \$30—\$10 a furrow. We proposed to plant this strip of plowed ground with locust trees.

The next thing I did was to make arrangements to build a house on my forty acres. I found a man in Davenport, a settler of that year, who had bought a lot and erected a frame on it, but who had become discouraged and wished to return east. I bought the frame standing, paying \$125 for it, and engaged B. F. Coates to take it to pieces and put it up on my land, leaving money with him with which to buy weather boarding, sheathing, etc., and it was agreed that I should bring the shingles, flooring, doors and windows with me in the spring from Cincinnati, which would be much cheaper and better.

About the 1st of March, 1839, I received letters at Cincinnati, saying the Mississippi was about to break up and at once I commenced making arrangements to return. Being anxious to add to the population of the little settlement in Iowa, I persuaded two brothers-in-law, Wheeler Crane, a carriage maker, and Joseph Beach, a painter, also my two brothers, Lewis and David, stout lads in those days, to accompany me. Our journey was without incident until we reached the lower rapids, where we had a tedious time, getting fast on the rocks and being nearly a week getting over.

At last, on the 4th day of April, we reached our future home, being put ashore on the bank of the river, about half way between Perry and Rock Island streets. I remember the day well. It was a gloomy day, the wind blew a perfect gale, and everything looked cheerless.

I found that the man whom I had engaged to put up my house had betrayed me. The money I had left with him to purchase lumber he had applied to his own use, and there was nothing on the ground but the naked frame which I had purchased in the fall. The first thing to be done was to find shelter for my wife and child. I succeeded in renting two small rooms, just finished, about twelve feet square, at the corner of Third and Ditch (now Harrison) streets. The rooms were very small and inconvenient for a family of seven persons. We were

obliged to go out of doors from one room to get into the other. They had been built for offices, but in those days we had to do the best we could.

In about two weeks I had my house weather-boarded and shingled, and, putting down loose boards for a floor, moved in at once and then finished it, a room at a time. I found the little town a busy place, every one anxious to secure a home. Some settlers, besides myself, came in that spring and a number of houses had been commenced, and the inhabitants of the little town were as active as a swarm of bees. But the great excitement was the Rockingham war, and a few weeks later the Missouri war. I served in both, like a true soldier and patriot. The Rockingham war was tedious, lasting about two years, and four pitched battles were fought, with varying success. The contest was for the county-seat, which Rockingham had and was loth to give up. She had been the emporium of Scott county, outnumbering Davenport in population and business. But two years made a change. Davenport had grown materially, both in population and capital, while poor Rockingham had reached her growth, some of her citizens deserting to the enemy and at the last election, sixteen of her people voted for Davenport. As an inducement for the people of Scott county to vote for Davenport, the citizens offered to build the court house and present it to the county, free of all expense, promising it should be equal to the court house across the river, at Stephenson, Illinois; and it was a facsimile.

In the early summer we were called upon by the governor to volunteer to march to the Missouri line and drive the Missourians from our sacred soil. There was no necessity to repeat the order. We were all fighting men in those days. The war between Rockingham and Davenport was suspended for a short time and we all united to resist this invasion of our territory by the miserable Missourians. Davenport was selected as headquarters for Scott county. The day appointed for us to meet was a lovely, spring-like morning. Nearly every man in the county was present to be enrolled. Our colonel, Sam Hedges, made us a patriotic speech, but what a sorry lot of soldiers he had to drill! Not having any guns, many came with pitchforks, scythes, hoes and clubs. One man had a sheet-iron sword, six or seven feet long. Many were drunk, and all were noisy and disposed to jeer and make fun of our officers. Our colonel could stand this no longer. All who were drunk, and those improperly armed, were ordered out of the ranks. We who remained were getting hungry, as it was then dinner time, and asked for rations, when we were informed that we would have to furnish our own blankets, whiskey, and hard tack, which the government would refund at some future day. This we objected to. We were willing to shed our blood for our beloved territory, and if necessary, to kill a few hundred Missourians, but we were not going to do that and board ourselves.

At this juncture, we saw approaching in solemn column, our fellow soldiers who had been discharged. They were led by the man with the long sheet-iron sword. They charged on us, and it makes me blush to say that, notwithstanding we were three to their one we were badly defeated and scattered in every direction. The knight of the sheet-iron sword made for our colonel, and nothing but the colonel's superior fleetness saved him. As he ran he informed us that we could go home; nothing more would be done until he received further orders.

At this time congress was in session, and, becoming alarmed at the Civil war impending, interfered. The poor barbarians of Missouri, hearing of the hostile demonstrations being made in Davenport and other river towns, withdrew from our territory. A few months later the supreme court met and decided in our favor, and all was peace.

Meanwhile, our little village was growing and the contest between it and Rockingham for the supremacy had been resumed. During February of this year (1839), the first Protestant church was organized—the Presbyterians. During the summer, the Congregationalists and Baptists organized. Neither of these congregations had any church building but held services in carpenter shops and warehouses. The Catholics had organized in 1838, and erected the first church building in the town.

In May 1839, hearing that it was court week, and as it was raining hard and I could do no business, I thought I would attend court. There was a small frame building on Ripley street, at the corner of the alley behind Lahrmann's hall. It had been built for a carpenter shop and was used by the Presbyterians for church purposes and there court was held. I found the little room crowded and Judge Grant, then "Squire" Grant, just arranging to defend a horse thief. The judge worked cheap in those days. I overheard him whisper to his client: "If you don't give me \$5 before I commence, I won't defend you."

Nearly the whole little settlement at that time was about the foot of Ripley street, which was called "Brimstone Corner"—I suppose on account of the hot style of preaching indulged in there, in those days.

I found a number of the little band which I had left there in the fall in perfect health, had gone "to that bourne from which no traveler returns." The first ten years I passed in Davenport, there was much more sickness than now. Ten per cent of our population died each year in those early times, which was attributed to the breaking up of such large tracts of prairie, producing a miasma which caused fevers, etc.

Our first burying place was in a corner of a field on the Cook farm, on the north side of the Rockingham road, nearly opposite the west end of the present Davenport City cemetery. This was used but a short time. The next burying place was at the corner of Sixth and LeClaire streets. It was a miserable section and was soon abandoned. I officiated as pallbearer on two occasions while we buried there. The first was the burial of Judge Mitchell's father. It being early spring, we found the grave half full of water and had to wait until it was bailed out. But the water came in so fast that the coffin was nearly covered before we could fill the grave. The other was a Dr. Emerson, who died in the LeClaire House, and was the owner of the celebrated slave, Dred Scott.

Our next burial place was the present Davenport City cemetery. The writer and a few other gentlemen, not considering this location desirable (it being too near the rapidly growing city), nor the extent of the grounds sufficient for the purpose, and seeing the need of a city for the dead, combined to secure one that would be a credit to the city when we were dead and gone. It resulted in Oakdale, particulars of which will be given hereafter.

About this time, the first newspaper was established in Davenport. It was called the Iowa Sun. Andrew Logan was editor and proprietor. He worked

hard to bring the town into notice, with his puffs and marvelous stories of our prolific soil. On my claim was a little piece of ground, some four or five acres, which had been broken up and fenced before I bought. That I immediately planted and raised the best garden in the county. The two lads, my brothers, Lewis and David, seeing the wonderful accounts in the Iowa Sun of the productions of other parts of the county, determined to outdo them. We raised in those days that king of potatoes, the Neshenocks. It was a large potato, with numerous prongs. Selecting some half dozen of the largest, the boys fastened them together with dowels, or wooden pins. When I came home at night they brought it to me.

"See what we dug today!" they said. "Don't that beat anything the Iowa Sun has published?"

I replied, "I think it does. What a monster!"

I was completely "sold." I said I would take it up in the morning and give it to Mr. Logan. The next issue of the Iowa Sun did full justice to the wonderful production, defying any other soil to produce its equal. The editor said if any one thought it an exaggeration, the skeptic could call and see the monster, as it was hanging up in his office, where he should keep it a few weeks on exhibition, after which he proposed to try its eating qualities. About two weeks later, during which time the prize potato had been examined by hundreds, our fellow citizen, John Forrest, took hold of it, and noticed that one prong was wrong end foremost. So he pulled it apart and the trick was exposed. Had the boys not made that mistake the potato would doubtless have been cooked before the joke was discovered. It created a vast amount of fun and a big laugh at the expense of the Iowa Sun. It is said that Mr. Logan abstained from eating potatoes for over a month.

After the discovery, Mr. Forrest hastened up town to my store. He said: "Burrows, they have a big joke on you down town about that big potato." He then told me what had occurred. I told him I was "sold" with the rest, for I knew nothing about it. He advised me to keep away from Logan for a few days, or I would lose my scalp.

In looking over the "Annals of Iowa" to refresh my memory, I saw an article on the Rev. Michael Hummer, who was a very early settler and, I believe, taught a private school or academy in Stephenson, now Rock Island city, Illinois, in 1838. In the spring of 1839 he received a call from the Presbyterian church in Davenport, just organized, to preach for them for six months, which he accepted. He was a very talented man and was considered, for years, the ablest clergyman in the state; but he was very peculiar. He possessed a high temper and did not hesitate to show it if occasion required.

After fulfilling his appointment with the Presbyterian church of Davenport, the Rev. Hummer accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Iowa City. While occupying that position he was sent east to solicit aid for a church they were about to erect. Among other donations he procured a church bell which was brought out and properly hung in the church steeple. After some time he and the congregation falling out, in his imperious style he claimed possession of the bell as his property, which claim the church contested. The Rev. Hummer left Iowa City and went to Keokuk. After a good deal of wrangling he appeared in

Iowa City, one day, with a wagon and ladder and, going to the church with the aid of his ladder he succeeded in getting into the steeple and, unfastening the bell, lowered it into the wagon. The citizens immediately took the ladder down and drove his team away with the bell, which they hid in the Iowa river, leaving the Rev. Hummer to his meditations in the steeple. So many persons have inquired of me about this affair that I thought it would be interesting to weave the facts into this narrative. I copy from the "Annals of Iowa:"

The future historian of Johnson county will, doubtless, devote at least one chapter to that talented but most unscrupulous individual, yclept the Rev. Michael Hummer, with whom, in the minds of the oldest inhabitants of Iowa City, his bell is so inseparably connected.

That bell, famed both in caricature and story, as the highly prized jewel of Hummer, so singularly abducted and so secretly and securely concealed, was the subject of some hastily written versicles entitled "Hummer's Bell," that at the time attained considerable popularity, not so much, perhaps, from any intrinsic merit of their own, as from the incident that gave rise to them.

The first copy of the brochure was given by me to Stephen Whicher, Esq., who, upon his own volition, had a number privately printed and circulated in which, greatly to my annoyance, several changes and interpolations appeared, totally at variance with the original; and as it is extremely doubtful whether a correct and perfect copy can, at this time, be found, I have thought it might be sufficiently interesting, as one of the reminiscences of former years, to have "Hummer's Bell," like the fly preserved in amber, embalmed in the pages of the Annals of Iowa.

A part of the first verse was the improvisation of the Hon. John P. Cook, the legal vocalist of the day, who, upon hearing a ludicrous story of the bell's departure, broke out in song to the infinite merriment of the members of the bar present and, in his sonorous and mellifluous tones, sang the first six lines, to the well known popular air of "Moore's Evening Bells." Stephen Whicher, Esq., who made one of the merry company, carefully noted down the fragmentary carol and, meeting me soon afterward, earnestly solicited me to complete the song, as he termed it. His request was immediately complied with and in a few moments the whole versified story of the bell was told in an impromptu production, of which I append a copy, verbatim et literatim, from the original manuscript now lying before me and which has never been out of my possession:

HUMMER'S BELL.

Ah, Hummer's bell! Ah, Hummer's bell!
How many a tale of woe 'twould tell
Of Hummer driving up to town,
To take the brazen jewel down.
And when high up in his belfre-e,
They moved the ladder, yes, sir-e-e;
Thus, while he towered aloft, they say
The bell took wings and flew away.

Ah, Hummer's bell! Ah, Hummer's bell!
 The bard thy history shall tell;
 How at the east, by Hummer's sleight,
 Donation, gift and widow's mite,
 Made up the sum that purchased thee,
 And placed him in the ministry.
 But funds grew low while dander riz;
 Thy clapper stopped, and so did his.

Ah, Hummer's bell! Ah, Hummer's bell!
 We've heard thy last, thy funeral knell;
 And what an aching void is left—
 Of bell and Hummer both bereft.
 Thou, deeply sunk in running stream,
 Him in a Swedenborgian dream.
 Both are submerged—both, to our cost,
 Alike to sense and reason lost.

Ah, Hummer's bell! Ah, Hummer's bell!
 Hidden unwisely, but too well;
 Alas, thou'rt gone! Thy silvery tone
 No more responds to Hummer's groan.
 But yet remains one source of hope,
 For Hummer left a fine bell-rope,
 Which may be used, if such our luck,
 To noose our friend at Keokuk.

W. H. T.

I was well acquainted with Mr. Hummer when he lived in Davenport and always had a great deal of charity for him, as I always thought him non compos mentis. When he left Iowa City he moved to Keokuk and, after creating a great deal of excitement in propagating his views on spiritualism, which he embraced in his latter days, he became so unpopular that he went to Missouri, not far from Kansas City, since which time I have lost track of him but have been told he is dead. The celebrated bell, I understand, has been recovered from the sands of the Iowa river and is now in possession of the Mormons, at Salt Lake.

I will mention one little incident that occurred in 1840, showing the difficulties and hardships of those very early days. Female hired help was not to be obtained. I assisted my wife all I could—probably did as much house work as she did. She was not strong and was unaccustomed to such work. In July my son, Elisha, was born. We had no help but had been looking for a girl for months. Mrs. John Owens and Mrs. Ebenezer Cook, one living a mile above and the other a mile below our house, took turns in taking care of my wife and the child, one during the daytime and the other at night; but they had to neglect their own families to do so. I knew this state of things could not last and determined to find help at any cost. Having no clerk yet in my store I was

obliged to lock it up and with the key in my pocket rode three days all over the county, in search of a girl.

The first day I went up to LeClaire, canvassing Pleasant Valley thoroughly, but with no success. The next day I rode through the southern part of the county and Blue Grass, as far as there was any settlement, but all in vain. On this trip I was told there was a family in Walnut Grove where there were two grown daughters who, it was understood, sometimes went to nurse sick neighbors. I determined to go there and, on leaving home the third day, told the ladies that if I did not get back that night they need not be alarmed, as I would not return without help. When I reached Walnut Grove, at about 11:30 in the morning, I found the coziest and neatest farm house I had yet seen in the territory and Mrs. Heller, with two full-grown, healthy looking daughters, all as neat as wax. The house was better furnished than any I had seen. The window-curtains and bedspread were as white as the driven snow. The floors shone like silver. I introduced myself and made known my business. I told Mrs. Heller my situation was desperate—that I had come for one of her daughters and would not go away without one. She said she would leave the matter altogether with their father, who was at work in the field, half a mile away. She invited me to sit down and wait until he came in to dinner, which would be in about half an hour. But I said: "My business is too important to admit of delay. I will go to the field." I found Mr. Heller cradling wheat and not a stranger, as I supposed, for when we met we recognized each other, having been on a jury together a few months before. I told my story in as few words as possible. He hung his cradle on the fence and we went to the house, as it was about dinner time. He said he would like to help me out of my trouble; that they were working hard to open a farm and he was not able to do much for his daughters, and whatever they earned they had to clothe themselves with; but they never had gone away from home except to help sick neighbors sometimes. He knew from what he had seen of me that I would treat them well, and he would be glad to have one of them go with me to relieve me. When we arrived at the house he told his daughters what I wanted and that it would please him if one of them would go with me. The youngest one spoke up and said, "I will go," and I was happy. She returned with me and lived in my family seven years, until she married. My wife and myself always looked upon her as a sister or a child. She married one of the most respectable men of the day, an owner of a good farm and a member of the state legislature. They are both living in Davenport at the present time. That young woman is now (in 1888) nearly seventy years old.

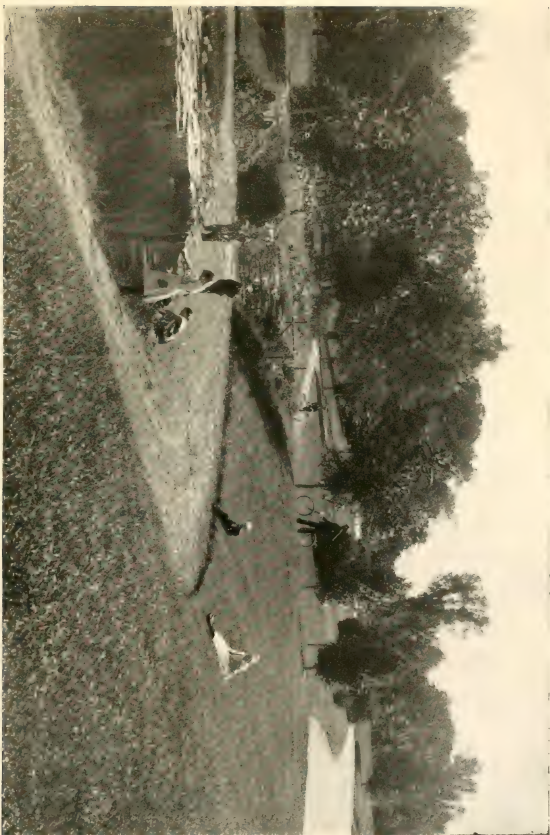
The times were very hard then, and for some years after. Our land had just been brought into market by the government and all the money in the country went into the land office. Some of our best farmers paid fifty per cent for money to enter their lands and were kept poor for years paying interest. Meanwhile they used all the money they could get hold of to break, fence and stock their farms, spending as little as they could with the merchant, and what trading they did was generally on a year's credit.

No one can realize the difficulties of doing a produce business in those days. We had no railroads. Everything had to be moved by water and, of course, had to be held all winter. To keep up with the rapid growth of the country and

provide for the surplus required not only money and credit but, what in those days was more important than either, nerve.

In the year 1841 I saw the amount of wheat and pork was going to be double as much as ever before, and I was very solicitous as to what I should do with it. I saw in the St. Louis Republican that the government invited proposals for furnishing Fort Snelling and Fort Crawford with a year's supply of pork, flour, beans, soap, vinegar, candles and numerous other articles. I considered the matter and could think of no reason why Scott county could not furnish the pork, flour, beans, etc., as well as St. Louis, which had furnished them heretofore. So I decided to put in a bid, if I could find any one to go on my bonds, which were heavy. I interviewed Mr. LeClaire and Colonel Davenport, and told them what I was thinking of. If I could accomplish it and get a contract and fill it from home production, it would be a grand thing for both the town and the county, and be a means of circulating a good deal of money, of which the people at that time were sadly in need. Those gentlemen, always ready and anxious to do anything that would settle up and advance the prosperity of the country, were much pleased with my suggestion and said they would stand by me. I put in bids for both forts, referring as to my responsibility to Colonel Davenport and Antoine LeClaire. As I was going to Cincinnati I wrote to them that if my bids were accepted to address me there, as I wished to purchase in that market such supplies as could not be procured at home. On my arrival I found a communication from the department at Washington, saying that my bid for Fort Snelling had been accepted. On my return home I found that John Atchison, who had been the successful contractor of both forts for two or three years previous, had been in town three days awaiting my return. I got home about dark. My wife told me that Ebenezer Cook had left word that I had better avoid meeting Atchison until I had seen Cook; so after supper I walked down to Mr. Cook's house, about a mile on the Rockingham road. He informed me that Atchison was very anxious to buy me out. He did not care about furnishing the supplies so much as he did for the transportation. The Atchison Brothers owned the largest and most magnificent steamboat on the upper Mississippi, called the "Amaranth." They had been very successful in controlling both the government's and the Fur Company's freight and my success was a great surprise to them. In the morning Atchison made his appearance. I refused to sell, telling him my only object in taking the contract was to make an outlet for my winter accumulation. After talking the matter over all day I sold out on these conditions: he to pay me a bonus of \$2,500, cash down; I to furnish the flour, pork and beans, for which he was to pay me contract price, less the transportation, and pay me cash down on delivery to his boat, the next June, the time specified by the government. I now went to work hauling my wheat to Rockingham mill and scouring the country for hogs. My cooperage—pork, flour and bean barrels—I had all manufactured at home, giving employment to a number of coopers. This, with the money I had received from Atchison and scattered among the farmers for hogs, wheat, beans, etc., gave our little village and the county a decided boom.

About this time there was a prospect of brighter days. Our German fellow citizens began to come to Davenport in large numbers and many of them possessed



VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK

a good deal of money, which the country sadly needed. They entered large tracts of land, which they immediately improved. This year (1851) the cholera prevailed in Davenport and many of the German immigrants had ship fever among them. They came by the way of New Orleans; every steamboat landing at our wharf left some. There was much excitement on account of the cholera. Many of our best citizens were dying. A man would be well at bedtime and dead before morning. Many immigrants could not get shelter and Burrows & Prettyman threw open their pork house and warehouse for use until the immigrants could put up shanties on the prairie. Many men, now wealthy farmers, occupied our buildings until they could do better; among these I remember M. J. Rohlf, since then treasurer of Scott county for ten years; also N. J. Rusch, afterward state senator and lieutenant-governor of Iowa. I always have had a warm feeling for the Germans for their help in settling up Scott county, when help was so much needed. It is astonishing to see what they have accomplished. You can find scarcely a German farmer who is not wealthy. The banks of Davenport contain about \$6,000,000 of deposits (which, I believe, is as much as all the rest of the state claims to have), and half of the money is owned by Germans.

In the fall of 1845, after navigation was closed on the river, I found it would be necessary for me to go to St. Louis. Prettyman said our sales had been large and we would be out of many leading articles before spring, and if I could manage to get them here he wished I would buy some. I told him to make up a list of dry goods such as he needed, about a wagon load, and I would bring them up. I went over to Beardstown, on the Illinois river, by stage, and down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers by steamboat, to St. Louis. In St. Louis, after my business was transacted, I purchased Mr. Prettyman's bill of goods and shipped them by the river to Keokuk, as the boat was to go no farther. We did not get there on account of ice, but the boat landed us four miles below, at a small town called Warsaw, on the Illinois shore. When we left St. Louis it was dark and I did not see any one I knew on the boat. The first thing I did in the morning, after breakfast, was to take a walk on the guards to get fresh air. I soon heard familiar voices on the deck below and on going down saw seven young men from Pleasant Valley, customers of ours, among whom I can only remember George Hawley and two of the Fenno boys. They had been down to St. Louis with two flat-boats loaded with onions, and were then in a dilemma as to how they were to get home. They wanted to know what I was going to do. I told them I should hire a team to haul my goods, and would ride on the wagon. When the boat landed us I found and hired a team. The boys wanted me to let them put on their baggage. The teamster said it would overload us; but they were so anxious, and being good customers of ours, I told the teamster if he would carry their baggage I would walk with the men.

We reached Carthage, the county seat, at noon, and stopped and got dinner, by which time a heavy storm of rain and sleet set in. The men wanted to lay over until the next day, but I insisted upon pushing on; so we all put out during the afternoon and traveled until dark, when we put up at a farm house. I overheard the boys, in the afternoon, saying I could not stand it long—that they would soon have "my hide on the fence." I thought to myself, "We shall see." We started out next morning in a snow-storm, calculating to make Monmouth that

night. When we got within five or six miles of that place the men began to give out, saying they could travel no farther. George Hawley and myself were the only ones to get through, which we did about 9 o'clock that night. I hired the landlord to send out a two-horse wagon and pick up the other men and bring them in. He found them scattered along the road for miles, completely exhausted. I said nothing but wondered whose hides ornamented the fence. The next day we arrived home safely, having walked the whole distance in a heavy storm, all travel-worn, sore and weary. It was about as hard a trip as the one I made from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque some years before.

I had been packing considerable pork for a few years and I sold it mostly to the Fur Company and to parties filling Indian contracts. The wheat I handled, from 1840 to 1845, that I did not get made into flour. I bought on commission for a large mill in Cincinnati—C. S. Bradbury & Company. Our business had now (1847) become well established, large amounts of produce coming in from the counties of Cedar, Linn, Jones, Clinton and Jackson. Our store was well patronized and we hardly ever closed until midnight. In the forenoons the farmers in our county, from the Groves and points within a circuit of ten or fifteen miles, would come in with their grain, etc., and by the time they had unloaded and done their trading, another section would begin to arrive from Clinton and Cedar counties and the territory still farther distant—a big day's travel—and would not all get in until near bedtime. They wanted to unload and do their trading, so as to start home early next morning, that they might reach home the same day. This made our business very laborious.

One of the enterprises in which I was interested and which I recall with satisfaction because it will be a permanent benefit to the city of Davenport, is the establishment of Oakdale cemetery; and I propose to devote this chapter to a history of the undertaking, that the facts, never before all stated correctly, may be put on record.

Some time after all the land in this section was supposed to be entered, I heard that the eighty-acre tract where Oakdale is situated had been overlooked. This was about 1845, I think. I sent up to the Dubuque land office and entered the tract. A year later I sold it to John Mullen, an Irish drayman, for \$5 an acre. About ten years later (in 1856) some half-dozen gentlemen and myself agreed that Davenport ought to have better accommodations for her dead—something that would be an honor to the city in years to come. The City cemetery was inadequate, besides being badly situated. Pine Hill was a private speculation, which we did not approve. We organized a company and looked about for suitable grounds. After thorough examination we selected the ground now called Oakdale and bought half of it (forty acres) back from John Mullen, paying him \$100 an acre. George B. Sargent and myself contributed the largest amounts. The company also borrowed \$1,250 from some one in the east. When we bought Mullen's forty acres, land near the city was high. Davenport was having a "boom." As we could not be incorporated until the legislature met, which would be two years, the directors had Mullen deed the land back to me and I held it for the company until the legislature met, when I conveyed it to the company. We employed an expert landscape gardener, of Washington, D. C., to lay out the cemetery and paid him \$500 for his work. He had planned and laid out some of

the finest cemeteries in the United States. The first two or three years our company was very much embarrassed. We were passing through the hard times of 1858-59 and were hard put to it to collect money for necessary expenses. The loan of \$1,250 had to be paid, as the lender threatened to foreclose. George B. Sargent and myself each loaned the company \$500. The remaining \$250 Antoine LeClaire, at my solicitation, loaned us, I giving him my individual note for the money, as he would have nothing to do with the company. I believe the affairs of the company have been very prosperous for several years.

Oakdale is a beautiful place and will, from year to year, become much more beautiful. All moneys received from sale of lots, with the exception of necessary expenses, are to be spent in beautifying and improving the grounds. The originator and the most indefatigable man in pushing this enterprise was William H. F. Gurley, Esq., long since dead, and who sleeps, I believe, in the cemetery at Washington, D. C.

REV. JOHN O. FOSTER ON EARLY DAYS.

When an old-timer begins to spin his yarns, people often say, "Let him alone, poor fellow! He can't well help it, and if it will do him any good, just let him go on; it will not hurt us." Now that is very kind, and if you will listen to the story for a few minutes, and then are not interested, throw the article aside and read something else.

"Black Hawk Purchase!" Whew! How that brings up old memories. Yes, father got the fever in 1837, and he talked about it day and night for nearly a year. Then, in the spring of 1838, as soon as the grass was large enough for the teams, long lines of prairie schooners started for the Far West though Indiana was also the far west at that time, but neighbors were getting too thick around Michigan City, Indiana, and father decided to move to the Mississippi.

The battle of Bad Axe, Wisconsin, had settled the controversy with the Indians, and the whole land once belonging to the Sac and Fox Indians was thrown open for settlers.

The rush for the new lands was nothing like the tremendous boom of late years when new territories are opened, but for that day there was some excitement not to be overlooked. The route lay, as we afterward learned, through Joliet, Ills.; thence over the long, bleak prairie, without the sign of habitation for miles and miles, save at certain crossings of rivers, like that at Dixon, where, if the waters were low enough, the streams were sure to be forded; if not then the new ferry was used, for which great prices were charged. In due time our new home was made on the shore of the Father of Waters, about two miles below the town of Port Byron, Ills. There the strong arms of the new comers soon threw up comfortable homes for the families destined to settle there and begin the battle of life for subsistence. And it was a battle and no mistake, for every thing edible, such as salt, sugar, tea and coffee, and all articles of clothing, were held at exorbitant prices. At our late home in Indiana game had been somewhat plentiful, but here it had been so generally killed off that there was no great supply left. When you talk about fish, then the waters of the upper rapids, as this part of the river was known, could furnish enough to supply the

nation. I have been at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the straits of the great lakes, and have fished in the pools for bullheads when they were so plentiful that a tubful would not bring a dollar, but to describe the abundance of fish in this mighty stream at that time would stagger the credulity of any common believer. Think of a sixty-pound catfish, a ten-pound bass, a pike four feet long, and a muskellunge—well, no matter if he was never weighed or measured, for he was big enough and good enough for any of the friends of Isaac Walton to admire. Father set a trout line one night below the mill, and next day had fish enough to supply the neighborhood. On a hot summer evening we used to go down to the bank and see the great fish jump up after flies, and it was a sight which has never faded from my memory. Hundreds of great, gamy fish made this their feeding time, and when the water was a little low, the sight was marvelous. It may be that something of the scene of other days may now and then appear, but the wanton slaughter of fish has gone on so long that they have become scarce in these later years.

It was a bright day in 1840 when the great flat boat, a sort of scow, anchored just before our home, and the belongings of the family were put on board and we pushed off for the other side of the river, into Iowa territory. That short voyage of a few miles made a deep impression on my young mind, for, like all other boys, I had a great liking for boats and this one, the Young Hickory was a model. It was the year of the presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison, and as he was called "Old Hickory," it was well to name this boat Young Hickory. We landed in Scott county, and made our home in a beautiful grove about ten miles northwest of Davenport. The little stream that ran through the grove seemed large enough for a mill-site, and here it was determined to build a mill. But there were not enough inhabitants to support such an expensive undertaking, and so father sold out.

A call came from a place called Rockingham, on the river just below Davenport, where there was a mill owned by Sullivan & Moyer, who wanted a steady blacksmith to whom steady employment would be given. That was just the opening for father, and teams soon conveyed us to the place. But like many other new towns, there was not a house to be had, not a shanty to be rented. To be compelled to build a home on such short notice was something of a task, for, unlike many other places, there was no timber at hand, lumber was expensive, carpenters were not to be had, and the men at the mill wanted the blacksmith to go to work immediately. That great steam saw and gristmill was something of a curiosity in the mighty west. It was probably the largest of its kind on the river north of St. Louis. It was a large building, not far from the bank of the river designed to saw logs or grind the grists of the farmers and do a general milling business. The proprietors had spent thousands of dollars in the plant and, for some reason, the sawmill part of the works was not a success, probably as no good anchorage for logs could be made on that shore.

Father thought it best to call on the proprietors as soon as possible and secure the proffered employment. He was pretty closely examined, as the head man wanted one who could do almost anything in the blacksmith line from making a horseshoe nail to mending or reconstructing any of the complicated machinery. He was taken through the mill and shown all the parts. The new motor

force of steam was fully explained, and he was assured that a man who could meet any special emergency when a break-down occurred, would find steady employment at \$1.50 a day. Father did not tell them that he had studied steam power from the day he saw Robert Fulton launch the Clermont, the first steam-boat ever made, or that he was present at the foot of Fulton street, New York, when the boat started off upon her maiden trip for Albany, and the application of steam power to boats was an accomplished fact. He had long desired a chance to see and work in machinery of this kind, for he had constructed a model locomotive in 1831 at Rob Roy, Ind., that was large enough to pull two men over the circular track laid within his large blacksmith shop. The history of that first locomotive this side of the state of Massachusetts I have lately put in print.

So John I. Foster secured the job of blacksmith and general repairer of broken machinery for Sullivan & Moyer in the town of Rockingham, in the county of Scott, Iowa territory. That same town was the county seat of Scott county at that time, and there was a young earthquake coming on, the mutterings of which were only a shade less than a cyclone. Davenport was the candidate for the permanent county seat, and Rockingham declared she would fight for her rights to the death. The mill men saw in the movement the ruin of their business. The store keepers declared the change would bring disaster to them. The farmers were content to go to Rockingham for their grists, and Davenport had not a corn cracker in its neighborhood, and why should the county seat be moved? There really was no call for the action.

But there was one argument more powerful than all else combined and this was the theme on which Davenport had determined to win. Back of Rockingham there was a swamp, a big, deep morass, and when the river was high, there was no way to get to the bluffs. The city authorities saw the point, turned out en masse, and made a long, high causeway to the high ground back of the town. But the Mississippi had a fashion of laughing at such jokes as that, and proceeded to wash away the obstruction during the next rise in the river. The citizens fell to again, and made a more formidable embankment, fixed a bridge over the deepest place and in the end beat the river out of its old channel. Once more the high water arose in its might and carried away the bridge, and I, poor fellow, happened to be over at David Sullivan's and had to stay there two days before I could get home; and then only by the kindness of the said Sullivan who took me over in a skiff. It was painful to be in sight of home and mother and yet unable to cross the dark, deep stream flowing between me and the loved ones.

The county seat went up stream, and the old town practically went out of existence. The Rockingham hotel, the largest and finest hostelry on the upper Mississippi followed the departing greatness of the town and fell away piecemeal, to be seen no more. And the mill—well, that stood the longest of all the original structures, for that stout frame bade defiance to winds and weather for many years. The old engine was taken out and made to do service on a river steamer, and the building was left to decay.

But to return. The skillful mechanic heard of a vacant house down the river, nearly half way to Buffalo, owned by Joseph N. Robinson. Thither Father Foster made his home and here ended his days.

I have wandered over many lands, seen the sun rise over the plains of Lombardy, run through the whole length of France, skirted the Rivieri, climbed to the summit of Vesuvius and watched the play of lights and shades in the Alps, but where, in the wide world, can a more beautiful spot be found than that high bluff jutting down toward the river about four miles south of Davenport? You, who are denizens of that land, go some day to the top of that beautiful hill where the modern house now stands and look for yourselves. I have been there of late years and taken testimony from those who know how to judge, that this spot has some of the greatest attractions of any one in western lands. Not a great mountain range, not the frayed edge of an ocean washed shore, not the beeting crags of Niagara's gorge, not the windings of Bonny Doon, but the cleanest sweep of beautiful vistas imaginable. How did it look in those days? Well I will tell you. Here to the right down the stream was old Buffalo. Over yonder was Camden. Here to the left was the fading village of Rockingham. Up the river, three or four miles, was the young city of Davenport. With its long white row of soldiers' barracks close by the hill at the lower end of the village, across the river was Stephenson, now the city of Rock Island. (Why was that name changed?) And still farther up the stream was the little town of Moline. In those days there were no great, dingy factories; no tall smokestacks to puncture the sky line, and no bridge to tie the states together. And yonder, clear and white, was the fort at the lower end of the island with its old log block houses, stockade and loopholes, through which we used to crawl when we went picnicking over there, and the beautiful white house of William Cook about half way this side. Then look at the islands, three in number: Rock island, Credit island and Horse island, all in a row, covered with beautiful trees. Then the winding river, with its broad sweep of more than a mile in width and fully ten miles in length; while over there almost in front, comes in the mouth of the clear, deep Rock river, from the northeast, while yonder, on that high tongue of land just above the mouth of Rock river is the old Indian camping ground which Black Hawk prized more than all his other possessions, and for which he fought till fully overpowered. And here, just above old Rockingham, was where the troops had a bout with the redskins in an early day, where my sister found an officer's beautiful sword, somewhat rusty, yet just the thing for father to cut up and make three or four good butcher knives.

Is this not enough to convince anyone of the beauty of the place where my father's pure spirit fled for the other and brighter world? The owner of that home on the hill has not given me a reward for writing thus, but I wish he would send me an invitation to come some day and sit on his front porch and let me muse over the scenes of sixty odd years ago; then maybe I might learn his name and wish him as many pleasant memories as have come over the writer.



From Left to Right: JAMES THORINGTON, Mayor, Congressman, First District School Teacher. HARVEY LEONARD, Mayor and Long-Time Sheriff. DR. E. S. BARROWS—When he began to practice medicine in Scott county, the nearest physician on the south was at Burlington, on the north at Dubuque. JUDGE W. L. COOK, Judge of the County Court in early days.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF SCOTT COUNTY—THEIR HARDSHIPS AND SELF-RELIANCE—MANY OF THEM PRACTICAL MEN OF GREAT FORCE OF CHARACTER—REMINISCENCES OF DR. E. S. BARROWS—SCOTT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—MINUTES OF THE BYGONE MEETINGS—THE SOCIETY HAS TAKEN ADVANCED GROUND WHILE CONSERVATIVE IN CHARACTER—DR. PRESTON WRITES.

The pioneers of the healing art in Davenport and Scott county were the guardians of a widely dispersed population. Aside from their professional duties they contributed their full share to the material development of a newly opened country. Some were men of culture who had gained their medical education in college; the great number were of limited educational attainment whose professional knowledge had been acquired in the offices of established practitioners of more or less ability in the sections from which they emigrated. Of either class almost without exception they were practical men of great force of character who gave cheerful and efficacious assistance to the suffering, daily journeying on horseback scores of miles over a country almost destitute of roads and encountering swollen, unbridged streams, without waterproof garments or other now common protection against water. Out of necessity the pioneer physician developed rare quickness of perception and self-reliance. A specialist was then unknown and he was called upon to treat every phase of bodily ailment, serving as physician, surgeon, oculist and dentist. His books were few and there were no practitioners of more ability than himself with whom he might consult. His medicines were simple and carried on his person, and every preparation of pill or solution was the work of his own hands. The services of the pioneer physician were fittingly recognized in the following reminiscent article, written by Dr. E. S. Barrows, which appears in an early history of Scott county, and follows below :

DR. E. S. BARROWS WRITES.

"In compliance with your request as the first and oldest physician of Scott county, Iowa, I will proceed to say something of the medical profession from the early part of 1836 to an indefinite period, traveling toward 1860. If I say

too much relating to self, it will be from a matter of necessity, for I alone, the first year and a half, represented the profession west of the Mississippi for 100 miles north and south and 3,000 miles west. Therefore be it observed I should not have anything to talk about but territory, without people or doctors, and nothing at all, leaving out myself as one person answering to make up my quota of the social aggregate forming the early history of that domain now enclosed by lines giving bounds to Scott county.

"Whoever essays to narrate past events of the world will find that no nation can be found which was so rude that it was neither blessed nor cursed, as the case might be, with a profession proposing to deal with the ailments of the body, originally emanating directly from that other class of pretenders who assume to care more particularly for ailments of the soul. All through the course of human destiny both professions seem to have formed an essential element of the cultivated and the uncultivated, the civilized and the uncivilized, going to make up the human aggregate. Health and duration of life may be considered the result of intelligent action, and as there is a general desire to preserve the one and prolong the other beyond the accidents of time and place, it seems but reasonable that the early settlers of Scott county should have encouraged a profession which assumes to give the community the benefits of the accumulated medical skill of all the preceding ages. And who should have been the first to demonstrate the fact that such wisdom was at hand, and ready for business?

"With becoming modesty (if not becoming it is at least consistent with the pretensions of that class of professional men who deal mostly with the hidden secrets of human ills), that first doctor, the first between Dubuque and Burlington, located at Rockingham early in 1836, is the writer of this article.

"In the autumn of 1836 the first physician who drew a lancet on a prostrate patient was located at Rockingham, and the patient was Antoine LeClaire, of Davenport, who was seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism. His physician was Dr. Bardwell, of Stephenson, now Rock Island, a reputable physician and politician from Indiana, who subsequently located and successfully pursued the practice of medicine in the northeast corner of Buffalo township. After two years' residence he sought more room and a better field for work, at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, where, after a few years, he died lamented. I was called in council with Dr. Bardwell, November 15, 1836, and hastened to Mr. LeClaire's residence, located where the freight depot now stands. Found the doctor present, waiting a little impatiently, and received a formal introduction. Dr. Bardwell expressed a desire to proceed to business, for he had engagements elsewhere, 'not however, professional,' he said, 'as you may see by these articles' (simultaneously raising with each hand a light shoe from both side pockets of his coat); 'there is going to be a dance tonight and I have the honor of being a manager.'

"The engagement referred to was a formal celebration of the opening of the first hotel which Davenport was ever favored with, or perhaps that other word, cursed, would be as appropriate, since the locality soon became known as 'Brimstone-Corner.' Old settlers whose dates go back to that period, when that name is mentioned do not become confused as to the whereabouts of the locality. If the mind of a patriot of the Missouri war loses its serenity when he communes with himself, and perhaps fights over the battles of that day, when the first and

last drill of the Scott county volunteers paraded on the commons, between the new hotel and the river, the glory achieved then and there will fade into a conviction that this was a new country and the less said by way of apology for the peculiar manner by which we formed new friendships out of very raw material the better it will be, even for 'Brimstone-Corner.' The building is occupied at present as Steffen's headquarters for lime, cement, sewer pipe, etc.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE A PATIENT.

"To return to the subject of my first patient, Dr. Bardwell asked me to give Mr. LeClaire my attention, by a system of prognosis best known to the trade. To quote his language, 'I have been examining him for about a week and have come to the conclusion that it is a plain case of abdominal dropsy, and, thinking it expedient to be in time, I have brought along my box of instruments with the intent of relieving him of a gallon or two of water by tapping.' I proceeded to the examination of the case and asked if I might see Mrs. LeClaire. She came into the room and gave me the history of the case. Then the council commenced, by my saying, to my mind it was an unmistakable case of inflammatory rheumatism, and the tapping had better be done in the arm. The difference of my opinion so far as related in the diagnosis did not seem to create any surprise, but my suggestion of bleeding astonished greatly. He asked if I was candid in my view of the subject. 'Most certainly I am,' was my reply. Dr. Bardwell then spoke thusly: 'Mr. LeClaire, here are two doctors, one may be taken and the other left, which will you have?' Mr. LeClaire's reply was, 'Dr. Burrows may bleed me.' I did bleed him and Dr. Bardwell was kind enough to hold the bowl, and then hurried off to the ball. From that day forward to the day of his death, twenty-six years later, the patient was mine.

"I made twelve visits, in as many days. The sequel was most satisfactory, for within ten days from my last visit Mr. LeClaire rode on horseback from Davenport to Rockingham, and without asking for my bill, handed me a handful of silver, interspersed with gold pieces, saying, 'I will pay you the balance some other time,' then bade me good-by, for he had not dismounted, and rode off. The sum given me was \$150. He did pay the balance, besides contributing annual payments for small service. On my removal to Davenport, in the spring of 1843, he presented me with a deed of out lot No. 31, then called four-acre lots, saying to me: 'If you don't want that lot, sell it; I felt that I had never paid you for your services.' I attempted an acknowledgment, but he said, 'Don't say anything, for I owed it to you.' I did sell the lot subsequently for \$1,000. It was the one upon which Sargent's row is built. The population on January 1, 1837, of the domain now known as Scott county, was below 200, after which immigration set in with great rapidity.

"During this summer Dr. A. C. Donaldson, from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, located in Davenport as the first resident physician. He was well qualified for a successful practice of the profession; was eminently upright in thought and act and deserved a better recompense for his medical ability and his moral worth than the world afforded him. He remained in Davenport but two years, or per-

haps three, removed to St. Louis, and subsequently to California, where death overtook him.

"During the summer and autumn of 1837 a few cases of bilious remitting fever occurred, but yielded readily to treatment. The winter following several cases of bilious pneumonia demanded prompt attendance and special vigilance in the observance of changes indicative of greater danger. These were the diseases, and the principal ones, which called for medical help up to the year 1849. Since that year, or from that period, the summer and autumnal fevers ceased to be epidemical and pneumonia became less frequent. It may be well to mention here that the fevers of 1849, after the third or fourth day, assumed a typhoid character, the remission hardly observable, and the nervous depression occasioning great anxiety. Old citizens well remember that year, for in it occurred the death of David Hoge and Miss Sophia Fisher.

"I think it was Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia,—a great name up to about 1825—who said the lancet was a 'sheet-anchor' in all inflammatory diseases. So it might have been said of quinine, as used in remittent and intermittent fevers, in both the Mississippi and Missouri valleys from 1830 up to 1850. During that period 120,000 square miles west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis became populated, and all of it more or less malarious. In some of these years the demand for quinine was so great that the supply in the American market became exhausted. 'Sappington's pills' were indirectly the power which worked steamboats up the river from 1835 to 1843. They were, verily, the 'sheet-anchor,' not only aboard boats but in many households. Dr. Sappington was a regular allopathic physician of considerable ability, residing up the Missouri river, who thought it would be a benefaction to the new civilization of the west to prepare quinine, ready to be taken, in the form of pills. The boxes contained four dozen each, and the pills two grains each. The direction on the box was to take from two to twenty, as the urgency of the case seemed to require, without reference to the stage of the paroxysm.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

"Dr. Thomas J. Saunders, recognized by the profession as a scholarly M. D., graduated at the Pennsylvania university in 1843, to please his father. The law was his choice as a profession; but as that did not accord with the moral sentiments of a highly worthy disciple of George Fox, he acceded to his father's wishes and became an M. D., practiced medicine for a while in New Jersey, and traveled for a time in Europe. After his return, in connection with his practice in New Jersey, he was prominently engaged as a politician, serving several terms as secretary of the senate. In 1855 Dr. Saunders came to Davenport and practiced his profession successfully. His ability for public service has for the last twenty years kept him engaged in its employ. He was secretary of the constitutional convention of 1857; was member of the senate from Scott county; served four years as paymaster in the army which handled the rebellion. For the last few years has been engaged for the war department in assessing damages, or taking evidence to that effect, caused by Sherman's army in east Tennessee. But with all

these diversities of engagements he has never ceased to entertain a respect, together with an interest kept up, for the medical profession.

"Dr. E. Fountain and Dr. J. M. Adler came to Davenport in 1854, from Aspinwall, on the isthmus, where they had been engaged for two or three years as surgeons of the Panama Railroad Company.

"Dr. Fountain was from West Chester county, New York, a graduate of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, in 1851; was most estimable for his many moral virtues and fully competent, and master of his profession for his term of experience. In 1861 he became infatuated with the supposed medicinal virtues of an article called chlorate of potash, which he claimed to have used with great success, and to confirm his own conscientious opinions of its action on the system experimented upon himself rather than his patients, took an overdose on March 27th, and died from its effects within forty-eight hours.

"Dr. Adler, as partner of Dr. Fountain, continued the practice until 1865, then removed to Philadelphia, where he continues at present in a large and successful practice.

"Dr. C. C. Parry, from Sandy Hill, New York, came in 1852 or 1853, practiced for a few years, then devoted his attention wholly to a scientific branch of the profession which he has made a specialty, and at present is engaged in exploring southern California. As a botanist Dr. Parry possesses a celebrity to which he is worthily entitled, and second to very few.

"Dr. ——— McCarn came to Davenport about 1860, remained a year or two, went to Memphis, Tennessee, and died with yellow fever in 1867."

In the north part of the county there settled the following practitioners, as furnished by Drs. Gamble and Knox:

Dr. Zebulon Metcalf, regular, from New York, came here in 1841, practiced three years, and removed to Clinton county.

Dr. Zachariah Grant practiced here in 1835, died about 1844. Dr. Nelson Plummer, irregular, came here in 1842, and removed to Farmington in 1848, and now resides there. Dr. Philander Chamberlin, irregular, commenced practice here in 1844; he removed from here in 1848 and now resides in Oregon. Dr. James Gamble, regular, graduate of Missouri Medical college in 1847, came to LeClaire in July of the same year, and has been and is now in active practice here. He is the oldest practicing physician in the county. Dr. Sylvanus Rowe, irregular, commenced practice here in 1846. He removed to Michigan where he now resides. Dr. Austin, irregular, came here from New Jersey in 1848, and practiced two years, then returned to New Jersey. Dr. William P. Hills, regular, came here in 1850 from Pennsylvania, practiced about five years and now resides in Clinton county, Iowa. Dr. James Van Horne, regular, came here in 1853, from Pennsylvania, practiced about two years and now resides on a farm near Cordova, Illinois. Dr. S. W. Treat, irregular, came here in 1856, practiced until 1863, now resides in Denver, Colorado. Dr. W. F. Hays, homeopathist, came here in 1857, practiced about five years, and now resides on a farm in Clinton county, Iowa. Dr. T. S. Smith, regular, came to Pleasant Valley in 1860, practiced several years, and now resides on a farm in Pleasant Valley. Dr. F. W. Bellfield, regular, located in Valley City in 1861, and practiced there until his death in 1873. Dr. E. D. Allen, regular, located in Pleasant Valley in 1879, prac-

ticed two years and now resides in Madison county, Iowa. Dr. Barnes, irregular, located here in 1867, and remained about one year. He now resides in Henry county, Illinois. Dr. Bradway, irregular, came here in 1855, practiced two years and now resides in Cass county, Iowa. Dr. Taylor, irregular, came here in 1870, practiced two years, and died in 1875. Dr. Brown, irregular, came here in 1869, practiced four years and now resides in Guthrie county, Iowa. Dr. Barkalow, regular, located here in 1880, practiced one year and now resides in Muscatine county, Iowa. Dr. J. A. DeArmand, regular, located here in 1876, and is now practicing here; graduated at Pennsylvania university. Dr. T. C. McCleary located here in 1875, in partnership with Dr. Gamble, and now resides at Exeter, Nebraska. In 1853 Dr. Joseph P. Hoover, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical college, located in Princeton and practiced medicine three years. Dr. J. T. Tate moved to Princeton in 1854 and practiced one year. In 1856 Dr. Thomas Gault, a graduate of Berkshire Medical college, Massachusetts, located in Princeton, and practiced in partnership with Dr. Samuel Knox for six years, and now resides in Rock Island, Illinois. In 1856 Dr. Samuel Knox, a graduate of Pennsylvania university, located in Princeton and practiced in partnership with Dr. Gault for six years; after Dr. Gault left he still continued in practice there and is still in active practice. In 1855 Dr. C. G. Martin, a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, came to Princeton and practiced one year. Dr. S. Semple, a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, came to Princeton in 1858, and stayed two years. In 1858 Dr. G. L. Bell came to Princeton and practiced ten years; he is now in Chicago. In 1859 Dr. Bowman came to Princeton and practiced one year. Dr. Logan came to Princeton in 1860 and practiced one year. In 1869 Dr. S. Gast, cancer, commenced practice in Princeton and is still there. In 1869 Dr. Blackburn located in Princeton and practiced until his death, in 1880. In 1875 Dr. D. A. Kettle located for practice in Princeton and is still there. In 1878 Dr. C. W. Knott located in Princeton and practiced medicine three years; now resides in Benton county, Iowa. In 1878 Dr. John Knox, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, located in Princeton and is still practicing there.

SCOTT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On the 18th of October, 1858, pursuant to a published notice that a meeting would be held for the purpose of organizing a medical society for Scott county, nine physicians met at the office of Drs. Witherwax and Carter, then on Third street west of Brady. Dr. James Thistle presided and Dr. Tomson was secretary. Committees were appointed to report upon the several subjects of constitution and by-laws, code of ethics and fee bill, and then the meeting adjourned. Thirteen physicians met at the adjourned meeting on the 28th of October, at the office of Drs. Fountain and Adler, on Second street, between Brady and Main, and the reports of the respective committees were received and adopted. Under that report a constitution and by-laws, as well as the code of ethics recommended by the American Medical association, was also adopted and the following permanent officers to serve one year were elected: president, Dr. E. S. Barrows; vice president, Dr. Lyman Carpenter; secretary, Dr. J. J. Tomson; treasurer, Dr. James Thistle; and censors, Drs. T. J. Saunders, John Adler and John W. H.

Baker. It had been agreed upon that the regular meetings of the society should be held four times in the year, yet the necessity seemed to exist for a special meeting and the members agreed to meet again in two weeks. Consequently the society convened in the Young Men's Literary association room on the 11th of November, the vice president occupying the chair. At this meeting the fee bill was adopted and the constitution was signed by the members then initiated. The first regular quarterly meeting took place January 27, 1857, at the office of Drs. Fountain and Adler, President Barrows in the chair. At that meeting a resolution was adopted and a committee appointed relative to forming a union with the Rock Island County Medical society. Drs. Barrows and Saunders were elected delegates to the American Medical association to convene in Nashville, Tennessee, the succeeding May. The second quarterly meeting was held in the council chamber at the corner of Brady and Third streets, April 28th. Members of the Rock Island County Medical society were admitted as honorary members, which entitled them to all privileges save that of voting. Dr. Patrick Gregg, first president of that association, read an eloquent and instructive address. Dr. Baker was appointed to deliver an essay at the next meeting. Drs. Fountain, Thistle, Carter, Pelton and Barrows were appointed delegates to the state association to meet at Iowa City the following June. At the meeting held October 27th, resolutions were adopted making the annual meeting to occur the last Tuesday in January. This society has now been in existence over a half century and has had a most honorable career.

The original members of the society were as follows: T. J. Saunders, Horace Carpenter, W. M. Line, John T. O'Reardon, George W. Carter, William Keith, John M. Adler, Lyman Carpenter, John W. H. Baker, Lewis F. Pelton, Johnson J. Tomson, J. M. Witherwax, J. Thistle, E. J. Fountain, C. C. Parry, E. S. Barrows, and A. S. Maxwell. These were the original signers of the constitution and by-laws of the society. Then shortly afterward the following were taken in as members: George E. McCosh, William H. Saunders, George B. Harrison, H. P. Hitchcock, Alfred H. Ames, James McCortney, Ignatius Langer, Charles S. Shelton, James Gamble, James S. D. Wallis, Thomas Gault, Samuel Knox, W. A. Hosford, Thomas J. Iles, J. A. Church, W. F. Peck, James Irwin, S. D. Richardson, D. W. Stewart, and L. French. The honorary members of the society from Rock Island County Medical society were as follows: William A. Knox, Samuel C. Plummer, W. F. Cady, Calvin Trusdale, Samuel K. Sharpe, P. Gregg, and J. R. Hayes. The following extracts from the minutes of the society practically give a history of the medical fraternity of Scott county:

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES.

At the meeting, July 28, 1857, the desirableness of a city register of mortality was presented by Dr. Ames; and Drs. Ames, Baker and Adler were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the city authorities upon the subject. This seems to have been the first inception of what has grown into an active and important part of the city's work, viz: that of the board of health. Action was slow, however, and three years later, July 31, 1860, a committee was again appointed to wait on the city council with reference to the passage of an act requir-

ing the registration of births and deaths, and in April, 1886, steps were taken to present the matter of registration of births and deaths before the state society, with a view to general action urging the enactment of a state law to that effect. At the same meeting, the approach of cholera being anticipated, the city council was requested to act immediately in cleansing the streets and sewers.

During the cholera season of 1873 the society cooperated actively with the city board of health to improve sanitary conditions. These sultry, depressing days of late July, August and September, when citizens, well at one setting of the sun, had been stricken down and buried before the next, are still a gruesome memory to those who passed through them. The record from July 14th to September 28th, as presented to the society by Dr. Maxwell, was: cases, 258; deaths, eighty to eighty-five. A mortality of one in three was bad enough, but even this was far exceeded during the first half of the epidemic, when scarcely one of those stricken recovered. At its meeting of the following May the society expressed by resolution its strong disapproval of the action of the city council in constituting a health board without a representative of the medical profession to insure its intelligent action; also setting forth strongly the danger inherent in cesspools and the need of efficient sewerage. That our city is today almost free from cesspools, latrines and surface wells, while its excellent sewer system is at last being extended to the neglected north slope, is largely due to the persistent efforts of Drs. Cantwell, Peck and others of the Scott county society, who have had preventive medicine most strongly at heart.

At the annual meeting in 1881 the desirability of having especially educated and licensed plumbers and a sanitary engineer was urged, and in May of the same year the board of health was strongly recommended to take action forbidding burials within the city limits.

The state board of health also owes much to this society, whose members have been firm supporters of that beneficent organization from its inception. Dr. Cantwell, in his presidential valedictory, January, 1878, recommended that delegates to the state society be instructed to favor the movement for a state board of health with powers similar to those of the state board of Illinois; Dr. Peck, through his position as surgeon of the Rock Island road, succeeded in making operative the recommendations of the newly organized board with reference to the transportation of dead bodies; and the kindly and erudite Dr. Robert J. Farquharson, who planned our contagious disease hospital, now called St. Robert's in his memory, was the efficient secretary of the board from 1880 until his death.

In March, 1861, the society makes feeling record of the first death among its members, that of the young and cultured Dr. Ezra James Fountain who, through an overdose of chlorate of potassa, fell a martyr to his zeal in professional investigation. Two years later, April, 1863, another honored member, Dr. James Thistle, one of those who called the first meeting, had finished his earthly labors.

In April, 1865, smallpox was reported as existing in the city, and Dr. Peck was made chairman of a committee to confer with the city authorities with a view to securing compulsory vaccination.

As bearing on the present move for the introduction of kindergartens into the public schools, it is interesting to note that as early as 1867 Dr. A. S. Max-

well brought before the society, at its annual meeting, the desirability of less crowding and shorter hours for the primary pupils; and the society, through its committee reporting in May, declared that: "The Scott County Medical society as a body, looking to the physical and mental welfare of the younger school children of our community, do most heartily approve and recommend the plan of requiring children to attend but one session of three hours each day in the primary department of our city schools," and pledged itself to cooperate with the board of directors and teachers to effect the change. On numerous subsequent occasions the Scott county society has shown its interest in the schools by offering sanitary inspection, and urging prevention of disease by the vaccination of pupils and by quarantine of those affected with scarlet fever or other contagion.

At the November meeting, 1872, Dr. J. W. H. Baker presented an appreciative letter from President Thatcher of the state university, acknowledging the donation to the medical department of that institution of "The Thistle collection of medical books." The founder of this department, one of the foremost medical schools of the west, and many other active workers, were contributed to it by the Scott County Medical society.

THE RIGHTS OF MEDICAL EXPERTS.

In December, 1872, initial steps were taken, through a resolution introduced by Dr. Peck, toward the securing of a statute defining and recognizing "the rights of the medical and surgical expert in courts of justice in Iowa."

Among the matters in which the society has always taken an active interest is the commitment and care of the insane, those most helpless and most unfortunate wards of the state. In February, 1884, through a committee consisting of Drs. Middleton, McCowen and Tomson, it memorialized the legislature in an admirable address urging state care of all the insane, whether supposedly incurable or not; holding that economy should not be considered before humanity, but that both could be secured in the cottage or "Kankakee" system. This is favored as being at once economical, sanitary and safe, and adapted to growing needs. The desirability of providing a large tract of cultivatable land in connection with each main institution, and the undesirability of remanding supposed incurables either to the county poorhouse or to separate state hospitals devoted to this class alone, were especially dwelt upon. It was a concise and convincing argument which might well be presented anew today in view of apparent backward tendencies in certain quarters.

Beside the members of the above committee Dr. Margaret A. Cleaves, a former member of this society, who now ranks with the foremost medical electricians of New York city, and Dr. J. H. Kulp, formerly physician in the Mount Pleasant asylum, and who was for more than thirty years in successful practice here, were especially interested in questions pertaining to the right care of the insane.

The regulation of the practice of medicine by state law was early furthered by the Scott County society, a petition to this end, signed by thirty-six physicians, having been forwarded to the legislature in 1878 through Representative

Seaman. Again in 1885 delegates to the state society were instructed to urge that body to make this important measure an issue.

In January, 1876, the society, through a committee consisting of Drs. Farquharson, Middleton and Preston, contributed its share toward the Philadelphia exposition by forwarding, on request, various statistics, with a history of hospitals, societies, etc., and a list of the medicinal plants of Scott county, prepared by Dr. Preston.

On the subject of homeopathy and other restricted schools in the broad field of medicine, the following carefully considered resolutions expressing the convictions of the society a quarter of a century ago, will not be without interest to-day. They were prepared by a specially appointed committee in view of the then recent recognition of homeopathy in the universities of Michigan and Iowa, and of the move toward affiliation in New York, being adopted, after free discussion, at the regular meeting, May 5, 1881:

THE RESTRICTED SCHOOLS.

"Your committee appointed to consider the desirability of so changing the code as to admit into the membership of our societies those of known and acknowledged ability without regard to previous habits of thought or modes of practice, would respectfully report as follows: We do not think it advisable to make the change specified: first, because the code as it is, which we consider to be a most excellent professional standard and guide, requires no alteration to admit to membership homeopaths or others who may have abandoned their special practice. Second, because without such reform on their part we must approach the problems of disease in ways so radically different that there could be no harmonious and beneficent cooperation.

"Supplemental to, and in further explanation of this report, we beg leave to present the following statement: In view of recent accusations emanating from more or less prominent sources and made public through the press both of England and the United States, charging the regular profession with bigotry and illiberality in their attitude toward the homeopathic and other special schools, your committee deem it expedient and right that this society should at this time clearly define its position, which is also, we believe, that of the regular profession the world over.

"We hold that the practice of the healing art should be based on no dogma or article of faith, but on knowledge the most exact that scientific research and unbiased observation can obtain. The terms 'Allopathist' and 'Old School,' as applied to members of the regular profession, are today obsolete, inapplicable and disclaimed. Rational medicine, which we endeavor to practice, is a growing science to whose development all sciences contribute and whose votaries acknowledge the restrictions of no 'pathy' nor 'school.' Because this is so there can be no common ground for efficient counsel between us and those who are controlled by any fixed medical creed, even though the elements of such creed are not in themselves irrational and absurd; nor can we trust or take counsel with those whose integrity is not such as to prevent them from assuming a name and professing principles with which their practice does not accord.

"The Homeopathic society of Northern New York, having formally discarded the doctrine of infinitesimal doses, the regular profession of that state have sanctioned the recognition of some who have thus advanced to more tenable grounds. When the homeopathists of Iowa shall take a like rational course and can establish the claim to a scientific medical education, we stand ready to welcome them under our ethical code as it exists, as co-laborers for the good of man. But we see little prospect that even so much of a reform as that in New York is likely to become general, so long as the people of two great commonwealths like Iowa and Michigan continue to support in their state universities, side by side, departments for instruction in broad medical science and for the maintenance of a special medical creed.

(Signed)

J. W. H. BAKER,
A. S. MAXWELL,
C. H. PRESTON."

Sunday, October 22, 1905, was issued from the Democrat office an illustrated souvenir number of that widely and most favorably known journal, and the many pages, beautifully designed and printed, were devoted to description and reminiscient articles pertinent to the affairs of the county and its people and growth of the preceding fifty years. To be more exact, many of the contributors to this special edition, which took the title of the "Half Century Democrat," permitted their memories to take a wide range in the matter of time, and consequently a great part of the very early history of Scott county has been preserved in these well-turned pages of the Democrat. An article on the Scott County Medical society fell to the lot of Dr. C. H. Preston, of Davenport, and the author of this work has felt free to copy most of the salient features of the article as it appeared in the "Half Century Democrat." Dr. Preston goes on to say:

"One of the most interesting discussions of the society seems to have been had in October, 1881, at the residence of Dr. Peck, on a paper by Dr. Middleton summing up the President Garfield case. The remarks, while charitable in the main, were not all complimentary to Dr. Bliss; and it was considered that the daily bulletin would better have given simple facts without optimistic deductions, while the patient was losing weight at the rate of a pound a day.

"Another case of scarcely less interest locally was that of the protracted illness from cerebral rheumatism of Dr. W. W. Grant, now of Denver, Colorado, at that time a successful and highly esteemed physician and surgeon of this city. The case was reported by Dr. Preston, March, 1878.

"In December, 1894, the question of license for the control of the social evil being under discussion, it was recorded as the unanimous sense of the society 'that the licensing of prostitution does not prevent or limit the spread of venereal disease—that on the contrary a false sense of security is the result, and an increase of disease.'

"In February, 1898, the following resolutions expressing the convictions of the society on the subject of vivisection were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we strongly protest against the enactment into law of the so-called "antivivisection bill" now pending, for these among other reasons:
I. We believe that vivisection, by giving information as to the nature of dis-

ease, information not otherwise to be obtained, is a means of preventing infinitely more suffering than it can possibly cause; that both medical and agricultural science are incalculably indebted to it, and that instead of in any way hampering biological research, to which vivisection is an essential aid, an enlightened government should rather give it every possible encouragement. II. The proposed bill puts arbitrary powers of control over matters vital to the health and happiness of the whole people in the hands of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, men who are not likely to be scientists, or possessed of expert knowledge on the subjects involved. It makes illegal much useful experimentation, confirmatory and other, and provides for untimely reports and vexatious inspections such as must often injuriously interrupt important studies, many of which would be by it wholly prevented. III. There is already in operation in the District of Columbia a comprehensive and all sufficient law against cruelty to animals, which law prohibits vivisection except as properly conducted and in the interest of science. IV. A law similar to the one proposed has operated in England to restrict biological research, driving such men as the world-benefactor, Lister, to set up their laboratories abroad. V. The unanimous protest of all the important scientific bodies of the country, including the American association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical association, the American Public Health association and the United States Veterinary Medical association, is presumptive evidence that the legislation proposed is unwise and uncalled for.'

"On motion copies of the resolution were ordered sent to Senators Allison and Gear and Representatives Curtis and Henderson.

"The unanimous voice of the society on another matter of national importance was expressed in the following resolution adopted at meeting of March, 1898, favoring the establishing of a national department of health:

"'Whereas, The conservation of the public health is a matter of primary importance, second neither to industrial, financial nor military considerations, and

"'Whereas, The United States, although severally provided, for the most part, with efficient state boards of health, are as yet without a co-ordinating sanitary head, save as inadequately represented by a branch of the treasury department, and further

"'Whereas, The so-called "Caffrey bill" would clothe the Marine Hospital service with extreme quarantine powers without enlarging its sphere as to other health matters, and without removing its dependent status, while the other, known as the "Spooner bill," formulated by the American Medical association and endorsed by the American Public Health association, aims to establish a national department, or commission of health, subservient to health interests only, with full control over all national sanitary matters and advisory with the several states, therefore

"'Resolved, That while deprecating the former or "Caffrey bill," as a partial and ill-advised measure, we strongly endorse the association or "Spooner bill" and bespeak for it the active support of our senators and representatives in congress.'

FIRST TELEPHONE.

"It may be recalled as of some interest, now that the telephone has become a necessity for the physician, as for all business men, that one of the first instruments, if not the first to be installed in this city, connected the office and residence of Dr. W. F. Peck; it being recorded that, on the evening of May 2, 1878, there being no further business, 'The society adjourned in part to the residence and in part to the office of Dr. Peck and spent a pleasant hour in testing the wonders of the new invention.' This antedates Davenport's first exchange by about two years.

"The very interesting social life of the society, whether meeting in the council chamber, where some of the earlier sessions were held, in the Academy of Sciences, whose doors were open to it for a time, or in the offices or hospitable homes of its members, can be no more than alluded to in this hurried retrospect. Also the many valuable papers and reports discussed and the occasional cases of discipline which, happily, were less frequent as the years went on, must be left to the fading pages where they stand recorded. It may be well, however, to bring together at this time a few notes of the early members, chiefly those who are no longer with us, those who were prominent in the pioneer work of the association, which was and is one of the leading county societies of the state.

EARLY MEMBERS.

"Of the seventeen original signers of the constitution the two Drs. Carpenter and Dr. Pelton removed from the city within a few years; Drs. Keith, O'Reardon and Line drop out of the records before 1865, and Dr. Carter in 1867.

1. "Dr. James Thistle was born an even century ago (August 4, 1805) at Cumberland, Maryland, to which place his father, when a lad, had been brought by the doctor's grandfather from Ireland. James graduated from the University of Maryland, in 1829, and practiced briefly in his native state, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and at Vincennes, Indiana (where he married); then settled at Natchez, Mississippi, where, officing with his distinguished brother-in-law, Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright, he acquired a competency. Having invested somewhat unfortunately in a cotton plantation, and wishing to find a more healthful locality for his family, he came north and to Davenport in 1850. Dr. Tomson, the writer of the memoir from which these notes are chiefly taken, found him here in 1856, enjoying perhaps the largest practice of any physician in the city. Erect and pleasing in figure, courteous, modest and unassuming, he was universally loved and respected. 'To him, more than to any other man,' says Dr. Tomson, 'are we indebted for our organization. It was through him that the first step was taken. He called the first meeting and acted as the first president of our organization as a medical society.' Dr. Thistle, while chairman of the preliminary meeting, and elected president later, was not, however, the first elected president of the society, that honor having fallen to Dr. E. S. Barrows. Dr. Thistle died of pneumonia in 1863; his grave in Oakdale is near that of Dr. Fountain.

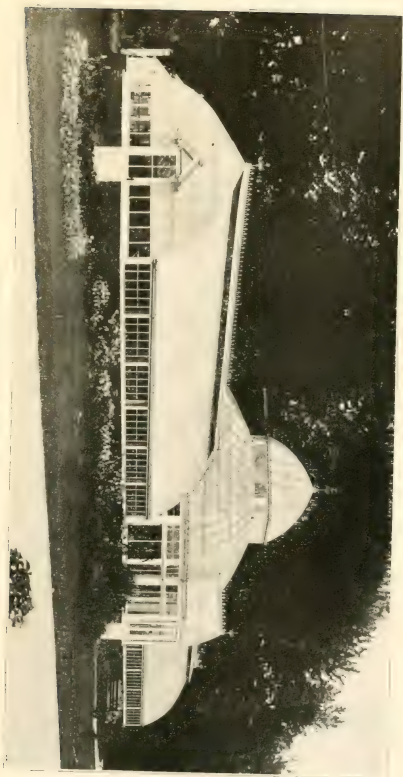
2. "Dr. Egbert S. Barrows, a Vermont graduate of 1824, came to Davenport, or rather to Rockingham, in 1836, having been a surgeon in the Seminole Indian war. Rugged, decided and resolute, he was a typical pioneer physician, able and active. As illustrative of the man it is related of him that he once charged and collected a fee of one hundred dollars for one dose of Epsom salts, that being all that was needed to relieve the patient, an old patron, who had returned to him after vainly consulting an irregular practitioner! Retiring from active practice about 1860 he was made examining surgeon of recruits, and subsequently examiner for pensions, and died here March 8, 1892, at the ripe age of ninety-three years. In obituary resolutions read before the society Dr. Saunders says of Dr. Barrows: 'He was a man of mark of whose memory the city of Davenport and the state of Iowa may well be proud.'

3. "Dr. John Mercer Adler, an able physician, graduate of the National Medical college, Washington, who later became 'prominent in medical and literary circles,' came to Davenport in 1852 or 1853. With his partner, Dr. Fountain, he had been connected with the construction of the railroad across the isthmus of Panama. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was made chief physician of the military hospital of Camp McClellan, Dr. J. W. H. Baker being associated with him, and the brother-in-law of the latter, Dr. Richardson, succeeding in charge of the hospital when, in March, 1865, Dr. Adler removed to Philadelphia. There he married the daughter of a prominent physician, and died as recently as February, 1904, at Devon, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

4. "Dr. Ezra James Fountain, one of the original members of the society, died here in March, 1861, from an overdose of chlorate of potassa, self-administered in a study of the drug. From a memorial sketch delivered before the society by his associate, Dr. Keith, we gather that Dr. Fountain, a successful and esteemed young physician, was a graduate of Nassau hall, Princeton, and of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York. He came from the Hudson to the Mississippi about 1853, with high anticipations and found a warm welcome here. 'An enthusiastic devotee of medical science, kind-hearted and sympathizing among his patients, attractive in person, agreeable in manners, cultivated and refined in tastes—well and bravely did he wage battle in the cause of human suffering.'

5. "Dr. J. M. Witherwax was surgeon of an Iowa regiment of volunteers (Twenty-fourth or Twenty-sixth). Returning after the war he engaged again in practice here until about 1870, when he died from lead poisoning. He was at one time president of the Iowa State Medical society and was president of the county society in 1866 when the state society met in this city.

6. "Dr. Archibald Stevens Maxwell long enjoyed a large practice here. Of Scotch descent, a native of Ohio, graduated from Hudson college, Cleveland, he came to Davenport in 1855, invested and lost considerable money, and then went actively to work in his profession. Sent to the front by Governor Kirkwood, who had been a boyhood friend, he served with credit at the siege of Vicksburg and elsewhere, returning here in 1864 for twenty years more of hard work. Then with broken health he went to California where, near Los Angeles, he died in 1884.



GREEN HOT SPR. CENTRAL PARK

7. "Dr. Joshua Johnson Tomson, the first secretary of the Scott County society, was born in Massachusetts in 1831. He graduated at Berkshire Medical college, came west and to Davenport in 1856, and spent an honored and successful life here until his death from grippe in 1901. He was president of the Mercy Hospital Medical board during the last ten years of his life, being deeply interested in the unfortunate and dependent of all classes, but especially solicitous for the rights and welfare of the insane. As the writer knew him he was serious, careful and kind, commanding the affection as well as the confidence of his patrons.

8. "Dr. Charles Christopher Parry was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1823, came to America in 1832, graduated in medicine at Columbia college and came to Davenport in 1849. He practiced medicine only a few months before drifting into the more congenial work of a botanical collector. He identified himself, however, with the Scott County Medical society at its organization, being one of the original signers and its third president in 1859. He made extensive and repeated explorations of the Rocky mountains, Rio Grande, Mexican and Pacific coast regions during many years, returning to Washington and to his Davenport home occasionally, and died here in 1890. He was intimately connected with the Davenport Academy of Sciences, was its second president, and contributed much by his valuable papers, to the flattering recognition of its proceedings abroad.

9. "Dr. Thomas J. Saunders, one of the seventeen original signers, while spending most of his life in governmental and journalistic pursuits, was always interested in the profession of his early choice, and retained his membership in the society until his death. He was born at Woodbury, New Jersey, in 1819, his parents being members of the Society of Friends. Graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, he practiced for a time in his native village, was made a member of the constitutional convention of New Jersey in 1848, and later, having come to this city in 1855, was a member of the constitutional convention of Iowa during the revision of the code of 1860. He was commissioned paymaster and was with the army two years in the field, being with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. Remaining in government employ until about 1889, he returned to Davenport much broken in health and remained here until his death in 1897.

10. "Dr. John Waterman Harris Baker, one of those who attended the called meeting preliminary to the organization of the Scott County Medical society, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, August 21, 1821. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical college, in 1842, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes being one of the professors whose lectures he attended. Practicing successfully in New England until 1853, he contracted the gold fever and migrated to California, opening an office at Moquelumne Hill, Calaveras county. Being burnt out in 1855, he returned to his eastern home; but soon turned west again, exploring for a location. Pleased with Davenport he opened an office here in November, 1855, and from that time on to his death, on April 7th of the present year (1905), he was an active and successful physician here, one especially loved and trusted. Dr. Baker was commissioned assistant surgeon and served for a time in the military hospital at Camp McClellan. He was prominent in the

state as well as in the county society, serving as president of the former in 1866. He was in actual practice for over sixty years, and was ever the friend of the upright and the foe of the fraudulent, to the extent of his ability.

11. "Dr. William A. Hosford was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, May 15, 1819, and died here September 8, 1874. He graduated at the Albany Medical college in 1846 and came to Davenport in 1857. Kindly and retiring, he had yet built up a large practice when, in 1870, his health failing, he engaged in the hardware trade, being associated with his son-in-law, James R. Nutting.

12. "Dr. Thomas John Iles was born at Covington, Kentucky, March 17, 1811. He was a graduate of Transylvania college, Louisville, and came to Davenport in April, 1862, having practiced previously at Midway, Woodford county, Kentucky. Dr. Iles had owned slaves but, being a republican and opposed to secession, he freed them and came north. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln head surgeon on the island, with Dr. Farquharson as his assistant. His membership in the Scott County society dates from 1864. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and was universally esteemed and respected among his fellow citizens for more than a quarter of a century when he died here October 27, 1888.

13. "Dr. James McCortney, a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical college in 1853, was admitted to membership in the Scott County Medical society early in 1857, having come to Davenport the preceding fall. Born in Pennsylvania, September 8, 1825, he died in Chicago on the anniversary of his birth, 1904. Dr. McCortney was for many years the principal Catholic physician of the city and enjoyed an extensive practice, which he relinquished, owing to failing health, only a few months before his death. He was one of the surgeons attending the prisoners on the island during the war and later held the office of coroner for an extended period.

14. "Dr. Delia S. Irish, a native of the state of New York, was the first lady member of the Scott County, as also of the Iowa State Medical Society. She was a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia and joined the county society here in 1873, remaining an honored and active member until her death from consumption in 1878, at the age of thirty-six. Quiet, industrious and determined, 'she was a woman of culture and refinement who commanded the admiration and esteem of all who knew her.'

15. "Dr. Robert James Farquharson was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and was a graduate both of the University of Nashville and of the University of Pennsylvania. After two years of practice in New Orleans he became assistant surgeon in the United States navy, thus being privileged to see much of the world, but acquiring also an unfortunate deafness while cruising on the coast of Africa. This greatly hampered his professional activity, but under President Johnson, who was an intimate friend, he held important hospital positions during the war. Coming to this city in 1868 he officed with his warm friend and fellow Scotchman by descent, Dr. W. D. Middleton, doing almost exclusively a consulting practice. He died in Des Moines in 1864, at the age of sixty, the last four years of his life, as has been stated, being given to the state board of health as its efficient secretary. Dr. Farquharson, as the writer knew him, was a man of the most kindly and lovable personality. Devoted to natural science and to pre-

ventive medicine, he was brimful of accurate information on any topic that might come up. He had read and experienced much and his memory was wonderful. His little mannerism of a short, hacking cough, which always preceded speech, only helped the full gaze of his mild blue eye to capture one's heart; he made friends of all who knew him.

16. "Dr. Washington Freeman Peck.—In July, 1864, Dr. Adler presented for membership in the Scott County Medical Society a name than which none shines brighter in the medical annals of the state—that of W. F. Peck. Born in Wayne county, New York, of Scotch descent on his father's side, he had graduated at Bellevue, and served as house surgeon at Bellevue and Blackwell's island hospitals and as United States surgeon in the Lincoln general hospital, Washington, before coming to this city in 1864, at the age of twenty-three. From that time until his death here in 1891 Dr. Peck was identified with the history and interests of Davenport and of Iowa. Brave, skillful and cool, he soon took front rank as a surgeon, his fame reaching even across the Atlantic and placing him in the estimation of his fellows as 'one of the six most successful surgeons of the United States.' With the cooperation of warm friends, such as Judge John F. Dillon and Colonel J. P. Irish, he founded, and with loyal helpers such as Dr. W. D. Middleton, D. N. Richardson and others, he built up the medical department of the Iowa State University, of which he was made dean, and which stands as his monument today. He was also a prime mover and the medical father, as it were, of Mercy hospital of this city, of the surgical department of the Rock Island road, and of the Iowa Orphans' Home in its extension to more general usefulness. Dr. Peck possessed, in a wonderful degree, the faculty of inspiring absolute confidence in his patients; they felt that he knew his ground. The writer who, soon after graduating, spent some months in Dr. Peck's office, was as much impressed by his conscientious care in determining the question of operating as by the fearless skill of his hand when the decision was reached for action.

17. "Dr. William Drummond Middleton.—In June, 1868, Dr. French presented the name of Dr. W. D. Middleton for membership in the Scott County Medical Society, and he was unanimously elected at the July meeting. Probably no citizen of Davenport, before or since, has been so universally loved, honored and mourned, as the young physician then starting in practice at the age of twenty-four, came to be at the time of his death from blood poisoning in 1902. Coming with his parents from Scotland to America in 1856, and soon after to Davenport, he grew up here, studied medicine with Dr. Peck, graduated at Bellevue, was one of the first faculty of the State University of Iowa medical department, and at Dr. Peck's death took his place as its dean, and also as surgeon-in-chief of the Rock Island road. The writer knew him as the embodiment of kindness and the most perfect honor, these with industry won deserved success.

18. "Dr. Alonzo W. Cantwell, born at Mansfield, Ohio, and a medical graduate of the University of Michigan, came to Davenport in 1869 and died here in 1899, having been an active and greatly esteemed citizen for thirty years. Especially interested in sanitation, he was connected with the Davenport board of health continuously from its inception until his death. He was at the front during the epidemic of cholera in 1873 and the epidemics of smallpox in 1872 and

1882, bravely withstanding the unreasoning opposition to needed restrictive measures. Dr. Cantwell was kindly and popular in the extreme. To be with him on the street it would seem that almost every citizen, high and low, knew him and was quick to return his cheery greeting in kind.

19. "Dr. Lucius French, the oldest surviving member at this writing (1905), was born near Binghamton, New York, 1832, graduated at Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1853, and after a few years' practice in the east, located at Anamosa, Iowa, in 1862. Enlisting as a surgeon in the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, he served through the war, located in Davenport in March, 1865, and was elected to membership in the county society the following month. From that time on Dr. French has been among our foremost physicians and most honored citizens.

20. "Dr. Jennie McCowen.—Though still living and still active in the society, as she has been ever since joining it in 1880, Dr. McCowen's work for Davenport has been such that it must not be passed wholly without mention. Eminently practical in her humanitarian views, she has found time, in the midst of a busy practice, to embody them in a strong organization of far-reaching beneficence based on E. E. Hale's admonition to 'lend a hand.' Allusion has before been made to her active interest in the welfare of the insane, and she is prominent in various humanitarian societies.

OTHER MEMBERS.

"It is not the purpose of this retrospect to speak of those who may speak for themselves. Of the active members of the society there are not a few who are making for themselves a worthy record which, when another half century shall have gone, will cause them to be remembered with affectionate pride. But there are some, not among the earlier members, who have come and gone, either to other fields or to their final rest, after winning an honored place among the successful physicians of Davenport. Of these there is only space for brief mention of a few.

"Dr. Edward H. Hazen, who became a member of the society in 1868, was the first to make a specialty of the eye and ear in this city. He was also one of the first faculty of the State University of Iowa medical department, and was prominent in the activities of the community a score of years ago. Removing to Des Moines he became one of the medical faculty of Drake University, and continues the practice of his specialty there.

"Dr. Margaret A. Cleaves, who, as before stated, has won for herself a prominent place in the profession of New York City, was an early graduate of the State University of Iowa and became a member of the Scott County Medical Society in 1876. She engaged for a time in general practice here, was connected professionally with the hospital for the insane at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and later with that of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and has attained national prominence in the application of electricity to medical practice.

"Dr. Richard Winter Hill, whose boyhood and all too short professional life were passed in this city, graduated in medicine in 1883, under the instruction of his warm friends, Drs. Middleton and Peck, with whom, and Dr. Grant, he had come to rank as one of the four best surgeons Davenport has produced when,

in January, 1902, alone in his office, he met death's sudden, untimely summons. Reticent and of a strongly individual character, he was not very active in the councils of the society. Though admitted to membership in 1888, and always loyal to its interests and those of the regular profession, he but seldom attended its meetings. To exceptional talents as a surgeon there were joined in Dr. Hill a warm heart and the noblest instincts of the courteous gentleman.

"Dr. William West Grant, son of an Alabama physician and nephew of Judge James Grant, who was prominent in the early history of this city, graduated at Long Island College Hospital in 1869, at the age of twenty-three, and began the practice of medicine in Nebraska City. Coming to Davenport in 1871 he at once became a member of the county society and soon took rank as one of our most progressive and successful physicians, also filling the place of post surgeon at Rock Island arsenal for several years. On January 4, 1885, he performed the first recorded laparotomy for appendicitis, the writer hereof administering the anaesthetic. In 1889 Dr. Grant removed to Colorado and is today one of the foremost surgeons of Denver.

"Dr. Charles M. Robertson, who graduated in 1888 from the State University of Iowa medical department, of which his father was one of the honored founders, practiced in this city for a time, being very successful in his specialty of the eye and ear, but removed to Chicago some years ago, leaving many warm friends in Davenport.

"Were it within the scope of this article to recall, not the members of the county society only, but all doctors who have been active in the life of the community, much more space must have been allotted than is at the writer's disposal. Older citizens will remember distinctly, and many of them with feelings of kindly regret, Drs. Emeis, Olshausen and Hoepfner (the latter but recently deceased), Drs. R. F. Baker, Worley, Wessel and many others more or less prominent though not connected with the regular profession. These, together with the dentists and druggists of the early days, might well be made the subject of a separate chronicle.

ALTERED CONDITIONS.

"The conditions of practice when the Scott County Medical Society was organized were very different from those of today. Even so late as 1873, when the writer, just graduated from the State University of Iowa, began practice here with cholera victims for his first patients, Davenport, with less than half its present population, was scarcely more than a village. Its buildings, though scattered over much ground, were few of them more than two stories in height. Where the Masonic temple now stands was a cottage in which dooryard (on the immediate corner) was the one-story brick office of Dr. Emeis. Another old-time cottage home, set back in its green yard, occupied the present site of the United States express office on the northeast corner of Third and Brady; while Main street, almost from Second to Fifth, presented a beautiful colonnade of tall, spreading elms. The old brick court house, with its high-columned porch and its surmounting wooden ball (now a relic in the Academy museum) still stood in the midst of its shady grove; the city council had its modest assembly room

on the corner of Brady and the alley above Fifth; the postoffice rented quarters on Perry and Third streets, in the same building with the Gazette, which was gotten out with no assistance from linotype machine or Hoe press; the Academy of Sciences had not found a settled home; and the dream of a free public library had yet long to wait for its realization. There were no granitoid walks in the city then, and no paved streets; the business regions, indeed, and some others had the so-called 'macadam,' soft and uncurbed, but it sank out of sight often faster than it could be renewed. There were no telephones, electric lights or electric cars, tri-city or interurban. Little 'bob-tail' horse-cars, indeed, jogged along Third and what is now East River streets, or climbed Brady hill with much urging of the over-worked power, especially on those days when the masses were attracted by the then popular county fair to the site of our Central park. There was but one railroad and one important productive industry—lumber; this beside caring for the money and supplying the wants of the prosperous farmers of the county. The passing of the sawmills, with their array of improvident winter idlers, has been gladly welcomed by the long suffering doctor! The physician's office has had several distinct stages of evolution from its simple estate in those days; and his then rather honorable mud-covered buggy and horse have mostly given place, if not to the shining closed carriage or automobile, at least to rubber tires and the convenient 'wheel.' Then he had no X-ray to confirm his diagnosis, and no anti-toxin for prevention or treatment; but he did his best then as now to save life and limb, and to win the gratitude of such of his patients as were capable of appreciating the value of his services and the extent of his self-sacrifice."

The following physicians are members of the Scott County Medical Society at this time, with the officers: President, Dr. G. F. Harkness; vice president, Dr. E. S. Bowman; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. V. Littig; delegate to the annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society, Dr. Edward Strohbehn; alternate delegate, Dr. G. M. Middleton; Drs. William L. Allen, George W. Banning, G. S. Bawden, P. A. Bendixen, J. D. Blything, E. S. Bowman, H. U. Braunlich, J. F. Baker, J. D. Cantwell, O. S. Dahms, J. A. DeArmand, George E. Decker, A. P. Donohoe, Sadie C. Doran, A. W. Elmer, E. O. Ficke, Lucius French, C. E. Glynn, L. F. Guldner, A. L. Hageboeck, J. T. Haller, G. F. Harkness, C. C. Hetzel, C. F. Jappe, C. T. Kemmerer, T. W. Kemmerer, J. F. Kempker, O. W. Kulp, Ray R. Kulp, Frederick Lambach, J. V. Littig, D. J. McCarthy, Jennie McCowen, Carl Matthey, Henry Matthey, E. D. Middleton, G. M. Middleton, J. C. Murphy, Frank Neufeld, L. J. Porstmann, J. R. Porter, C. H. Preston, William H. Rendleman, F. E. Rudolf, O. P. Sala, B. H. Schmidt, P. H. Schroeder, Anne M. Shuler, T. D. Starbuck, Edward Strohbehn, William A. Stoecks, K. H. Struck, William F. Skelley, Anton Sauer, Karl Vollmer, J. S. Weber and Lee Weber, of Davenport; William W. Bailey and F. C. Skinner, of LeClaire; W. F. Bowser, of Blue Grass; William S. Binford, of Dixon; J. B. Crouch, of Eldridge; E. T. Kegel, of Walcott; and J. C. Teufel, of Buffalo.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SCOTT COUNTY BAR.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF SCOTT COUNTY—EARLY LAWYERS, MANY OF THEM MEN OF GREAT ABILITY—THE EARLIER COURTS—SUPREME COURT SESSIONS IN DAVENPORT—THE DISTRICT, CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS—MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO—THE PRESENT BAR—DIVERTING INCIDENTS OF THE LEGAL RECORD SINCE COURTS WERE ESTABLISHED—JUDGE GRANT'S TOOTHPICK.

Perhaps no body of men, not excepting the clergy, may exercise a greater influence for good in a community than those who follow the profession of the law, and it must be admitted that to no other body, not even to the so-called criminal classes, are committed greater possibilities for an influence for evil. What that influence shall be depends upon the character of the men who constitute the bar of the community—not merely on their ability or learning but on their character. If the standard of morality among the members of the bar is high, the whole community learns to look at questions of right and wrong from a higher plane. If the bar consciously or unconsciously adopts a low standard of morality, it almost inevitably contaminates the conscience of the community. And this is true not only in the practice of the profession itself, not only because of the influence of members of the bar as men rather than lawyers, but in the effect upon other professions and occupations to which the bar acts as a feeder. The members of the legislature are recruited largely from the legal profession. How can legislation, designed solely for the welfare of the public, be expected from one whose honor as a lawyer has not been above suspicion? And since lawyers, outside of the legislature, have a great influence in shaping the law, how can the people expect that influence to be exerted in their behalf when the bar itself is unworthy? Still more does the character of the bar effect the judiciary, which is supplied from its ranks. It is not always, perhaps not generally, the case that members of the bench are chosen from those lawyers who have attained the highest rank in their profession. If a judge be industrious and honest, but not of great ability, or if he be able and honest, though lacking industry, the rights of the litigants are not likely to suffer seriously at his hands. But there have been instances where judicial office was bestowed solely as a reward for political service; and

while it is sometimes realized that one who has been a strenuous and not too scrupulous politician up to the moment of his elevation to the bench, has thereafter forgotten that there was such a trade as politics and has administered justice without fear or favor, the experiment is a dangerous one. No one need be surprised if in such a case the old maxim holds true: "He who buys the office of judge must of necessity sell justice." Let our judges be men who are subject to other influences than those of the facts submitted to them and the law applicable to those facts, let them lack that independence which is an imperative requisite to one who holds the scales of justice, let a well founded suspicion arise that their decisions are dictated by something outside of their own minds and consciences, and the confidence of the people in the maintenance of their rights through the agency of the courts is destroyed.

It has been the good fortune of the city of Davenport and the county of Scott that the members of the bar here have been, for the most part, men of high character as well as of ability and learning, so that its bar has won a high and honorable reputation throughout the rest of the state and because of the high character of the bar it has followed that those of its members who have been elevated to the bench have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public and have been honored not only in their own locality but in many cases throughout the state and in other states.

Yet the preparation of a history of the bar, so far at least as that part of it which lies back of one's own generation is concerned, is attended with considerable difficulty. Probably few men who in their time play important parts in the community or even in the state or nation, leave so transient a reputation as lawyers do. A writer on this subject who took for his text the Lawyers of Fifty Years Ago, said: "In thinking over the names of these distinguished men of whom I have been speaking, the thought has come to me how evanescent and limited is the lawyer's reputation, both in time and space. I doubt very much if a lawyer, whatever his standing, is much known to the profession outside of his own state." Those who attain high rank in the profession must realize that with rare exceptions their names are "writ in water." One may turn over the leaves of old reports and find repeated again and again as counsel in different cases the name of some lawyer who must have been in his time a power in the courts, only to wonder if he has ever seen that name outside of the covers of the dusty reports in which it appears. Hamilton, in the conventions, in the Federalist and in the treasury, and Webster, in the senate and in public orations, have perpetuated and increased the fame of lawyers Hamilton and Webster; but were it not for their services outside the strict limits of their profession one might come upon their names at this date with much the same lack of recognition as that with which one finds in a reported case the names of some counsel, great perhaps in his own time, but long since forgotten.

And there is another difficulty in preparing such a history as this, brief and therefore necessarily limited to a few names, and that is that some may be omitted who are quite as worthy of mention as those whose names appear. It is not often that any one man stands as a lawyer head and shoulders above the other members of the profession; and the same may be said of any half dozen men. In many cases the most careful measurement would fail to disclose a dif-

ference of more than a fraction of an inch, if any. Lives of eminent men who have at some period been practicing lawyers have contained the assertion that while they were engaged in the practice of their profession they were the "leaders of the bar;" but there is almost always room for doubt as to whether the title is now a brevet bestowed by the biographer alone. Therefore the mention in this article of certain lawyers must not be taken as any disparagement of those who are not mentioned, and, finally, it is to be observed that this article, so far as the bar is concerned, will treat not only of those members who are past and gone but will make mention of some of those now in the flesh.

THE EARLY BAR.

In the history of Scott county issued by the Interstate Publishing Company in 1882, the following well written and authentic article on the early bar of Scott county appears. From that narrative the following excerpts have been freely taken:

Scott county was organized in 1838, but previous to this time several members of the profession had settled in the county, first of whom was Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, who subsequently became judge of the district court and who, for many years, until his death, was an honored member of the bar of the county. A sketch of Judge Mitchell will be found in another part of this work.

Alexander McGregor came about the same time as Judge Mitchell. It was not Mr. McGregor's intention, when he settled here, to engage in the practice of law. He first went on a farm, remaining there several years, and then removed to Davenport where he hung out his shingle and practiced the profession for which he had fitted himself. Mr. McGregor served a term in the general assembly of the territory. He died about 1859.

S. B. Hastings came to the county in 1836 and settled at Buffalo, then the metropolis of the county, where he remained but one year, and then removed to Muscatine county. He was a good lawyer and afterward rose to high rank in his profession and on the bench. He served as judge of the supreme court in this state for some years and during the gold excitement in California he moved to that state, where he later distinguished himself as judge of the supreme court.

At the first term of the district court of Scott county Simeon Meredith appeared and was admitted to practice law by the motion of Judge Mitchell. He lived for a short time thereafter in Davenport and then left for other parts but has long since died.

James Grant came to Scott county for the sake of his health and settled in Blue Grass township about 1838. He had already been admitted to the bar and, tiring of the farm, his ambition compelled him to resume the practice of his profession. He was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 12th of December, 1812. He entered college at the age of fourteen and graduated at eighteen. He then taught school in Raleigh three years and in 1834 opened a law office in Chicago. Soon thereafter he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the sixth district and in 1838 removed to Davenport, settling on a farm near the little village. In 1841 he was chosen to represent Scott county in the legislative assembly and in 1844 was sent as a delegate to the first constitutional convention

and took an active part in framing the constitution which was later rejected. In 1846 he was a member of the second convention and was the author of the "bill of rights" in that instrument under which Iowa became a state. In 1847 he was elected judge of the district court, serving five years. In 1852 he was again elected to the legislature and chosen speaker of the house. When a young man he began to acquire a law library and continued to add to it through mature life until he had secured the largest and best selected collection of law books in the west. He became one of the great lawyers of the country and was employed in some of the most important land and bond cases in the west. In one railroad case he won for his clients \$1,000,000 and received for his services \$100,000. In politics he was a life-long democrat. On the 14th of March, 1891, Judge James Grant died at Oakland, California, and when the news of his death was passed from one to another at his home in Davenport, Iowa, "almost everyone in Davenport," said the Daily Democrat, commenting editorially on his death, "felt that he had lost a personal friend." He was a fine classical scholar and turned to the classics even in his later years for diversion from business and other affairs. As a judge on the bench he was noted for his prompt discharge of public business and the broad common sense and equity of his decisions. As a practitioner, zeal, courage, resourcefulness and a felicitous power of expression were his distinguishing characteristics. He was a man of strong and tender emotions. "When the subject was such as to enlist his feelings," says an old member of the Iowa bar, "he was truly eloquent in the highest sense of that expression."

At a meeting of the Scott county bar, held soon after Judge Grant's death, S. F. Smith, for many years his law partner, paid a glowing tribute to the departed lawyer and jurist.

Ebenezer Cook was the son of Captain Ira Cook and was born at New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, February 14, 1810. While yet a boy his father moved to Broome county in the same state, where he was extensively engaged in the lumber business. Ebenezer at the age of seventeen went to Ithaca as confidential agent of Hiram Powers, in a wholesale house there. When twenty-three years of age, at Undilla, he married Miss Clarissa C. Bryan, and soon after went into the mercantile business at Vienna, Ontario county. In May, 1835, with his old friend and earliest patron, Hiram Powers, he traveled by way of the lakes to Green bay, then on horse-back through the Indian country to Galena. There they heard such glowing accounts of Iowa and the opposite shore of the Mississippi that on returning to New York state the entire family decided upon leaving their home for a new one beyond the Mississippi. Ebenezer did not accompany them, but followed in December, 1836. Mr. Cook commenced reading law with Judge Williams and was appointed clerk of the federal court in 1839 and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He soon secured an extensive and lucrative practice. Under the act of congress of 1845 he commenced the locating of land warrants in 1847, which led him to active operation in real estate, which he successfully continued until the question of a railroad became almost the sole topic of discussion in the years 1851-52-53, when he took an active part in the new movement for the advancement of the state by means of railroad communication with the eastern markets, becoming a director of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad from its first organization. He was also elected

secretary and vice president of the old Mississippi & Missouri road which was later merged into the Rock Island, and later he became treasurer, afterward vice president and was at the time of his death acting vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. While engaged in the handling and locating of land warrants large sums of money came into his possession, which induced him to become a member of the banking firm of Cook & Sargent, remaining with this concern until 1859, when he withdrew to devote his whole attention to the interests of the railroad. He never solicited or sought any office in his life, although he was always a consistent and patriotic member of the party with which he was affiliated. In 1851 and in 1854 he was a member of the common council of Davenport and was elected mayor of the city in 1858. In the sixty-second year of his age he died at his home in Davenport, on the 8th day of October, 1871.

John P. Cook was an able member of the Scott county bar. He was a native of the state of New York, having been born in Whitestown, Oneida county, in August, 1817. At the age of nineteen years he came to Davenport with his father and with him settled on the "Cook farm" within the present western boundary of this city. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of his brother, Ebenezer Cook, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. The same year he married Eliza A. Rowe, of Pleasant Valley, Scott county. Prior to this he had lived a few years in Tipton, Cedar county, where he was admitted to the bar, and in 1851 returned to Davenport, where he lived to the day of his death. Subsequent to his settling here he was elected to congress. On the breaking up of the whig party he affiliated with the democratic party, the principles of which he labored earnestly to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life had been one great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true western man—a wide awake and thoroughly active pioneer who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness and who apparently never wanted to. As a lawyer he had few superiors and was always a ready, able and alert advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry. For many years, up to the time of his demise, no law firm in the northwest stood in higher repute than that broken by his death. But a few months before this took place his brother, Hon. Ebenezer Cook, had been called to his last account and to John P. his brother Ebenezer was most devotedly attached. They had been together almost constantly from boyhood. All their business plans were conned over together, neither ever taking an important step without consulting with the other. His illness was of long duration, but he bore up to the last with the courage of a brave soul. He died at his residence in Davenport, on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, April 17, 1872.

He was one of the founders of the Scott county Pioneer Settlers Association and always took the greatest interest in its gatherings. No old settler was more missed in their annual social picnics than he. At the time of his death he was fifty-five years old.

Charles Weston early came to the county and purchased a farm, but also engaged in the practice of the law. In 1857 he was elected county judge and served two years. He was born in May, 1811, in Washington county, New York. He was the youngest son of Hon. Roswell Weston, judge of the court

of common pleas. He graduated at an early age from the Rensselaer Institute of Troy, and in 1832 commenced reading law under his father and General Orville Clark, who were then in partnership. He remained with them some two years and then transferred his studies to the office of Hon. Esec Cowen, who was afterward one of the justices of the supreme court of this state.

John F. Dillon was born in Montgomery county, New York, December 25, 1831. His parents removed to Davenport in 1838, then a frontier village in the new territory of Iowa. Here the son was educated in the common schools and when seventeen began the study of medicine with Dr. E. S. Barrows. He attended medical lectures at the Keokuk Medical College but finally concluded to study law. He entered the office of John P. Cook and pursued his legal studies until admitted to the bar in 1852. Soon after he was elected prosecuting attorney and rose rapidly in the profession until, in 1858, he was elected judge of the seventh district. He served with distinction four years and in 1863 was nominated by the republican state convention for judge of the supreme court. He was elected and in 1868 became chief justice. In 1869 he was re-elected for six years but before qualifying was appointed by President Grant United States circuit judge for the eighth circuit, consisting of the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Colorado. In 1869 he was made lecturer on legal jurisprudence in the State University of Iowa. He was the founder and editor of the Central Law Journal and author of a "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa," as well as five volumes of United States Circuit Court Reports from 1871 to 1880. In 1879 he resigned the circuit judgeship (a life appointment) and removed to New York City where he had been chosen professor of real estate and equity jurisprudence of the law department of Columbia College. In 1891-2 he was lecturer on municipal law in Yale College. In 1892 he was chosen president of the American Bar Association. He has long had charge of the legal business of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. He has found time to continue his law writing as the author of a "Commentary on the Law of Municipal Corporations," published in 1872, which has run through four editions; "Removal of Causes from State Courts to Federal Courts," published in 1875, which has passed through three editions; "Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America," being a series of lectures delivered before Yale University, published in Boston in 1895. Judge Dillon's works have had a large sale in England as well as in America, some editions having been published in London. In this country they were from the first recognized as standard legal authority. He is the author of many pamphlets on legal and historical affairs, and one of the most elegant memorial volumes that has appeared in this country, in memory of his wife and daughter who were lost at sea in July, 1898. His wife was the accomplished daughter of Hon. Hiram Price, long member of congress from the second Iowa district. From a boyhood of poverty and obscurity, but endowed with remarkable intellectual powers and untiring energy, John F. Dillon has by force of character, during a life of continuous work, reached the summit of the American bar.

John L. Davies moved to Iowa in March, 1841, and settled in Davenport. Upon arriving here he immediately purchased property and built a small house

where he resided and from which he was carried to his last resting place. He practiced at the Scott county bar for several years. He died March 28, 1872, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Samuel Francis Smith was born at Waterville, Massachusetts, on the 5th of September, 1836, and was the son of the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., a distinguished Baptist clergyman of Newton, Massachusetts, and Mary (White) Smith. On both sides he was descended from Puritan ancestry who settled in Massachusetts early in the seventh century, from whom have sprung some of the noblest names that adorn the annals of their country. His father was the author of the national hymn of the republic, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," an ode which has found a merited response in every Christian heart not only in this "sweet land of liberty," but throughout the globe, which has been rendered in the dialect of almost every civilized country in the world and which is sung as frequently in the Alpine valleys and on the slopes of the Himalayas as in the fair land which gave birth to its venerated author. To be the author of that hymn is glory enough for one man and one life-time. Samuel F. Smith spent one year at Harvard College, but on account of ill health, at the age of nineteen, he started for the west, spending a few months in Chicago and afterward settling in Davenport. Here he entered the law office of James Grant and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. Two years later he became a partner of his preceptor, Judge Grant. He died in 1909.

Hans Reimer Claussen was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he was born February 23, 1804. There he was raised on a farm until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered the college at Meldorf. In 1824 he matriculated in the university of Kiel. In 1829 he passed his examination as a law student and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in the neighborhood of his birthplace until 1834, when he located at Kiel. In 1851 he was exiled by the king of Denmark who then ruled over Schleswig-Holstein, which is now an integral part of the German empire. From 1840 until 1851 he was a member of the Holstein legislature and in 1848-49 was a member of the German parliament which convened in May, 1848, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and framed the constitution for the united Germany. The reason of his exile was on account of his participation in the struggle of Schleswig-Holstein for independence from the Danish king. He came to the United States in 1851 and located in Davenport in the fall of that year. He then began the study of the English language and at the same time read law and was admitted to the bar two years later. For a short interval he was in the milling business, in which he lost all that he possessed. His law business soon began to increase and then he took his son Ernst into his office as a partner. He served his county in the state senate four years, was a member of the judiciary, university, orphans' home and constitutional amendment committees of that body, and took an active part in the revision of the code in 1873.

Ernst Claussen commenced the practice of law in 1860. He was a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born in 1833 and educated in that place. He fought in the revolutionary army of Schleswig-Holstein, although quite young, and in 1851 he came to America, first taking up his residence for two years in St. Louis. He came to Davenport in 1853. He enlisted at the first call of President

Lincoln for 75,000 three months' troops as a member of the First Iowa Infantry, and served as first sergeant of Company G during the term of his enlistment. He then retired from the service and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he was eminently successful.

Jacob W. Stewart came to Scott county in the spring of 1853. He first associated himself with J. W. Sennet for about two years, and in 1859 formed a partnership with James Armstrong, which was dissolved in 1873. In 1875 he became associated with William K. White. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney and in 1866 was appointed collector of internal revenue for the second congressional district by Andrew Johnson. He was elected mayor of Davenport in 1874.

George E. Hubbell is a native of Salisbury, Connecticut. His maternal grandfather was sheriff of New Haven county, Connecticut, for many years. Mr. Hubbell was reared and educated in Connecticut and graduated from Yale Law school in 1851, after which he practiced his profession in New Haven for about a year. Soon after his marriage, which took place in 1852, he opened a law office in New York and practiced there in the company of such noted legal leaders as Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady and others. Health failing him, he came west and located in Davenport in 1853. In the spring of 1864 he entered into partnership with his brother, Judge S. A. Hubbell, which relation continued a year, the judge having been appointed judge of the territorial court of New Mexico, dying there in 1879. When Mr. Hubbell came to Davenport it contained 4,000 souls.

John C. Bills was a native of Wyoming county, New York, where he was born in 1833. He became a member of the Scott county bar in 1856, after which the law firm of Bills & Block was formed. He was a very active and prominent member of the bar at this place and twice was elected mayor of Davenport on the republican ticket.

The senior member of the firm of Brown & Campbell was Samuel Edward Brown, who began his professional career as an attorney in Davenport in 1855. In 1860 Mr. Brown was offered a partnership in the law firm of Corbin & Dow, which he accepted. Mr. Corbin soon afterwards retired from the firm. A year or two later Mr. Dow retired, leaving Mr. Brown alone. He then took into partnership with him Alfred Sully, in 1864. In June, 1870, James Campbell was admitted, the firm becoming Brown, Campbell & Sully. Mr. Sully retired from the firm in March, 1874, and George E. Gould was taken as a partner into the firm, which continued until 1876, when the firm ceased to exist. Finally Mr. Brown applied his energies mainly to railroad business, to federal courts, and had an extensive practice over a circuit that embraced Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, looking after foreclosure of mortgages, railroad matters and municipal bonds.

On December 9, 1826, Daniel B. Nash first saw the light of day in Jacksonville, Illinois. He graduated from Illinois college in 1854, studied law with his cousin, Chauncy Nash, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He entered into partnership with his cousin there, which continued three years. He then moved to Davenport where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the district of Iowa.

John W. Thompson was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1823. He attended school until nineteen years of age and taught school until twenty-one, when he began the study of law in Huntington, Pennsylvania, in the office of Thomas P. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-three years old, in 1847. He practiced law in Williamsburg and Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania, for several years. In the spring of 1855 he located in Davenport and formed a partnership with Horatio B. Barner, which continued until 1861. In 1866 he and J. D. Campbell joined hands as partners until 1870. In 1877 a partnership was formed with Nathaniel French. He was elected on the republican ticket to the Iowa legislature in 1857 and to the senate in 1859, and was a member of the convention of 1860 which nominated Lincoln for president, and also was a member of the convention of 1880 that nominated Garfield for president.

Edward E. Cook, senior member of the old firm of Cook & Dodge, now Cook & Balluff, began practice in the courts in the spring of 1863. He was born in Scott county, Iowa, August 13, 1843, and is a son of John P. Cook, mention of whom is made in another part of this work. Mr. Cook is a college bred man and in May, 1863, graduated from the Albany Law School and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York. Returning home he entered the office of his father and in 1865 became a member of the law firm of Cook & Drury. In 1871 the firm changed to Cook & Bruning. This relation continued until the death of J. P. Cook. In 1872 Mr. Cook formed a partnership with Judge J. S. Richman, under the firm name of Cook, Richman & Bruning. This partnership continued until 1865, when Mr. Bruning retired and the firm remained Cook & Richman until 1880, when Mr. Cook formed a partnership with Frank L. Dodge. In 1909 Mr. Dodge removed to Salt Lake City and the firm became Cook & Balluff.

W. A. Foster began the practice of law in Scott county in October, 1866. He was born in the county in 1842, was educated in Davenport and read law with Davison & True, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He attained a reputation of no inconsiderable importance as a criminal lawyer.

The senior member of the law firm of Martin, Murphy & Lynch was W. M. Martin, who read law in Tiffin, Ohio, with General William H. Gibson. He located in Marengo, Iowa, and practiced there until 1867, and in June of the same year formed a partnership with J. H. Murphy at Davenport. To this firm in 1876 was added William A. Lynch. He was a member of the ninth general assembly and city attorney from 1873 until 1881.

Herman Block, of the firm of Bills & Block, began his professional career at the Scott county bar in 1865. He was born in 1840 in the duchy of Lauenberg, Germany. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to the United States and located at Davenport. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and was given desk room in the office of Parker & McNeil the first year. He practiced alone until 1870, when a partnership was entered into with John C. Bills. This firm was one of the ablest and most prosperous in this part of Iowa.

Stewart & White were a well known legal firm in Davenport. William K. White, the junior member, began practicing here in 1868. He was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1844. He read law with Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth, of New York City, and with J. A. Shoudy, a prominent attorney of

New York state. He was admitted to the bar in the early part of 1865 at the general term of the supreme court at Plattsburg, New York. After the war he went south and served by appointment as assistant in the freedmen's bureau. He filled this position until 1868, when he came to Davenport and formed a partnership with John Ackley, which continued a year. He then practiced alone until 1873, when he was elected clerk of the district and circuit courts, serving one term. During this time he formed a partnership with Jacob W. Stewart.

John W. Green became a citizen of Scott county in 1852 and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He was born in Vernon, Indiana, in 1842. He received his education at Monmouth College, Illinois. He fought in the Civil war as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry and served three years. He attained the rank of adjutant in 1863. After the war he went to Albany and entered the law school there, graduating in 1867. He returned to Davenport and read law with Putnam & Rogers. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Bleik Peters. Mr. Green served in the Iowa legislature in 1870 and 1872, and a special session of 1873. He was elected city attorney of Davenport in 1869, and was appointed United States collector of internal revenue by James A. Garfield in 1881.

One of the members of the law firm of Martin, Murphy & Lynch was William A. Lynch, who was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1846. His parents moved west in 1849 and settled in Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa. There Mr. Lynch attended the Iowa Wesleyan College, read law in Mount Pleasant one year, and then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in 1871, locating in Davenport one year later. He became very successful at the bar. He voted the democratic ticket but avoided politics.

There came from Germany in 1845 or 1846 B. and Margaret Heinz, the parents of Fred Heinz who was born at St. Louis, May 8, 1852. In 1855 they removed to Davenport. Fred Heinz was educated in the city schools and Griswold College, and when sixteen years of age began reading law in the office of Parker & McNeil. A year later he took up his law studies in the office of Bills & Block, where he remained for three years. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, and at the end of six months formed a partnership with Ernst Claussen, which continued until 1880. He was a democrat and became active in politics serving the city as mayor and was also very successful in his chosen profession.

Nathaniel S. Mitchell was born in Davenport, February 18, 1853, and was a son of Judge Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, whose sketch may be found in another part of this work. Mr. Mitchell read law in Davenport with John W. Thompson, after having graduated from Notre Dame University in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and began a practice which eventually proved gratifyingly successful.

H. A. Ascherman was born in Warburg, Prussia, in 1852. He came to the United States with his parents in the fall of 1856, the family locating in Milwaukee. They remained there but a few months and then came to Davenport. Mr. Ascherman completed his education in Griswold College. He attended lectures at the Iowa State Law College and commenced reading law at the age of twenty-one years, with the firm of Putnam & Rogers. He was admitted to the bar in 1875.

Peter A. Boyle was the junior partner of the firm of Waterman & Boyle, and began the practice of his profession in Davenport in 1876. He came to Scott county when sixteen years old and was educated in Griswold College, graduating therefrom in 1870. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1872 and was admitted to the bar in the fall of that year. He entered the law office of Davison & Lane and remained until 1876, when he formed a partnership with Charles M. Waterman.

Charles A. Ficke became a member of Scott county bar in 1877. He is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to this county in 1832. An extended sketch of Mr. Ficke will be found elsewhere in this volume.

William O. Schmidt was born in Davenport June 9, 1856. His parents, John and Margaretta Schmidt, natives of Bavaria, came to America in 1834 and located in Davenport about 1849. John Schmidt was one of the important merchants for many years of Davenport and was one of the founders and a member of the first board of directors, of the First National Bank of this city, which was the first institution of the kind organized in the United States. His son, William, was a graduate of the public and high school of Davenport. He graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1877 and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in June of that year. He read law with the firm of Putnam & Rogers. He was a member of the Iowa legislature. He became a successful lawyer.

Frank L. Dodge was the junior member of the firm of Cook & Dodge. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1877, after which he was given employment by the firm of Cook & Richman until its dissolution. He entered into partnership with E. E. Cook in 1880. Mr. Dodge's father came to Iowa in 1832 and became a citizen of Davenport in 1836. Frank L. Dodge graduated from the Iowa State University in 1875 and from the law department of that institution in 1876.

The law practice of the firm of Gannon & McGuirk was noteworthy at the time this article was written. The junior member of the firm, Ambrose P. McGuirk, began the practice of his profession at Davenport in 1878, at which time the above mentioned partnership was entered into. Mr. McGuirk took a law course at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated in 1878, and was admitted to the bar. He was a native of St. Marys, Canada, where he was born in 1854. He received his early education at that place and in an academy at London, Ontario, from which he graduated in 1876. He came to Davenport in 1878 and he has been closely identified with various Catholic societies.

Judge J. Scott Richman was born in Somerset, Ohio. He came to Iowa and occupied the bench of the seventh judicial district from 1863 until May, 1872, when he resigned the office and on the death of John P. Cook he formed a law partnership with his son, E. E. Cook, which relation continued about eight years. Upon the dissolution of that firm Judge Richman entered into a partnership with W. B. Burk and J. J. Russell under the firm name of Richman, Burk & Russell, in Muscatine, in 1880, and divided his time between Muscatine and Davenport. He carried on a general and extensive law practice in the several courts, largely in the federal court. He first made his appearance in Davenport in 1872. He began practice on his own account in 1880. Judge Richman was clerk of the Iowa house of representatives at one time and was a member of the constitu-

tional convention which framed the first constitution adopted by the state of Iowa. He was also a member of the Iowa house in the extra session of 1856.

William H. F. Gurley was born in Washington, D. C., in 1840. When a lad he was chosen clerk of a committee on which Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the house of representatives, was serving. He was a favorite with the tall, awkward member from Illinois, who never forgot the bright, black-eyed boy clerk of his committee. When but sixteen years of age young Gurley accompanied Dr. Owen of the United States geographical survey on one of his exploring expeditions to the far west, where he obtained his first view of the great, wild prairies of Iowa as they were in 1846-7. He was so fascinated with the beauty of the picturesque rivers, woods, bluffs and rolling prairie that he then determined some day to return and make his home in the new state. In 1854 he came to Davenport and opened a law office. He was an active republican and in 1859 was nominated for representative in the eighth general assembly and elected. He was made chairman of the committee of ways and means and drafted the revenue system which for many years has been so successful in providing funds for the state expenses. Soon after the election of Abraham Lincoln, the first republican president, he tendered to his former committee clerk the position of United States district attorney for Iowa. His health failed under the pressure of the exacting labors of that position, after a few years, and he found it necessary to resign. He was appointed consul to Quebec, but a fatal malady had overtaken him and after a short term he died. He was cut down on the threshold of what promised to be a useful and brilliant career at the early age of thirty-five.

James T. Lane was born at Freeport, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of March, 1830. He was educated at the University of Lewisburg in that state, studied law, was admitted to the bar and came west in 1854 in search of a location. He stopped in Davenport, then a flourishing little city on the upper Mississippi river. Here he located on the 23d of February, 1854, and opened a law office, making it his permanent home. He soon acquired a good practice and upon the organization of the republican party on the 22d of February, 1856, Mr. Lane took an active part, serving as a delegate from Scott county in the first state convention which met at Iowa City and was one of the secretaries of that gathering which brought a new party into existence. He entered into partnership with Abner Davison, upon the death of D. S. True, and Davison & Lane was for many years one of the leading law firms of Davenport. In 1861 he was elected on the republican ticket to the house of the ninth general assembly and took rank among the leading members; was made chairman of the committee on military affairs, then the most important of the standing committees, as the country was in the midst of the great Civil war. In 1873 Mr. Lane was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for Iowa, serving with distinction until 1882. He died on the 19th of March, 1890.

Joseph R. Lane was born in Davenport, Iowa, on the 6th of May, 1858, the son of Hon. James T. Lane. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, attended the law department of the State University and began to practice law in Davenport in 1880. In 1898 he was elected to congress on the republican ticket in the second district, serving but one term, as he declined a re-

election. He has long been one of the active republican leaders in the second congressional district, but prefers the line of his profession to official positions.

Charles M. Waterman was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 5th of January, 1847. His education was acquired in the public schools and in a private academy. He came to Iowa in 1854 and studied law. The first office he held was that of city attorney of Davenport. In 1877 he was chosen one of the representatives in the house of the seventeenth general assembly on the republican ticket. On the 28th of June, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Larrabee to fill a vacancy in the office of judge of the seventh judicial district, caused by the death of Judge John H. Rogers. He was elected for a full term in November of that year and re-elected in 1890 and 1894. In the summer of 1897 he received the nomination at the republican state convention for judge of the supreme court and was elected in November, taking his place on the bench the 1st of January, 1898. Later he resigned from the supreme bench to form with Ex-Congressman Joe R. Lane, the legal partnership Lane and Waterman. Judge Waterman serves this community most wisely and well as president of the board of trustees of the Davenport Public Library.

James Thorington was born on the 7th of May, 1816, in Wilmington, North Carolina. He was a graduate of the State University of Alabama and studied law with his father. He located at Davenport, Iowa, in 1839, where he began practice. In 1842 he was chosen mayor of the city, serving four years. He was one of the leaders in the free soil movement and in 1854 was nominated for representative in congress for the second district by the antislavery elements of the various parties. The district embraced all of the northern half of the state and few expected the free soil candidate to be elected. Several prominent men declined the nomination and it was offered to Mr. Thorington. He said, "Gentlemen, I am not anxious to take the chances, but if you chose to nominate me I will make an aggressive canvass and shall expect to be elected." His response aroused enthusiasm, he was nominated and made a vigorous campaign, having for his democratic competitor Ex-Governor Stephen Hempstead. Thorington was elected by more than one thousand five hundred majority. He served two years from March, 1855, and was largely instrumental in securing to Iowa the land grants of 1856 for the aid of railroads. This most important act gave to his district three trunk lines of railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. But it compassed his defeat for renomination. Delegates in the convention from counties not on the lines of the projected railroads united against him and nominated a republican in Dubuque. Mr. Thorington was one of the leaders in the political movement which resulted in uniting the anti-slavery elements into the republican party in 1855-6. In 1858 he was a candidate for United States senator to succeed George W. Jones but James W. Grimes was nominated and elected. Mr. Thorington was appointed by the governor agent for the state at Washington to secure title to the swamp lands embraced in the grant. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant United States consul to Aspinwall, where he served ten years. It has often been remarked that our state never sent a representative to congress who accomplished so much in a single term as this first republican member from Iowa. He died June 12, 1889, at Sante Fe, in New Mexico.

Jonathan W. Parker was one of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa territory. He was born in Clarendon, Vermont, on the 10th of August, 1810. After acquiring the usual education he began the study of law in Pennsylvania and came with his father's family to Davenport in 1836. He was admitted to the bar at the first term of court held in Scott county and immediately began practice. In 1838, upon the organization of the territory of Iowa, he was elected to represent Scott and Clinton counties in the council of the first legislative assembly and was re-elected, serving in the second, third and fourth territorial legislatures. He attained high rank as a legislator and was president of the council during the session of 1841-2. In 1841 he was mayor of Davenport. In 1852, while on a visit to Cincinnati, he died of cholera at the early age of forty-one.

Henry Vollmer was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1867. He received his education in that city, the Iowa State University and Georgetown University at Washington, D. C. He took a thorough law course, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Davenport. He early developed a talent for public speaking which brought him into prominence as one of the young leaders of the democratic party. In 1893 he was first chosen mayor of Davenport and at once applied himself to the inauguration of municipal reforms. He was three times reelected and secured the erection of a fine city hall without an increase of taxation. In 1893 he was chosen president of the democratic state convention and delivered an address which for eloquence and ability gave him more than a state-wide reputation as a public speaker. He was one of the leaders of what is termed the sound money wing of the democratic party of Iowa in the presidential campaign of 1896.

Jeremiah H. Murphy was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 19, 1835, was educated in the schools of Boston and after removing to Iowa, graduated at the State University. He read law in Davenport, was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon practice. He was an active democrat and in 1873 was elected mayor of Davenport. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate, serving four years. In 1879 he was again chosen mayor. In 1882 he was elected to represent the second district in congress and was a member of the committees on rivers and harbors and on railroads and canals. On the latter committee he worked faithfully to secure an appropriation for the Hennepin canal. Mr. Murphy was reelected in 1884, serving four years. He died in Washington on the 11th of December, 1893.

PRESENT BAR OF DAVENPORT.

Henry A. Arp, Stephen P. Bawden, Waldo Becker, Albert Bergman, Frank F. Betty and Harry B. Betty, of the firm of Betty & Betty; William J. Birchard, Louis Block, William H. Campbell, Alexander E. Carroll, William H. Carroll and Edward J. Carroll, of the firm of Carroll Brothers; William M. Chamberlin, Edward E. Cook, Reuel B. Cook and Walter M. Balluff, of the firm of Cook & Balluff; Charles T. Cooper, Francis A. Cooper, Edward J. Dahms, Phil Daum, Henry E. C. Ditzen, Maurice Donegan, Nathan D. Ely and Arthur G. Bush, of the firm of Ely & Bush; Charles A. Ficke, Robert C. Ficke, Arthur D. Ficke and Julius Ficke, of the firm of Ficke & Ficke; Samuel A. Finger,

Lewis Fisher, Nathaniel French, Michael V. Gannon, J. Clark Hall, James A. Hanley, Carl F. Hass and Albert W. Hamann, of the firm of Hass & Hamann; John M. Helmick and Howard S. Boudinot, of the firm of Helmick & Boudinot; Hadley M. Henley, James B. Hickey, William Hoersch, George E. Hubbell, H. H. Jebens, Charles W. Jones, Charles T. Kemmerer, G. H. Koch, James J. Lamb, Dick R. Lane, Joe R. Lane and Charles M. Waterman, of the firm of Lane & Waterman; Dickinson F. Letts, Victor L. Littig, William W. Lunger, William R. Maines, L. Earl Marshall, William G. Mott, Alfred G. Mueller, Cornelius H. Murphy, Timothy A. Murphy, Albert Noth, Leroy C. Oelkers, Bernard T. O'Neil, Alfred Parsons, Isaac Petersberger, Walter H. Petersen, Louis E. Roddewig, Claus J. Ruymann and Adolph Ruymann, of the firm of Ruymann & Ruymann; Benjamin I. Salinger, George W. Scott, William Theophilus, Arthur G. Sampson, Henry Vollmer, of the firm of Schmidt and Vollmer, Schmidt is dead—Vollmer has no partner; Fred W. Schnare; James W. Seaman and Ernest W. Seaman, of the firm of Seaman & Seaman; Emmet M. Sharon, Joseph Shorey, Ira R. Tabor, Henry Thuenen, Jr., Fred Vollmer, William T. Waterman, Albert E. Whitney, Ralph C. Williamson, William H. Wilson, Charles Grilk and Charles H. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson, Grilk & Wilson.

INCIDENTS AMUSING AND OTHERWISE RELATING TO THE EARLY BAR AND COURTS OF SCOTT COUNTY.

The first banquet of the Scott county bar was given at the Burtis House in honor of Judge A. H. Bennett, who had a short time previous retired from the bench. This took place on the evening of January 3, 1859. John P. Cook was toastmaster and John F. Dillon, then a young man of twenty-six years of age, and who had succeeded Judge Bennett on the bench, was present. Five dollars a plate was paid by the banqueters.

Judge Dillon, in a reminiscent communication published in the *Democrat*, speaks of the early bar of Scott county in the following glowing terms:

"It may be expected perhaps that I shall say something concerning the old and early bar of Davenport. A few words must suffice. Of the earliest territorial bar of Iowa, say from 1837 to 1846, its high order of ability has often been remarked. I may not omit to mention that within this general period Samuel F. Miller came to Iowa, Mr. Justice Miller of the supreme court of the United States—perhaps the ablest constitutional lawyer of his day. His frame, his features and majestic port, duly put in marble, might stand for a Roman Cæsar in Rome's best days; but the Roman people, though noted for their legal genius, never produced a jurisconsult more worthy of perpetual honor than Mr. Justice Miller, and I hope that the state of Iowa and the bar of Iowa will yet join in erecting a statue to his memory at the capital of the state.

"In Davenport we had Judge Grant, Judge Mitchell, Ebenezer Cook, and afterward John P. Cook, who were, in all respects, the peers of the Iowa lawyers above named. The semi-annual terms of court in Davenport were also regularly attended by Knox and Drury of Rock Island, and often by lawyers from other places. Court week, to hear the lawyers plead, ranked with the

annual circus as one of the few entertainments possible in this new and distant region. In early life I have spent many an hour in the old brick courthouse on Fourth street, listening to the trial of cases, at a time when I had no fixed purpose of becoming a lawyer myself. Every day I used to see the erect form of Ebenezer Cook as he passed my father's house, walking to and fro, cane in hand, between his home on the Cook farm and his office in the town. One day he was kind enough to stop and say to my mother that when I was old enough he wished me to enter his office and become a lawyer, which (after a detour by way of Dr. Barrows' office and a short course of medical instruction) came to pass in 1851. In 1850 and 1851 I studied law by myself while keeping, for a livelihood, a small drug store at the corner of Third and Brady. I had no instructor or aid in my studies. As a law student I was never in a law office or law school. Of law schools there were but few in the country at the time, and none within my reach or means. I recollect when reading in Kent about mortgages, I wished to see the form of such a document and that I was compelled to walk down to the courthouse, where Hiram Price was the recorder, and there had, on the records, my first inspection of this important instrument. In 1852, Austin Corbin came to Davenport, bearing with him a letter of introduction to me from Judge Grant, who was holding court in Dubuque. In May, 1852, Corbin moved my admission to the bar. The last time I saw him in New York, just before his tragic, accidental death, he pleasantly admonished me, as we parted at the corner of Cortlandt and Broadway: 'John, don't you forget I am your godfather in the law.'

"The old bar of Scott county, by 1855, and soon afterward, had been much enlarged and contained lawyers whose ability and character are an honor and an ornament to the city, the state and the profession. I cannot name them all, but may mention Davison, True, Hubbell, Lane, Bills, Putnam, Rogers, Corbin, Dow, Cook, Waterman, French, and there were many others.

"Noted as the bar of Davenport has ever been for its character, talents and learning, the present bar may look back with a sort of ancestral pride upon the first and oldest bar: Knox, the most eloquent jury lawyer I have ever heard; Drury, the judicious counselor; Grant, the intrepid and fearless advocate; Mitchell, the comprehensive and well poised lawyer; Ebenezer Cook, whose judgment on legal questions and problems was as sure-footed as that of any man I ever knew; John P. Cook, a natural born trial lawyer, aggressive, bold, courageous, who, like General Taylor, was generally victorious, and who, like him also, never knew when he was whipped. Some of the lawyers of other days have sons at your bar today, of whom it is high and just praise to say that they worthily rival their fathers and predecessors. But I have rambled far afield and conclude by saying: 'Long live the Democrat.'"

JUDGE GRANT'S KNIFE.

Elihu B. Washburn, in a sketch of Edward Coles, the second governor of Illinois, gives a bit of Iowa experience that sounds rather singular at this day. Mr. Washburn was fresh from staid, sober New England in the spring of 1840, when he attended a term of court held at Maquoketa, the seat of gov-

ernment of Jackson county. This community, like many frontier settlements, was afflicted with a gang of rustlers, counterfeiters and horse thieves which the newly organized courts found to be difficult to deal with effectually. So the people had just arisen en mass and driven out the gang of counterfeiters in a fierce fight in which seven men were killed. The whole community was greatly excited and every man was armed. Mr. Washburn says: "I stopped at the tavern which had been kept by W. W. Brown, alleged leader of the gang, and who had been killed in the doorway of his home. My roommate was Judge James Grant, of Davenport, who has been for nearly a half century one of the most distinguished citizens and lawyers of Iowa. When we were about to retire what was my amazement to see my roommate, whom I had never met before, draw out from the back of his coat an immense bowie knife and place it under his pillow. When abroad I wrote a letter to a friend in regard to the incident and described Judge Grant's bowie knife as being three feet long. The letter got into the newspaper. The Judge wrote me a letter to Paris denying my statement and asserting the knife he had on that occasion was only two feet long."

The following amusing incident is related by Judge Joseph Williams: "I received my commission as judge of the territory of Iowa while in Pennsylvania. The first court I held was in Cedar county. Some one placed a large split-bottom chair under a spreading burr oak and I sat down to settle the county seat. I picked out the longest, leanest, lankiest, ugliest looking man in the crowd for sheriff. He had a long beard and when his mouth was closed no opening was visible, and when he spoke it looked like a hole in a buffalo hide. The grand jury sat down on the ground on the right and the petit jury on the left. I impaneled the former, swore the sheriff to do his duty and sent them off to work. The bailiff took the jury to a large rail pen and herded them in. They were about to indict a man for stealing hogs when a Dutchman squealed, 'I don't agree!' At these words an Irishman, springing to his feet and pulling off his coat, said: 'I'll make you agree!' and commenced pegging the Dutchman. The bailiff came running to me saying: 'Judge, Judge, the jury are all fighting.' I went down, kicked open the fence and sent them home, saying: 'I would not have the county disgraced.' When I was in Jones county I was led into a slough where the grass was as high as my head. A chair was placed for me and I sat down and then they told me that was the county seat. I impaneled the grand jury, after which they were taken down the slough to commence work. I was preparing the petit jury for work when the bailiff of the grand jury came slipping up close to me and then hallooed: 'Judge, is it right to have anybody sneaking?' I did not know what he meant and so inquired, and when I understood, said: 'No, no, have a picket guard placed at a certain distance to keep all sneakers off.'"

In March, 1882, the legislature passed an act providing that the terms of the supreme court, which had been held in Davenport, Dubuque and Council Bluffs, should be transferred to Des Moines. Thereafter the court should hold its sessions at the state capital. At one time the sittings of this court at Davenport were fully as important as those held at Des Moines, for the annual terms of the court were held in these two cities. This court at Davenport was estab-

lished in 1858 by action of the seventh general assembly. One great inducement for the location of the court at Davenport was the existence here of the celebrated Grant law library, which was at that time the greatest and most valuable in the state, and to which through the generosity of Judge Grant, the bar not only of Scott county, but visiting lawyers had free access. Another reason for establishing the court here, and it may have been considered an excellent one, was the splendid hotel accommodations. Judge Grant, as was his nature, offered every courtesy to the court and in rooms over his office on Main street he provided commodious quarters for its sittings. The court convened promptly after the passage of the act. The first Monday in the following April found the clerk here ready for the initial session, but all of the judges were not present and an adjournment was therefore taken until the following day, when the court was fully organized. George G. Wright, of Keosauqua, was chief justice; William C. Woodward, of Muscatine, and L. D. Stockwell, of Burlington, associate justices; Lewis Kinsey, of Des Moines, clerk; Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, attorney-general, and William Penn Clark, of Des Moines, reporter. A large number of lawyers were present.

The first case held in Davenport concerned a new charter which had been granted the city of Davenport at the term of legislature then nearing its close. The provision of the new charter which was to take the place of the special charter granted under the old constitution arranged for a party of aldermen of twelve, which was to be reinforced by a council of six, each councilman to be ex-officio justice of the peace. The act which granted the new charter was declared unconstitutional because under the constitution which at that time existed special legislation for any town was forbidden. This court continued at Davenport about twelve years. Twice a year a six weeks' term would be held and attorneys from thirty-two counties, then a major part of the central portions of the state, would come to Davenport and remain for several days, sometimes bringing their wives with them. This made gay times for the Burtis House, especially during the years of the war, when Davenport was military headquarters with its four military camps. In fact, all the attorneys in this part of the state came to this city, where they realized they were near the seat of greatest interest in Iowa. It was about 1870 when sessions of the court were established at Dubuque, and the Davenport district was reduced to nine counties: Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Johnson, Iowa, Muscatine, Louisa, Washington and Keokuk. Eventually the terms dwindled from five and six weeks to a week, and then four days, and then ceased to exist in Davenport in 1881.

SOME EARLY HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

When Scott county was organized it was made part of the second judicial district of the territory of Wisconsin and David Irwin was appointed as the presiding judge, and the original records of the first district court held in Scott county are still preserved in a small record book, which is a valuable part of the archives of the county in the clerk's office at the court house. The transcription of these early records is in the handwriting of Ebenezer Cook, first clerk of the court.

The first entry made upon the records of the district court is a certificate of the appointment of Ebenezer Cook clerk of the court, bearing date May 30, 1838, and signed by David Irwin, presiding judge of the second judicial district of Wisconsin territory, and associate judge of the supreme court. Mr. Cook accepted the appointment and entered into bonds with John H. Sullivan and Adrian H. Davenport. This appointment was continued by Judge Joseph Williams, the first presiding judge of the second judicial district of the territory of Iowa, under date October 5, 1838.

It was further ordered by Judge Irwin that the seal "hereunto attached" be until further notice recognized as the seal of the second judicial district for Scott county. This seal, be it known, bears no judicial impress, no scales of justice, not even a vestige of Justice herself, in her usual blindfolded condition; but simply the coat of arms of the United States as represented on one side of a good round silver quarter dollar, such money, in those primitive days, being in vogue. As a seal of the court it is believed to have been as good as any other for the time being. So much having been effected in the interest of justice unto some, and law for everybody, nothing further appears to have been done until the following October.

In 1838 Hon. Joseph Williams was appointed judge of the second judicial district. Judge Williams was from Pennsylvania, and settled in Muscatine early in the year 1838. He was a man of good talents, though not of judicial mind. As a public speaker he was considered one of the best in the territory. He was said to have been a natural orator, his powers of mimicry and facial expression being almost perfect. While on a visit east some years after he met an old schoolmate and companion of his boyhood. The two together spent some happy hours in recalling the scenes of long ago. Judge Williams wrote upon one of the books of his friend the following:

"O, Jerry, Jerry, I've found you at last,
And memory goes back to the scenes of the past,
And I think of old Somerset's mountain of snow,
When you were but Jerry and I was but Joe."

Judge Williams opened court here on the 4th day of October, 1838. The appointment of E. Cook as clerk was reaffirmed, and the "two bit" seal declared in full virtue. The court met in St. Anthony's church, a small building still standing in St. Anthony's church grounds and now used as a part of the parish school-house. Father Pelamourgues, the then Catholic priest in charge, deemed it no desecration of the holy place to have it temporarily used as a temple of justice. In those early days St. Anthony's served as a public hall and was utilized for all meetings of the people, debating societies, etc. It was a building of a single room, and small at that, hence afforded no accommodations for juries. Down Front street, three doors east of Main, was a low, two-story building, the property of George L. Davenport, but partially completed, though the Iowa Sun had been darting its rays from the upper story since the previous August;—here was found a room in which the first Scott county grand and petit juries held their deliberations. The building was afterward finished and became the first family residence of Mr. Davenport.

Frazer Wilson was appointed deputy marshal for this term of court, the marshal of the territory not being present. The first business transacted was the issuing of a venire for a grand jury returnable forthwith, whereupon the marshal subpoenaed the following named jurors: John Work, James O. Kelley, J. A. Birchard, L. S. Colton, R. H. Spencer, James McIntosh, Walter B. Warren, Caleb H. Gardner, James Hall, Andrew Logan, M. J. Lyman, M. Strong, Benjamin W. Clark, Jacob Heller, Philip Suiter, William L. Cook, Samuel Hedges, A. J. Hyde, John Robinson, Isaac Hawley, John Lewis, Ira Cook and Smith Mounts. R. H. Spencer was appointed foreman.

After being charged the jury retired, and after spending some time returned into court and by their foreman reported that they had no business before them. They were each allowed for one day's attendance and mileage from their place of residence, after which they were discharged from any further attendance at this term as grand jurors.

On motion of Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, Rufus Harvey, of Rock Island, Illinois, was admitted to practice at the Scott county bar, the first to be admitted before the local court.

On motion by the same Simeon Meredith was also admitted, and there being no district attorney, he was by the judge appointed to that position pro tempore.

Jonathan W. Parker was also admitted to practice.

On motion of the district attorney the venire for the original grand jury was set aside and a venire de novo for a grand jury was awarded and made returnable forthwith. The sheriff reported as follows: Wheeler Hedges, W. B. V. Franks, Samuel Hedges, Alfred White, M. J. Lyman, J. M. Robertson, John R. Spicer, Isaac Hawley, W. L. Cook, L. S. Colton, John Forrest, L. M. Strong, John Work, John Robinson, Ephraim Knapp, James Thompson, A. J. Patten, W. H. Patten, Cheney Munger, Seth F. Whiting. Wheeler Hedges and W. B. V. Franks were excused from attendance. The jury as impaneled were sworn in, with Samuel Hedges as foreman. The jury was charged and retired to consider business.

The first term of the Scott county district court lasted for three days. On the third day the venire which was placed in the hands of the sheriff on the first day for a petit jury was returned. The names of those selected were as follows: Roswell H. Spencer, A. J. Patten, James Mackintosh, Walter B. Warren, Jacob Heller, Ephraim Lane, John Lewis, Andrew J. Hyde, William H. Baker, Caleb A. Gardner, Robert Mackintosh, Daniel Wilson, Richard Peace, John Squires, M. A. Harrington, James Hall, Cheney Munger.

Why there were but eighteen is an open question. The jury was returned October 6, 1838, but on examination of the records of the county commissioners we find that on the 4th of the preceding May a panel of twenty-four was announced as "the petit jury of the first term of the district court of Scott county." There are no records of such a term being held, and no one now living can give any account of it. The records of the commissioners show that of the twenty-four called by the board only eleven came.

The jury impaneled October 7th was discharged on the same day and the proper allowance of per diem and mileage allowed.

The first case docketed in the district court was that of J. A. Birchard, Jr., administrator, vs. Horatio G. Stone, C. C. Applegate, William Stacy and Alfred White, in which leave to file declaration was granted.

The second was that of Paul Fullmer, vs. Martin W. Smith, and Philip Suiter. The defendants were the owners of a mill, just below the present city of LeClaire. Various cases followed, in which Elias Moore, Jacob Parlin, Benjamin W. Clark, William Gibbons, Otis Bennett, Philena Brown, Smith Mounts, John Henning and various other parties were mixed up in the meshes of the law. The most interesting one, probably, was that of Alexander W. McGregor vs. John Wilson. In speaking of the case the Democrat, of Davenport, says: "Now the plaintiff was a lawyer, or had been before his coming west. He came with a considerable stock of goods, which he soon disposed of and then settled on a farm in the lower part of the township. As all men are liable to be elected to places of honor, so was McGregor elected to the territorial legislature which then had its sessions at Burlington. Men had axes to grind in those days as well as in this more advanced generation, and John Wilson had a dull implement of that sort in connection with a coveted ferry franchise between Davenport and Rock Island. The story goes that Wilson induced McGregor to lend him a helping hand in this ferry job. In fact, it is said some notes of hand were passed—the consideration of which had to do with able services to be rendered in Wilson's interest. There is a tradition among the old settlers that the labor was duly performed; but somehow Wilson became a defendant in court, the bone of contention being these promissory notes already alluded to. The suit was brought before John Forrest, justice of the peace, who after hearing the testimony and looking up the law points, satisfactorily, decided in favor of the plaintiff.

"It is pretty generally noticed, even in this day, that when a party in a law suit loses his case he thinks the judge, or jury, or the attorneys haven't done their duty by him, and he wants to appeal. If he has property to stand the racket of the law, there are plenty of good attorneys who will stand by him to the end—the end of the cash balance anyhow. Wilson's pocket was thrifty and his blood up. He would appeal. But the justice could see no use in that. He had decided the case just right, as he verily believed, and he would hear to nothing of the sort. But the records of the court show Judge Williams' order, that the inferior court have all the papers and proceedings thereof touching the McGregor-Wilson case brought before him by the opening of the court the next morning, or be attached. It is probable that the papers were forthcoming.

"The judge and the parties to the suit are all dead and gone. The justice, now a venerable old man, is still a good citizen of Davenport. Mr. McGregor, having retired from farming several years after the time hereof written, moved into the city and established a law office, and in time drifted into the banking business. Speaking of Mr. McGregor, it may be in order to relate a practical joke in which he and Ebenezer Cook had a slight interest. Mr. McGregor being away from Davenport awhile, sought to surprise his friend, Mr. Cook, who, going to the post-office one day, was surprised when Postmaster Eldridge handed him out a considerable package, on which the postage amounted to \$5.40 cents. Postage was not prepaid then as now. The parcel was from Pekin, Illinois. Mr. Cook looked it over in astonishment. He knew no one at Pekin; the handwriting, moreover,

was not familiar. He was not a Rothschild, and \$5.40 for the single item of postage was a good deal of specie. After much hesitation and not without some misgivings, he paid the postage and opened the package. Pebbles and sawdust! that and nothing more, save a mere scrap of writing, which revealed the identity of the sender. Whether Mr. Cook ever retaliated or not is not known."

The cases already mentioned pertained to the first day's session of the district court of the county of Scott, territory of Iowa. A grand jury had been called, also a petit jury, and the machinery of the court placed in running order, though the petit jury venire had not been returned when the court adjourned for the day, on the 4th day of October, 1838. The court convened the next morning. The first case on the docket was that of William Gibbons vs. Otis Bennett, entitled "Trespass in the case"—probably a "claim jumping" case, involving as the plaintiff swears in an affidavit for bail, about \$700. The parties were Clinton county people, that county being attached to Scott for judicial purposes. The noted firm of Rorer & Starr, of Burlington, appeared for defendant. Plaintiff nonsuited and the order of the court entered up "that the defendant go hence without delay, and recover against plaintiff the costs by him, about his defense, in this behalf expended." Whether he ever succeeded in getting even with said plaintiff is not recorded upon the papers at hand. The court papers fail to show the name of the plaintiff's attorney, if he had any. Of the defendants, Mr. Rorer was regarded as one of the first judicial minds of the commonwealth. Mr. Starr is dead. When the lamp of his life went out one of the rarest, brightest intellects of the state was taken.

Some very important business was transacted on the second day; for on motion of Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, W. B. Conway, the first territorial secretary of Iowa, James Grant and J. Wilson Drury were admitted to practice at the Scott county bar. Conway, during his short residence here, took up the quarter section now known as the Camp McClellan tract. He died in Burlington, the territorial capital, the following year, 1839. His body was brought to Davenport for burial, the funeral rites being performed by Rev. Father Pelamourgues, of St. Anthony's church. James Grant was for many years a citizen of Scott county, while J. Wilson Drury resided here and in Rock Island. Both became noted lawyers and occupied the judicial bench, the former in this district, the latter in that of Rock Island. At this time Mr. Grant had but recently come in from Chicago, then part corn field and nearly all mud hole. He was a farmer also, having located on a farm in Blue Grass township. On his coming into this district he brought the most extensive law library then in the territory, and held the reputation of keeping the best private one until his death.

On this same day of court the grand jury which had been in session, made the first report of indictments, as follows: the first finding was not "a true bill," in the case of Jemima Bennett for adultery; and the same was true of Otis Bennett; Catherine Miller, having been considered by that body on a charge of "assault with attempt to kill," was likewise found not guilty. William Gibbons was prosecuting witness in the first two cases. The fourth case reported was that of Philena Brown, for arson, against whom "a true bill" was found. George Eldred was prosecuting witness. This latter case, like the first two, originated in Clinton county before William Hogan, a justice of the peace

there, and was founded on a charge that "on the night of the third day of September, 1838, she did burn one certain log house or cabin, which was the property and residence of this deponent (George Eldred) with a number of other articles; or that he believes the above named Philena Brown is guilty of the act, and further deponent saith not." She was held to bail in five hundred dollars to appear at the next term of the district court, Matthew A. Harrington and R. C. Brown, sureties. The case came on for hearing before Judge Williams, with Simeon Meredith, prosecuting attorney, and Rorer & Starr, attorneys for defendant, who cleared their client and an attachment was issued against Mr. Eldred for the costs, amounting to \$100.31, which Deputy Sheriff Broddleston returned with "no property found." The fee bill may not be uninteresting. It was as follows:

CLERK'S FEES.

Entering defendant's appearance	\$.12½
Discharging bail .....	.25
Entering suit on court calendar.....	.12½
Docketing cause .....	.18¾
Filing papers .....	.31¼
Swearing and impaneling jury.....	.50
Taxing costs .....	.37½
Entering motions .....	.11¾
Issuing subpoenas .....	.37½
Issuing writ of executions.....	.25
Taking two recognizances .....	.50
Entering discharge .....	.12½
Total	<hr/> \$5.31¼

SHERIFF'S FEES.

Attending prisoner before court.....	\$.25
Making out jury list .....	.25
Appearance of defendants.....	.12½
Opening court .....	.12½
Serving on nine witnesses	1.68¾
Mileage, forty miles	3.20
Total	<hr/> \$5.63¾

OTHER FEES.

District attorney's fee	\$ 6.00
Witness fees .....	.83¾

Total fee bill\$100.31

All of which Uncle Sam had to pay himself, as he undoubtedly did. Thus ended the first criminal prosecution in the Scott county district court. Nobody convicted, nobody responsible for costs, but the government.

Next followed an indictment for perjury. Then the grand jury retired, but, finding no further business, was discharged with two days' fees and mileage, excepting John Work, who, having taken himself off without leave, stood attached to appear at the next term of court for contempt.

As previously stated, the first case docketed in Scott county district court was entitled: "Jabez A. Birchard, Jr., administrator, vs. H. G. Stone, C. C. Applegate, William Stacey and Alfred White." The suit was brought on a certain promissory note of defendants, made to the plaintiff, as administrator of the estate of one Daniel Wyman, deceased, whereby they "jointly and severally promised to pay five hundred and fifty dollars without defalcation or stay of execution, value received in a quit-claim to a certain tract of land lying at the mouth of Sycamore creek." The note was drawn July 1, 1837, payable nine months after date. It was not paid as agreed, and suit was brought for the October term, 1838—the first court held in the county. James W. Grimes, of Burlington, was the plaintiff's attorney, and G. C. R. Mitchell and Jonathan W. Parker, of the law firm of Parker & Mitchell, of Davenport, for defendants.

The musty old papers in the office of the clerk of the district court contain the usual proceedings—the original petition in the lawyer-like handwriting of the future governor of Iowa and senator of the United States; the answer of the defendants in the more plain and leisurely written hand of the future judge, Mr. Mitchell. The subpoena by which Roswell H. Spencer, Andrew J. Hyde, Medad J. Lyman, George Carpenter and Ira F. Smith were summoned to appear, is made out on a roughly printed blank from the Iowa Sun printing office, by D. Hoge, clerk of the court in the May term of 1839.

The answer contains the usual denials, denying everything that the plaintiff's petition contains, slick and clean. The case went for the plaintiff, and execution was issued for the sum of \$353.73, which was paid July 5, 1839, to Mr. Birchard, and the execution was declared satisfied in full, by A. H. Davenport, sheriff, by Richard Hamer, deputy. The entire cost of the suit amounted to \$17.12½. This would be considered a very moderate bill in these late days of more expensive litigation. A scrap of paper in the bundles shows that the witness, Carpenter, did not live to collect his witness fee, but that it was collected into the estate after his decease by William Nichols, administrator.

In December, 1873, the Democrat of Davenport had this to say of this case: "Thirty-five years have elapsed since James W. Grimes drew up the petition and Ebenezer Cook filed it. The judges, the two clerks of the court (Ebenezer Cook and David Hoge), the attorneys on both sides, the plaintiff and two of the defendants (Stacey and White), have passed beyond the bench and bar of earthly tribunals; the two sheriffs and two of the defendants are yet among the living. Frazer Wilson, the first sheriff of Scott county, is a resident of Rock Island, we believe; and A. H. Davenport is a merchant residing in LeClaire, where also lives Applegate, and (we believe) Mr. Stone. Two of the witnesses, Roswell H. Spencer and Andrew J. Hyde, are yet living, the former in Rock Island, the latter on the same farm of many broad acres on which he lived at the time of which we write. The original papers before us, in all their mustiness, seem not to have been opened out to the light for a third of a century. The paper is coarse, dingy white, rough of surface and guiltless of ruled lines. The

seal bears the impress of the 'silver quarter,' and wherever used is denominated the 'temporary seal.'

"Exceedingly has the business of this court swelled since the filing of these original papers. Numerous judges have occupied the same bench since then, one of them, G. C. R. Mitchell, one of the attorneys in the case. Lawyers by the hundreds have appeared within the bar since then, and clients by the thousands have sought justice thereat, sometimes in vain, more often, let us hope, sought and found; millions have rained from the pockets of those who thought to secure their rights or defend their wrongs, and still the court sits on, the suing and the sued; lawyers and clients gain in numbers year after year as the earth revolves, and the world increases in light and knowledge. So it has and does; so it will until the mystic millennial day, when the lion plaintiff and the lamb-like defendant shall lie down together in peace, and the child-like lawyer shall lead them—no more forever."

The second session of the district court of Scott county was opened May 27, 1839, and as before, in St. Anthony's church. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson had succeeded Judge Williams upon the bench; A. H. Davenport had been appointed sheriff by the territorial legislature; and at chambers in Dubuque, on the 21st of the previous February, Davis V. Berry was appointed district attorney. This was an entire re-organization of the tribunal of justice in this judicial district, which embraced the counties of Scott, Clinton, Dubuque and Johnson. There was no lack of business on the docket. In fact, for a community so young and a population so sparse the alacrity with which it embraced the courts was highly gratifying—to the lawyers. On the first day of the court James Grant, an attorney for the village of Rockingham, moved that "this court do now remove to the village of Rockingham, for reasons by him filed." The records assert, "Therefore, the court, after having heard the argument of the counsel on the part of the motion and that of counsel opposed, took the same under advisement until tomorrow morning." Again we quote the Democrat:

NOTHING CAME OF IT.

"Right diligently have we searched the old papers of the court in quest of the 'reasons by him filed,' but all in vain. Of course the record books show nothing of the stir that the motion made in court. But what naturally would be the result of such a high-handed attempt to forever wipe the then infant metropolis of the state out of existence, and by the removal of the court condemn it to everlasting odium and disgrace, may be easily imagined. It was not enough that Judge Irwin, of the United States district court, had turned his back on the infant city, because of the unexampled nastiness and discomfort of the local tavern, and opened court in Rockingham, that he might fare sumptuously every day at the more magnificently kept caravansary of Henry W. Higgins; it was not enough that the legislative triumvirate of the county had hoisted its flag at the doomed village, utterly refusing to acknowledge Davenport, save as a neighboring dependency; all this humiliation was not enough; but this belligerent gentleman, then as now the farmer-lawyer, must rise in his place and in a loud voice, a motion make that this court adjourn to Rockingham! The only reason

that can be assigned for this willful attempt at urbicide is found in the fact that Mr. Grant's farm was two miles nearer Rockingham than Davenport, and consequently if his motion prevailed he would have a full hour more in each day of the session in milking his cows and hoeing his bean patch.

"But the motion didn't prevail, and Davenport was saved from the very brink of everlasting disgrace! The friends of Davenport arose in their might. It is not necessary to say that the pure-minded judge was in any way influenced, for judges never are; nor yet will it suffice for the Rockinghamers to say that he was a Dubuque man, and in all matters between Davenport and Rockingham, Dubuque sided with the former. We will say nothing about the reason for the refusal to grant the motion, but simply to reproduce the words of the court as recorded in the court record: 'The application to remove the district court of the United States in and for Scott county from Davenport to Rockingham. For that it seems to the court that the subject matter of this motion does not come before the court in the proper form; it is therefore considered by this court that the relators take nothing by their motion, and that the same be overruled.'

"It is needless here to depict the chagrin that mantled the expectant Rockinghamers, or the exultant joy that thrilled the Davenport heart, as the decision fell from the lips of this noble Daniel of the law. The town rang out with rejoicing, and an old settler informs us that some of the 'boys' didn't get well over the excitement for as much as a day or two, so intense was their enthusiasm. The district court never adjourned to Rockingham. Mr. Grant took the case up to the higher tribunals, but while it was stewing in the court the pluck of the good people of Rockingham gave out; they abandoned the idea of making it the county seat, withdrew all proposals to the county commissioners to build a courthouse and jail at their own expense, and so the matter of removal ended forever."

Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, the second judge of the district, was identified with the interests of Iowa before it became a state. While it was a territory he was appointed one of its judges; and there are persons now living who recollect him, with his boyish look, sitting on the bench about forty years ago. His history presents points of no inconsiderable interest.

On the admission of Iowa into the Union, and under its first constitution, Scott county formed a part of the second district, together with the counties of Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Jones and Muscatine. In 1847 Allamakee and Winneshiek were added to the district, and in 1851 Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler and Grundy.

James Grant, of Scott county, was the first judge of the district, and was elected April 5, 1847, and commissioned April 27th. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, who served for several years as territorial judge, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work, succeeded Judge Grant. He was elected April 5, 1852, and served until legislated out of office the following year.

On the 9th of February, 1853, a new district was formed named the eighth, composed of the counties of Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones and Muscatine. William E. Leffingwell, of Clinton county, was elected April 4, 1853, judge of this new district. He subsequently resigned and John B. Booth, of Jackson county, was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, and qualified April

15, 1854. He served until the election of his successor, William H. Tuthill, of Cedar county, who was elected in April and qualified May 3, 1855.

In accordance with article V of the constitution of 1857, eleven new districts were created and Scott, Clinton, Jackson and Muscatine comprised the seventh judicial district.

John F. Dillon, of Scott county, was elected judge of this district, October 12, 1858, and re-elected October 15, 1862. He subsequently resigned, his resignation to take effect December 25, 1863, having been elected judge of the supreme court. J. Scott Richman succeeded Judge Dillon, having been appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, October 27, 1863, and elected by the people November 18, 1864. He was re-elected October 9, 1867. Next Judge W. F. Brannan, of Muscatine county, succeeded Judge Dillon and served until 1875. Walter I. Hayes, of Clinton county, succeeded Judge Brannan, and the present judge is James W. Bollinger, of Davenport.

However great the volume of business now before the district court, there have been times in the history of the county when little was done. In April, 1846, the court met and adjourned the same day, there being only one case on the common law docket, and none on the criminal. In September, 1847, the *Gazette*, under date of the 9th, said:

"The district court adjourned last Tuesday for want of business, it having been organized the day previously. When we take into consideration that on account of the sickness of Judge Wilson we had no court last term, this speaks well for the peaceful character of Scott county."

The clerk of the district court in his annual report, November 1, 1848, says:

"I have the pleasure to report that there has been no conviction for crimes or misdemeanors since my last annual report in said court, and would add further, that there have been but five indictments in all found for the past year. James Thorington, clerk."

These five indictments proved to be, two malicious, two abandoned by the prosecuting attorney, and the other party was acquitted without the jury leaving the box. But the business of the court has increased since that day, and the criminal record has grown, though taking its population and other circumstances into consideration, Scott county will favorably compare with any county in the state.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In 1868 circuit courts were created having jurisdiction in all common law cases together with probate jurisdiction. The circuit comprised the same counties composing the district court—Scott, Muscatine, Clinton and Jackson. Henry H. Benson, then of Muscatine, but later of Scott, was the first circuit judge in this circuit, being elected in the fall of 1868 and beginning the discharge of his duties in January, 1869.

D. W. Ellis succeeded Judge Benson January, 1873, and was reelected in 1876. In 1878 the district was divided into two circuits, Clinton and Jackson, comprising the first circuit, and Scott and Muscatine the second circuit. Mr. Ellis, living in Clinton county, was continued as judge of the first circuit of the seventh judicial district; D. C. Richman was elected for the second circuit. Fol-

lowing him came Nathaniel French, of Davenport, who served from 1883 until 1886, shortly after which the court was abolished.

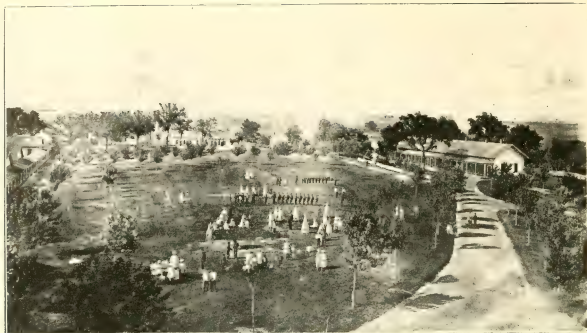
PROBATE COURTS.

A probate court was established in Scott county at the time of its organization and Jonathan W. Parker was the first judge of probate, receiving his appointment from the governor of Wisconsin territory of which it formed a part. He served about one year and was succeeded by Ebenezer Cook. The first term of the court under Judge Parker was held May 14, 1838. The first business transacted was the filing probating the will of Abraham Trucks, who died in Davenport a few months previous.

In May, 1839, Judge Cook held his firm term. He served until 1842, when James Thorington was elected. Judge Thorington served until 1851, when the office was abolished by law, the duties of which under the new law devolved upon the county judge.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851 county courts were established and the office of county judge created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were also the offices of county commissioners, the duties of the commissioners and probate judge devolving upon the county judge. William Burris was the first county judge. He was elected in the fall of 1851, qualified and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Judge Burris served four years, and was succeeded by William L. Cook, who also served a term of two years. Charles Weston was elected in 1857 and served two years. R. Linderman was first elected in 1859 and re-elected in 1863. In 1867 he was succeeded by T. D. Eagal, who served until the office was abolished, January, 1869.



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME. 1865



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME



BUILDINGS AT SCOTT COUNTY POOR FARM

CHAPTER XIX.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTY.

THE CONDUCT OF THE COUNTY'S BUSINESS AFFAIRS—THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT AND ITS WORK OF ORGANIZATION—ROAD DISTRICTS AND VOTING PLACES—COUNTY JUDGES—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—OFFICIALS FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT—A RECORD FOR REFERENCE—GROWTH OF THE COUNTY IN WEALTH AND POPULATION.

PRESENT TIME.

Several changes have been made since the organization of Scott county in its courts and the title of the office under which the county's business affairs have been conducted. The first officials were designated as commissioners, who transacted the business for the county until 1851, when the office of commissioner was abolished and the affairs of the office transferred to the Probate court. This court was superseded in 1861 by the County court and that branch of government ceased to exist in January, 1869.

FIRST COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The act providing for the holding of an election for the county seat on the third Monday in February, 1838, also provided for an election two weeks afterward for county officers, at which election Rockingham elected her candidates. The commissioners elected were B. F. Pike, Alfred Carter and A. W. Campbell, with Ebenezer Cook for county clerk. The first session of the Commissioners' court was held at the store of J. W. Higgins, in Rockingham. The following are the proceedings of this first meeting:

"Present—Benjamin F. Pike and Andrew W. Campbell.

"The board proceeded to the appointment of a clerk.

"Ordered—That Ebenezer Cook be appointed clerk to the board.

"Ebenezer Cook having appeared in pursuance of his appointment, and taken the oath of office, entered upon his duties as clerk.

"Ordered—That the clerk take the necessary steps to procure from the secretary of the territory a seal for the use of this board.

"Ordered—That this board do meet, at its April session, in the town of Rockingham.

"Ordered—That Benjamin F. Pike be allowed \$3 for one day's service as county commissioner.

"Ordered—That Andrew W. Campbell be allowed \$3 for one day's service as county commissioner.

"Ordered—That Ebenezer Cook be allowed \$3 for one day's service as clerk.

"And the board adjourned to session in course."

At the April session, 1838, the county was divided into election precincts, and polls were ordered open at Rockingham hotel, Rockingham, and Marmaduke S. Davenport, William Lings, Lewis Ringlesby, appointed judges of election; at Davenport hotel, Davenport, Ira Cook, John Forrest, Adam Noel, judges of election; at house of Caleb H. Gardener, West Buffalo, Elias Moore, M. M. Bosworth, James Williamson, judges of election; at house of Roswell H. Spencer, Pleasant Valley, Stephen Henley, Jabez A. Birchard, John Work, judges of election; at house of Thomas Hubbard, Elizabeth City, Josiah Scott, William Rowe, Daniel Hyers, judges of election; at house of Ezra Allen, Allens Grove, Lester Hines, John K. Spicer, Isaiah Hurlburt, judges of election.

Christopher Rowe was appointed county treasurer, but failing to qualify, Ira Cook was appointed at the May term of the board, and at once entered into bonds and the discharge of the duties of the office.

At this same session Ira Cook was appointed and qualified as assessor in place of Joseph Mounts, who had previously been appointed, but failed to qualify.

The editor of the Iowa News, published at Dubuque, was allowed \$6 for advertising an election to be held for the location of the county seat.

At this session the board took it upon itself to regulate the price of ferriage across the Mississippi and Wapsipinecon rivers, the rates of which may be found in another chapter of this work.

COUNTY DIVIDED INTO ROAD DISTRICTS.

The county was divided into eleven road districts; the first, second and third begin as follows:

Road District No. 1, to comprise all the territory lying within the following limits: townships 77 and 78, range 2 east, except the east tier of sections.

Road District No. 2, the east tier of sections, townships 77 and 78, and sections 36 and 25, township 79, the west half of townships 77 and 78, range 3, and sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, township 79, range 3.

Road District No. 3, one half of township 78, and southeast quarter of township 79, range 3; the west tier of sections in township 78, range 4, and sections 19, 30, 31, township 79, range 4.

Mathias Mounts was appointed supervisor of District No. 1; Otho G. McClain of No. 2; John Forrest of No. 3.

Polls were ordered opened at the town of Parkhurst, and Martin W. Smith, Eleazer Parkhurst and Thomas C. Eads appointed judges.

Polling places were also established for Clinton county, which was attached to Scott county at this time.

Grand and petit juries were selected at this session, for the first term of the district court, the names of which are given on another page of this work.

At the July session a two-mill tax was ordered levied on the real estate of the county, for opening and repairing public highways, and five mills for general purposes.

The first tavern licenses were granted at this session, one to Samuel Barkley in Davenport, and one to H. W. Higgins in Rockingham.

November 12th, the commissioners met in Rockingham and adjourned to meet in Davenport, that town being declared the county seat, an election having previously been held for that purpose. Only one of the three members went over to Davenport, and therefore there was no quorum, and the lone member adjourned.

A special session was called for November 26th, at Davenport, the newly elected county seat. Alfred Carter was the only member present. A. W. Campbell sent in his resignation as a member of the board. B. F. Pike, the third member, was in Rockingham and would not honor Davenport with his presence; therefore, Mr. Carter on the principle that "if the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet would have to go to the mountain," adjourned to meet in Rockingham. But little business was transacted other than granting licenses for taverns and ferries.

In January, 1839, the board met again at Rockingham, no cause being assigned why they did not meet in Davenport. The full board was present, including A. W. Campbell, whose resignation had never been acted upon, and was probably withdrawn. At the annual election this year John Work was elected in place of B. F. Pike, whose term had expired.

At the January meeting in 1840, Ebenezer Cook, the commissioner's clerk, was ordered to bring suit against John Litch of Davenport, for violation of the license law, Mr. Litch persisting in selling liquor without a license.

At the annual election in the spring of 1840, the ticket favored by the Rockingham party for county commissioners was elected.

At a special session of the board of county commissioners held March 25, 1840, a proposition was read from Adrian H. Davenport and John H. Sullivan in which they offered to build a courthouse and jail upon certain conditions.

The commissioners made a proposition to A. H. Davenport and J. H. Sullivan, in which it was provided that in case of failure or non-acceptance, J. H. Sullivan and A. H. Davenport were to convey 160 lots to the county which were to be sold and amount expended for the erection of a courthouse and jail. The proposition was accepted.

The commissioners' clerk was ordered to insert proposals for the erection of a jail in the Iowa Territorial Gazette, published at Burlington, and also to advertise the sale of town lots in four different newspapers, the sale to take place July 4, 1840.

THE BOARD COMES TO DAVENPORT.

The county seat question being settled in favor of Davenport, the board of county commissioners met at Davenport in special session October 26, 1840.

But little business of public interest was transacted by the board for several years, the sessions being taken up in auditing bills and appointing committees and hearing reports on locations of public roads.

In 1845 steps were taken to organize the county into townships, and at the January meeting of the board in 1846, it was ordered that township lines as organized remain the same as precinct lines heretofore organized, except a slight change made in the line between Rockingham and Davenport. The name of Parkhurst precinct was changed to Fairview township, and Point Pleasant precinct was called Winfield township.

At the April (1846) meeting of the board, part of Pleasant Valley township was added to Fairview, and the name of the latter was changed to LeClaire.

At the October meeting of the same year Allens Grove township was divided, the western part taking the name of Liberty and the eastern Allens Grove.

By act of General Assembly, approved January, 1851, the county commissioners' court was abolished and all the powers devolving upon that body were transferred to the county judge.

From the organization of the county to this time the following named served as county commissioners:

1838—Benjamin F. Pike, Andrew W. Campbell, Alfred Carter.

1839—A. W. Campbell, Alfred Carter, John Work.

1840—A. W. Campbell, Alfred Carter,* John Work.

1841—Same as in 1840.

1842—John Work, John C. Quinn, Otho G. McClain.

1843—Same as in 1842.

1844—John C. Quinn, Asahel Hubbard, Otho G. McClain.

1845—Otho G. McClain, John C. Quinn, Cyrus G. Blood.

1846—John C. Quinn, C. G. Blood, Asa Foster.

1847—C. G. Blood, Asa Foster, Stephen Thompson.

1848—C. G. Blood, Asa Foster, E. S. Wing.

1849—Asa Foster, E. S. Wing, A. C. Fulton.

1850—E. S. Wing, A. C. Fulton, John W. Wiley.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The business of the county was transacted by the county judges from 1851 to 1861, a period of ten years. List of county judges is given elsewhere in this work.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In accordance with an act of the general assembly entitled, "An act creating a county board of supervisors, defining their duties and the duties of certain county officers," passed March 22, 1860, the county of Scott was organized under the new law and at the election held November 6, 1860, supervisors were elected. Each township was entitled to one supervisor without regard to the number of inhabitants. Davenport having over 12,000 inhabitants was entitled to three members of the board.

*Resigned and John C. Quinn elected to fill vacancy.

The first meeting of the board was held Monday, January 8, 1861. C. Stewart Ells was elected president.

The representation was continued at one from each township and three from Davenport until 1866, when one more was added to the latter's representation. In 1868 the number was increased to five.

The law in 1870 was changed and instead of a board of supervisors, composed of a representative from each township, there were three elected by the entire county, who had vested in them the same powers as the old board.

In 1894 the county availed itself of the privilege offered by the state law to increase the number of representatives on the board to five, which number is yet retained.

The following is a complete list of the members of the board from 1861 to 1910, inclusive:

1861.

Davenport—C. Stewart Ells, Thomas K. Fluke, Mathias J. Rohlfs; LeClaire—Horace Carpenter; Winfield—Henry G. Neal; Princeton—Giles M. Pinneo; Buffalo—Dan B. Shaw; Blue Grass—Daniel L. Lyon; Hickory Grove—James H. Ross; Pleasant Valley—Philip Earhart; Allens Grove—Ephraim Snyder; Liberty—Azotus M. Frost; Cleona—Benjamin P. Putnam; Rockingham—Elisha S. Mowrey.

1862.

Davenport—C. Stewart Ells, Thomas K. Fluke, George M. Matthews; LeClaire—Horace Carpenter; Winfield—John C. Quinn; Princeton—Giles M. Pinneo; Buffalo—Dan B. Shaw; Blue Grass—Daniel L. Lyon; Hickory Grove—James H. Ross; Pleasant Valley—Philip Earhart; Allen's Grove—Ephraim Snyder; Liberty—Azotus M. Frost; Cleona—Benjamin P. Putnam; Rockingham—Elisha A. Mowrey.*

1863.

Davenport—John L. Davies, Thomas K. Fluke, George M. Matthews; LeClaire—Horace Carpenter; Winfield—Henry G. Neal; Princeton—Giles M. Pinneo; Buffalo—Warner L. Clark; Blue Grass—Daniel H. Lyon; Hickory Grove—James H. Ross; Pleasant Valley—Philip Earhart; Allens Grove—Montgomery Thompson; Liberty—Azotus M. Frost; Cleona—William M. Murray; Rockingham—John Coleman.

1864.

Davenport—John L. Davies, George M. Matthews, Moses C. Farber; LeClaire—Horace Carpenter; Winfield—Alexander Brownlie, Sr.; Princeton—James McConnell; Buffalo—Warner L. Clark; Blue Grass—Samuel Little; Hickory Grove—James H. Ross; Pleasant Valley—Jesse L. Henley; Allens Grove—Montgomery Thompson; Liberty—Don C. Gates; Cleona—William M. Murray; Rockingham—Enoch Mead.

1865.

Davenport—John L. Davies, Moses C. Farber, George W. Matthews; LeClaire—Robert Scott; Winfield—E. S. Wing; Princeton—James McConnell; Buffalo—William Posten; Blue Grass—Samuel Little; Hickory Grove—James

* Died and John Coleman elected to fill the vacancy.

H. Ross; Pleasant Valley—Jesse L. Henley; Allens Grove—William Nutting; Liberty—Don C. Gates; Cleona—William M. Murray; Rockingham—George P. Whitcomb.

1866.

Davenport—John L. Davies, Moses C. Farber, George M. Matthews, Charles S. Watkins; LeClaire—Robert Smith; Winfield—C. H. Ficke; Princeton—Joseph McConnell; Buffalo—William Posten; Blue Grass—Samuel Little; Hickory Grove—James H. Ross; Pleasant Valley—Backus Birchard; Allens Grove—William Nutting; Liberty—James H. Freeman; Cleona—William M. Murray; Rockingham—Edward Ricker; Ben Butler—E. S. Wing.

1867.

Davenport—John L. Davies, Peter N. Lau, George M. Matthews, Charles S. Watkins; LeClaire—C. C. Applegate; Winfield—James McManus; Princeton—G. W. Pinneo; Buffalo—G. W. Baker; Blue Grass—William S. Schmidt; Hickory Grove—James H. Ross; Pleasant Valley—Backus Birchard; Allens Grove—John Heller; Liberty—Joseph Freeman; Cleona—George W. Murray; Rockingham—Edward Ricker; Butler—D. R. Stearns; Lincoln—John Larrimer; Sheridan—H. H. Fry.

1868.

Davenport—John L. Davies, Thomas Sindt, Christ. Kruse, Thomas Robeson, G. M. Matthews; LeClaire—C. C. Applegate; Princeton—Michael Moore; Buffalo—George W. Baker; Blue Grass—James Herron; Pleasant Valley—J. W. Means; Allens Grove—E. S. Newton; Liberty—A. M. Alpin; Cleona—F. Theodore Blunck; Rockingham—S. Bawden; Butler—D. R. Stearns; Lincoln—W. B. Murray; Sheridan—William Rigg; Winfield—Alexander Williamson; Hickory Grove—Julius Langheim.

1869.

Davenport—Thomas Sindt, Chris. Kruse, Thomas Robeson, Edwin Smith, B. H. Lahrman; LeClaire—C. C. Applegate; Princeton—Mark Matthews; Buffalo—Horace Miller; Blue Grass—Henry Goering; Pleasant Valley—James W. Means; Allens Grove—E. S. Newton; Liberty—J. H. Freeman; Cleona—F. Theodore Blunck; Rockingham—S. Bawden; Butler—William Cressler; Lincoln—William B. Murray; Sheridan—William Rigg; Winfield—Alexander Williamson; Hickory Grove—Julius Langheim.

1870.

Davenport—Thomas Sindt, John M. Lyter, John Lambert, H. A. Runge, B. H. Lahrman; LeClaire—Erastus Decker; Princeton—Mark Matthews; Buffalo—Horace Miller; Blue Grass—Henry Goering; Pleasant Valley—James W. Means; Allens Grove—E. S. Newton; Liberty—J. H. Freeman; Cleona—John A. Gifford; Rockingham—Stephen Bawden; Lincoln—William B. Murray; Sheridan—William Rigg; Winfield—John Madden; Hickory Grove—Julius Langheim; Butler—William Cressler.

1871.

Julius Langheim, Erastus Decker, John L. Davies.

1872.

Julius Langheim, Erastus Decker, John L. Davies.*

* Died and George S. Shaw appointed to fill the vacancy.

1873.

George S. Shaw, Julius Langheim, George Murray.

1874.

Julius Langheim, John Madden, George Murray.

1875.

George Murray, Julius Langheim, George L. Dennis, John Madden, Frederick Kautz.

1876.

John Madden, George G. Dennis, George Murray, Julius Langheim, Frederick Kautz.

1877.

George Murray, Fred Kautz, Thomas W. McCausland, Julius Langheim, A. J. Emeis.

1878.

George Murray, Thomas W. McCausland, H. S. Garlock, A. J. Emeis, E. S. Newton.

1879.

T. W. McCausland, H. S. Garlock, Louis Schworm, E. S. Newton, H. Thomson.

1880.

H. F. Laverenz, H. S. Garlock, Louis Schworm, T. W. McCausland, E. S. Newton.

1881.

T. W. McCausland, H. F. Laverenz, F. A. Quistorf, Louis Schworm, John S. Ackley.

1882.

T. W. McCausland, John S. Ackley, Caspar Foster, F. A. Quistorf, H. C. Chapman, Louis Schworm.

1883.

T. W. McCausland, Caspar Foster, John S. Ackley, H. C. Chapman, F. A. Quistorf, Isaac H. Sears, Henry Ruwe.

1884.

I. H. Sears, H. C. Chapman, Henry Ruwe, William B. Murray, Lorenz Rogge.

1885.

I. H. Sears, H. C. Chapman, Henry Ruwe, W. B. Murray, Lorenz Rogge, U. M. Kelsey.

1886.

I. H. Sears, H. Ruwe, W. B. Murray, L. Rogge, U. M. Kelsey.

1887.

I. H. Sears, H. Ruwe, W. B. Murray, L. Rogge, U. M. Kelsey.

1888.

I. H. Sears, H. Ruwe, W. B. Murray, L. Rogge, U. M. Kelsey.

1889.

I. H. Sears, W. B. Murray, L. Rogge, U. M. Kelsey, H. H. Sindt.

1890.

I. H. Sears, W. B. Murray, L. Rogge, H. H. Sindt, U. M. Kelsey.

1891.
I. H. Sears, W. B. Murray, L. Rogge, H. H. Sindt, T. J. Glynn.
1892.
I. H. Sears, W. B. Murray, L. Rogge, H. H. Sindt, T. J. Glynn.
1893.
I. H. Sears, H. H. Sindt, T. J. Glynn, J. G. Dutcher, C. Stoltenberg.
1894.
I. H. Sears, H. H. Sindt, T. J. Glynn, J. G. Dutcher, C. Stoltenberg.
1895.
T. J. Glynn, J. G. Dutcher, C. Stoltenberg, E. J. Dougherty, Paul Burmeister.
1896.
T. J. Glynn, J. G. Dutcher, E. J. Dougherty, Paul Burmeister, Henry Korn.
1897.
J. G. Dutcher, Henry Korn, E. J. Dougherty, Paul Burmeister, T. W. McCausland.
1898.
T. J. Dutcher, T. W. McCausland, Henry Korn, E. J. Hilton, H. J. Wulff.
1899.
T. W. McCausland, H. J. Wulff, E. J. Hilton, John W. Ballard, S. A. Wilson.
1900.
T. W. McCausland, H. J. Wulff, E. J. Hilton, John W. Ballard, S. A. Wilson.
1901.
John W. Ballard, H. J. Wulff, Peter Schwarz, S. A. Wilson, Frank G. Logan.
1902.
S. A. Wilson, H. J. Wulff, John Soller, Peter Schwarz, Frank T. Logan.
1903.
John Soller, H. J. Wulff, Frank T. Logan, L. Litscher, S. A. Wilson.
1904.
John Soller, Frank T. Logan, L. Litscher, Henry Stoltenberg, S. A. Wilson.
1905.
John Soller, S. A. Wilson, F. T. Logan, Henry Stoltenberg, Leonard Litscher.
1906-7.
J. G. Dutcher, John Soller, S. A. Wilson, Theo. Gasseling, Henry Schroeder.
1907-8.
J. G. Dutcher, Julius Sander, Charles Rich, Theo. Gasseling, Henry Schroeder.
1908-9.
Theo. Gasseling, Julius Sander, J. G. Dutcher, Charles Rich, Henry Schroeder.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

In this chapter is given a list of the county officials elected from the time of the location of the county seat in Davenport up to the present:

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1842.

<i>Council.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
R. Christie, whig.....	284	J. M. Robertson, whig.....	267
J. A. Birchard, dem.....	235	A. W. Campbell, dem.....	259

Sheriff.

A. H. Davenport, dem.....	319
R. Bennett, whig.....	207

Recorder.

John D. Evans, dem.....	280
James Thorington, whig.....	240

Commissioner's Clerk.

John Pope, dem.....	282
Alfred Sanders, whig.....	236

Assessor.

Lyman Smith, dem.....	259
William P. Eldridge, whig.....	256

Coroner.

W. L. Cook, dem.....	262
James McCosh, whig.....	259

ELECTION, OCTOBER 3, 1843.

Representative.

G. C. R. Mitchell, whig.....	241
James Grant, dem.....	218

Probate Judge.

James Thorington, whig.....	253
J. D. Evans, dem.....	209

Assessor.

William P. Eldridge, whig.....	246
——— Pike, dem.....	206

Treasurer.

John Evans, whig.....	320
——— Green, dem.....	116

Surveyor.

E. K. Gibbon, whig.....	261
——— Turner, dem.....	168
Strong Burnell, whig	27

ELECTION, APRIL, 1844.

Against Convention	204
For Convention	143

ELECTION, AUGUST 6, 1844.

Commissioners.

Otho G. McLain, dem.....	303
John Coleman, whig.....	248

Commissioner's Clerk.

John Pope, dem.....	272
E. K. Gibbon, whig.....	271

Recorder.

John D. Evans, dem.....	330
James Thorington, whig.....	212

Treasurer.

A. H. Miller, dem.....	266
John Evans, whig.....	234

ELECTION, APRIL 15, 1845.

Council.

L. Summers, dem.....	231
Z. Metcalf, whig.....	201

House.

J. M. Robertson, whig.....	255
E. S. Wing, dem.....	198

Constitution.

Against	291
For	169

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1845.

Treasurer.

A. H. Miller.....	243
John Evans	3

Surveyor.

Willard Barrows, dem.....	215
Jonathan Parker, whig.....	201

Assessor.

Stephen Henley, dem.....	231
Samuel Hedges, whig.....	201

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1846.

Representative.

E. S. Wing, dem.....	275
Ebenezer Cook, whig.....	272

Sheriff.

A. H. Davenport, dem.....	338
E. A. Riggs, whig	199

Commissioner.

C. G. Blood, dem.....	281
A. C. Fulton, whig.....	266

Recorder.

J. D. Evans, dem.....	341
W. S. Collins, whig.....	193

Treasurer.

A. H. Miller, dem.....	319
J. Morton, whig.....	229

Commissioner's Clerk.

J. Pope, dem.....	305
J. Evans, whig.....	240

Probate Judge.

J. Thorington, whig.....	311
C. Weston, dem.....	223

Coroner.

W. L. Cook, dem.....	296
H. S. Finley, whig.....	236

Constitution.

For	296
Against	245

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1846.

State Senate.

L. Wheeler, whig.....	331
L. Summers, dem.....	291

Clerk of District Court.

James Thorington, whig.....	351
J. C. Betts, dem.....	261

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1847.

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	342
R. Christie, rep.....	320

Recorder.

A. H. Miller, dem.....	330
William Inslee, whig.....	328

Prosecuting Attorney.

A. W. McGregor, whig.....	326
V. M. Firor, dem.....	324

Commissioner's Clerk.

John Pope, dem.....	352
R. Ricker, Jr., whig.....	309

Probate Judge.

James Thorington, whig.....	380
John Rowser, dem.....	287

Surveyor.

G. W. Gale, whig.....	339
W. Barrows, dem.....	294

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1848.

Representative.

John D. Evans, dem.....	347
A. C. Fulton, whig.....	341

Clerk of District Court.

James Thorington, whig.....	380
John Pope, dem.....	309
A. Logan.....	4

Commissioner.

E. S. Wing, dem.....	347
S. Thompson, whig.....	339

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1849.

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	495
Enos Tichenor, whig.....	234

Recorder.

Hiram Price, dem.....	462
James McManus, whig.....	269

County Commissioner's Clerk.

John Rowser, dem.....	369
William P. Campbell, whig.....	356

Surveyor.

Willard Barrows, dem.....	297
Jonathan Parker, Ind. whig.....	240
Mr. Finley	178

Prosecuting Attorney.

Alex. W. McGregor, whig.....	366
S. R. Miller, dem.....	313

Coroner.

T. V. Blakemore, whig.....	371
William McDade, dem.....	337

Probate Judge.

James Thorington, whig.....	327
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ELECTION, AUGUST, 1850

State Senator.

W. E. Leffingwell, dem.....	404
L. Carpenter, whig.....	308

Representative.

Laurel Summers, dem.....	402
A. C. Fulton, whig.....	354

Clerk District Court

James Thorington, whig.....	414
T. D. Eagal, dem.....	349

Prosecuting Attorney.

A. W. McGregor, whig.....	306
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County Commissioner.

J. W. Wiley, dem.....	410
D. B. Shaw, whig.....	358

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1851.

County Judge.

William Burris, whig.....	508
C. G. Blood, dem.....	342

Supervisor.

J. A. Birchard, dem.....	458
S. Thompson.....	423



CENTRAL FIRE STATION, DAVENPORT



SCOTT COUNTY JAIL

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	531
J. Bechtel	371

Surveyor.

Willard Barrows, dem.....	475
James Porter, whig.....	388

Coroner.

J. Carney, dem.....	447
T. V. Blakemore, whig.....	418

Recorder.

Hiram Price, dem.....	560
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ELECTION, AUGUST, 1852.

State Senator.

E. S. Wing, dem.....	544
George Smith, whig.....	482

Clerk District Court.

James Thorington, whig.....	559
T. D. Eagal, dem.....	471

Prosecuting Attorney.

J. F. Dillon, dem.....	663
A. W. McGregor, whig.....	368

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1853.

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	997
D. C. Eldridge, whig.....	576

Surveyor.

Jonathan Parker.....	628
Samuel Perrin.....	324
Willard Barrows.....	313

Recorder.

Hiram Price, tem.....	859
Robert Christie.....	411

Coroner.

L. B. Collamer, tem.....	883
James Carney, dem.....	347

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1854.

State Senator.

A. C. Fulton, whig.....	834
J. A. Birchard, dem.....	453

Clerk of District Court.

J. D. Patton, whig.....	706
C. G. Blood, dem.....	493
T. V. Blakemore.....	132

Prosecuting Attorney.

H. G. Barner, whig.....	851
A. Davison, dem.....	476

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1855.

County Judge.

William L. Cook, dem.....	968
William Burris, tem.....	952

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	1054
L. J. Center, tem.....	869

Recorder.

James McCosh, tem.....	968
William Gray, dem.....	453

Surveyor.

William P. Campbell, tem.....	996
Henry Lambach, dem.....	938

Coroner.

Cyrus Fisk, dem.....	976
William Crosson, tem.....	959

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1858.

Clerk of District Court.

Ira M. Gifford, rep.....	2057
Joseph A. Crandall, dem.....	1358

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

State Senator.

J. W. Thompson, rep.....	2129
Edwin Smith, dem.....	1685

County Judge.

R. Linderman, rep.....	2187
Charles Weston, dem.....	1631

Sheriff.

James Thorington, rep.....	1951
Harvey Leonard, dem.....	1858

Recorder.

James McCosh.....	2368
William VanTuyt	1411

County Superintendent.

Thomas J. Saunders, rep.....	2137
Joshua Dial, dem.....	1675

Surveyor.

W. P. Campbell, rep.....	2212
J. T. Hogan, dem	1593

Coroner.

J. W. H. Baker, rep.....	2204
A. S. Maxwell, dem.....	1612

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1861.

State Senator.

Benjamin F. Gue, rep.....	2333
John B. Leake, dem.....	1969

Hiram Wheeler.....	1046
George S. C. Dow.....	839
J. W. Clark.....	247

County Judge.

Rufus Linderman, rep.....	1863
John W. Van Hosen, dem.....	1068
Samuel B. Wyman.....	503

Sheriff.

James Thorington, rep.....	1847
Harvey Leonard, dem.....	1640

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. F. Mast, dem.....	1846
James McCosh, rep.....	1613

County Superintendent.

Dudley L. Gorton, rep.....	1867
Joshua Dial, dem.....	1632

Surveyor.

William P. Campbell, rep.....	3279
Scattering	2

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....	1855
Jared C. Parker, dem.....	1647

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1862.

District Attorney.

Lyman A. Ellis, rep.....	1981
Charles M. Dunbar, dem.....	1177

State Senator.

Thomas J. Saunders, rep.....	1957
Thos. J. Saunders, (sold's vote) ..	217
David Higgins, dem.....	1197
David Higgins, (sold's vote)....	17

Clerk of District Court.

Ira M. Gifford, rep.....	1985
Ira M. Gifford, (sold's vote)....	327
Reimer Soehren, dem.....	1167
R. Soehren, (sold's vote).....	37

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1863.

County Judge.

Rufus Linderman, rep.....	2632
T. D. Eagal, dem.....	1300

Sheriff.

John M. Lyter, rep.....	2583
Harvey Leonard, dem.....	1349

Treasurer and Recorder.

John Collins, rep.....	2572
A. F. Mast, dem.....	1352

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....	2625
W. W. Parker, dem.....	1302

County Superintendent.

Dudley L. Gorton, rep.....	2609
William Geerdts, dem.....	1317

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.

Recorder.

James Thorington, rep.....	2688
J. Thorington (sold's vote)....	563
August F. Mast, dem.....	1348
Aug. F. Mast (sold's vote)....	4

Clerk of District Court.

Mahlon D. Snyder, rep.....	2718
M. D. Snyder, (sold's vote)....	577
Hiram Wheeler, dem.....	1320
H. Wheeler (sold's vote).....	6

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1865.

Sheriff.

John M. Lyter, rep.....	2067
Hugo Hoffman, dem.....	1835

Treasurer.

Thomas K. Fluke, rep.....	1911
Chester Barney, dem.....	1835

Surveyor.

William P. Campbell, rep.....	2078
Scattering	28

County Superintendent.

W. O. Hiskey, rep.....	1960
J. W. Moore, dem.....	1795

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1866.

Recorder.

James Thorington, rep.....	3996
M. D. Snyder, dem.....	91

Clerk District Court.

John Gallagher, dem.....	2654
John W. Collins, rep.....	1726

County Superintendent.

George P. Whitcomb.....	3014
D. L. Gorton.....	18

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1867.

State Senator.

W. W. Cones,	2500
H. R. Claussen,	1806

Treasurer.

L. S. Viele, dem.....	2487
T. K. Fluke, rep.....	1856

Sheriff.

G. Schnitger, dem.....	2491
F. M. Suiter, rep.....	1834

County Judge.

T. D. Eagal, dem.....	2432
R. Linderman, rep.....	1917

County Superintendent.

John Gallagher, dem.....	2480
Thomas J. Saunders, rep.....	1855

Surveyor.

Thomas Murray, dem.....	2524
William P. Campbell, rep.....	1749

Coroners.

G. Keepfuer, dem.....	2518
J. J. Tomson, rep.....	1830

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868.

Clerk District Court.

M. D. Snyder, rep.....	3026
Fred Vollmer, dem.....	2281

Recorder.

F. M. Suiter, rep.....	2888
M. J. Rohlfs, dem.....	2312

Coroners.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....	2777
James McCortney, dem.....	2593

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1869.

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon, rep.....	2428
W. F. Brannan, dem.....	1391

Auditor.

R. D. Leonard, rep.....	2237
T. D. Eagal, dem.....	1580

Treasurer.

Henry Egbert, rep.....	1945
L. S. Viele, dem.....	1803

Sheriff.

Gustavus Schnitger, rep.....	1912
Harvey Leonard, dem.....	1840

County Superintendent.

Roderick Rose, rep.....	2074
John Gallagher, dem.....	1713

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....	2303
James McCortney, dem.....	1417

Surveyor.

Thomas Murray, dem.....	2016
William P. Campbell, rep.....	1745

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870.

Clerk District Court.

M. D. Snyder, rep.....	2105
W. W. Buell, dem.....	1078

Recorder.

F. M. Suiter, rep.....	2116
J. W. Jamison, dem.....	1070

County Superintendent.

P. S. Morton, rep.....	2087
Frank I. Jervis, dem.....	1080

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1871.

Treasurer.

Henry Egbert, rep.....	2561
J. W. Jamison, dem.....	1345

County Superintendent.

Philo S. Morton, rep.....	2526
William Geerdts, dem.....	1357

Auditor.

R. D. Leonard, rep.....	2531
T. D. Eagal, dem.....	1345

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	1956
G. Schnitger, rep.....	1882

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....	2542
J. McCortney, dem.....	1352

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.

Clerk District Court.

William K. White, lib.....	2734
William G. Scott, rep.....	2338

Recorder.

Frank M. Suiter, rep.....	2645
James McNamara, dem.....	2432

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1873.

Treasurer.

M. J. Rohlfs, anti-mon.....	2446
Richard Smetham, rep.....	1988

Auditor.

R. D. Leonard, rep.....	2365
W. B. Barnes, anti-mon.....	2078

Sheriff.

H. Leonard, anti-mon.....	3244
Bernhard Finger, rep.....	1207

Coroner.

W. W. Grant, anti-mon.....	2832
J. J. Tomson, rep.....	1621

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1874.

District Attorney.

Lyman A. Ellis, anti-mon.....	2809
John N. Crawford, rep.....	1301

Clerk District Court.

W. H. Gabbert, anti-mon.....	2756
D. B. Nash, rep.....	1328

Recorder.

Joseph A. LeClaire, rep.....	2298
Charles Freidrich	1794

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1875.

County Superintendent.

Charles H. Clemmer, dem.....	2408
P. S. Morton, rep.....	1594
Harvey Leonard for sheriff,	
M. J. Rohlfs for treasurer,	
W. W. Grant for coroner,	
Thomas Murray for surveyor,	
had no opposition.	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

Clerk District Court.

Joseph Andrews, rep.....	3370
W. H. Gabbert, dem.....	3332

Recorder.

Joseph A. LeClaire, rep.....	3667
John L. Boehl, dem.....	3011

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1877.

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	3173
John M. Lyter, rep.....	2123

Coroner.

H. L. Baldwin, rep.....	2996
A. W. Campbell, dem.....	2059
W. G. Peck, gr.	249

County Superintendent.

C. H. Clemmer, dem.....	2579
J. F. Lavender, rep.....	2387
George W. Thompson, gr.....	340

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1878.

Clerk District Court.

Joseph Andrews, rep.....	3204
W. O. Schmidt, dem.....	1965
William Hafflebach, gr.....	471

Recorder.

Joseph A. LeClaire, rep.....	3052
John Noth, dem.....	1907
Ed. J. Jennings, gr.....	654

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1879.

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....	2685
John B. Rowse, rep.....	2499
W. W. Hathaway	142
J. M. D. Burrows.....	313

Treasurer.

M. J. Rohlfs, rep.....	3219
A. F. Mast, dem.....	2094
J. S. McHarg,.....	220
J. F. Carter.....	256

Auditor.

Thomas Winkless, rep.....	3207
C. C. Campbell, dem.....	1999
Daniel Moore	222
W. T. Reid.....	317

County Superintendent.

P. S. Morton, rep.....	2760
C. H. Clemmer, dem.....	2555
Maggie Ross	490

Coroner.

H. L. Bawden, rep.....	3447
James McCortney, dem.....	2169
W. G. Peck	208

Surveyor.

Thomas Murray, dem.....	2432
M. J. Higgins.....	508

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

Clerk District Court.

Joseph Andrews, rep.....	4484
W. J. Birchard, dem.....	2538

Recorder.

Joseph A. LeClaire, rep.....4000
C. H. Clemmer, dem.....3041

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1881.

Sheriff.

Nathaniel Leonard, dem.....2390
John B. Rowse, rep.....2256
M. J. Leavitt, gr..... 126

Treasurer.

M. J. Rohlf, rep.....3058
Lemuel Parkhurst, dem.....1616
Benjamin Painter, gr..... 147

Auditor.

Thomas Winkless, rep.....3188
A. R. Dixon, dem.....1349
T. J. O'Meara, gr..... 245

County Superintendent.

Philo S. Morton, rep.....3104
August Wulff, dem.....1396
Maggie Ross, gr..... 170

Coroner.

H. L. Bawden, rep.....3148
W. W. Grant, dem..... 107
J. B. Kessler, 162
M. B. Cochran 284

Sheriff.

1882-91 Nathaniel Leonard.
1892-97 Harvey I. Jones.
1898-1906 E. G. McArthur.
1907-1910 L. Eckhardt.

Recorder.

1882-6 Henry Vollmer.
1886-90 Fritz Susemihl.
1891-7 F. Aschermann
1898-1902 Alonzo Bryson.
1903-4 Alexander W. Carroll.
1905-06 Charles Like.
1907-09 Frank Holm.

Coroner.

1878-83 H. L. Bawden.
1884-6 J. H. McCortney.
1887-9 H. L. Bawden.
1890-7 J. H. McCortney.
1898-1909 F. Lambach.
1909-10 F. E. Rudolph.

Surveyor.

1867-97 Thomas Murray.

1898-9

1900-6

1907-9

1909

Charles E. Sheriff.

Thomas Murray.

C. H. Beuck.

Allen R. Boudinot (to fill
vacancy.)

Prosecuting Attorney.

1884-8 C. A. Ficke.
1889-90 J. W. Stewart.
1891-4 Fred Heinz.
1895-6 William M. Chamberlin.
1897-1902 Julius Lischer.
1903-4 Fred W. Neal.
1905-7 A. W. Hamann.
1907-9 Fred Vollmer.

County Superintendent.

1884-7 C. E. Birchard.
1887-8 H. E. Downer (to fill
vacancy.)
1888-97 C. L. Suksdorf.
1898-1901 A. A. Miller.
1902-3 Fred J. Walker.
1904-5 J. H. Jacobs.
1906-9 W. D. Wells
1909-10 Henry E. Ronge (to fill
vacancy.)

Clerk District Court.

1886-92 W. J. Birchard.
1893-6 August A. Balluff.
1897-1902 J. F. Cheek.
1903-4 William G. Noth.
1905-7 William Gruenwald.
1908-9 H. J. McFarland.

Treasurer.

1888-9 P. W. McManus.
1890-3 Henry C. Struck, Jr.
1894-7 J. B. Frahm.
1898-1901 P. W. McManus.
1902-7 Rudolph Rohlf.
1908-10 Ben F. Luetje.

Auditor.

1886-94 C. C. Campbell.
1895-6 W. H. Martin.
1897-1902 H. F. Jarchow.
1903-4 Edward Berger.
1905-7 P. W. McManus.
1908-10 Edward Collins.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY IN WEALTH AND POPULATION.

The pioneers of this section of the country left their homes in the eastern states to better their condition and make for themselves and their posterity homes they could claim as their own. Many of them were forced by circumstances to "seek pastures new" and brave every hardship and many dangers. With assets chiefly limited to indomitable pluck and perseverance, they came here to carve out their own fortunes and in the outset were willing to take "pot luck" and trust in the future. Hence, when the county first opened its official doors for business and the treasury drew on the people for money in the way of taxes to pay the expenses of the new and budding community, but little was forthcoming and even a deficit was reported by the incumbent of the county treasurer's office. This is made clear by a few extracts from Mr. Barrows' excellent history which is given a place in this work. Mr. Barrows relates that in 1838 the county treasurer received for taxes, licenses and fines, less than \$500 and expended nearly \$800. In 1839 the receipts were \$2,578.04, which amount was paid into the treasury on licenses, ferries, fines and general taxes. The expenditures amounted in that year to \$1,804.63. In 1840 the expenditures greatly exceeded the receipts. There was paid into the treasury in that year \$1,635 and paid out \$2,121. Seven thousand and nineteen dollars and nine cents was received in the county treasury for 1841 and \$6,689.99 expended. It would seem from this great increase in receipts and expenditures for this year that it was a highly prosperous one as compared with the former ones. In 1842 the balance in the treasury was \$484.48 and in 1843 the expenses of the county exceeded its receipts by \$905.82. The financial condition of the county in 1844 was considered very flattering as expenditures for that year were only \$1,757.78 and the receipts \$2,503.80. A hiatus occurs in Mr. Barrows' records between the years 1844 and 1847. For the last mentioned year he gives the following tabulated returns of the assessment on valuations on all kinds of property in the county:

73,264 acres of land valued at	\$238,375
Value of town lots	71,970
Money at interest in the county	1,675
Merchandise	10,885
918 head of horses	29,244
Machinery	5,840
2,883 head of cattle	25,286
2,748 head of sheep	4,013
3,960 head of hogs	4,224
5 head of mules	210
Miscellaneous property	800
Furniture	1,960
48 wagons	1,825
<hr/>	
Total assessment	\$396,307

Now the sum total of this assessment and the various items that come under the fiat of the law for the purpose of producing revenue for the ambitious and

growing bailiwick of Scott, may well be used for the purpose of comparison with a statement of taxable property in Scott county for the year 1909 to show the wonderful progress the county has made in the busy and profitable pursuits of husbandry, manufactures and other multifarious industries that have added so largely to her present wealth.

ABSTRACT OF VALUATIONS AND TAXES LEVIED AND ENTERED ON THE TAX LISTS
OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA, FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Valuations.

Lands	\$4,132,472.00
Lots	7,386,093.00
Personalty	6,086,753.00
Express companies	6,123.00
Railway companies	797,906.00
Telephone and telegraph companies.....	53,397.00
<hr/>	
Total taxable value	\$18,462,744.00
Exemptions for old soldiers.....	37,695.00
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Net taxable value	\$18,425,049.00

Taxes.

	Mills	
State	3.4	\$ 62,645.17
University	0.2	3,685.01
College	0.2	3,685.01
Normal School	0.1	1,842.50
State Insane	0.9	16,582.54
County	3.1	57,117.65
Poor	1.5	27,637.57
County Insane	1.	18,425.05
County Road, outside city of Davenport.....	1.	6,434.89
County Bridge, outside city of Davenport.....	4.	25,739.57
County School	1.	18,425.05
Soldiers' Relief	0.2	3,685.01
Juvenile Home	0.3	5,527.51
Drainage, outside city of Davenport.....	0.1	643.49
Totals	17.0	\$252,076.02
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Teachers'		185,632.82
Contingent		88,561.26
School House		36,561.67
Poll		4,566.50
Dog		3,640.00
Township Road		20,389.73
Cemetery Fund		91.68

Board of Health	628.45
Corporation, etc.	7,313.50
\$4,761.89 corporation	
785.11 electric light	
785.11 water	
196.28 sewer	
785.11 bond	
Quarantine	186.27
Highway	69.40
Delinquent Road	1,932.49
Total	<u>\$601,649.79</u>

ABSTRACT OF TAXES BY TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS LEVIED AND ENTERED ON THE
TAX LISTS OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA, FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Towns and Townships	Valuation	Tax
Allens Grove Township\$	366,726.00	\$ 11,963.40
Bettendorf, Town of	213,627.00	10,701.70
Blue Grass Township	514,125.00	16,486.88
Blue Grass, Town of	47,531.00	2,024.70
Buffalo Township	230,371.00	8,556.10
Buffalo, Town of	42,883.00	1,837.20
Butler Township	279,373.00	9,929.19
Cleona Township	430,552.00	12,747.28
Davenport Township	737,873.00	25,146.56
Davenport, City of	11,990,157.00	387,689.53
Eldridge, Town of	83,744.00	2,800.30
Hickory Grove Township	472,589.00	13,694.27
LeClaire Township	283,402.00	9,263.86
LeClaire, Town of	106,432.00	5,908.54
Liberty Township	475,859.00	13,818.62
Lincoln Township	412,533.00	12,846.27
Pleasant Valley Township	263,543.00	9,051.78
Princeton Township	239,664.00	8,454.06
Princeton, Town of	47,832.00	2,399.77
Rockingham Township	172,323.00	4,999.22
Sheridan Township	535,224.00	15,613.93
Walcott, Town of	122,834.00	4,451.11
Winfield Township	373,852.00	11,265.52
Total	<u>\$18,425,049.00</u>	<u>\$601,649.79</u>

Mulct Tax Levies.

Liquor	\$116,400.00
Cigarettes	750.00

ITEMIZED REPORT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND VALUE, AS ASSESSED
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Horses	No.	Actual Value
Colts, one year old.....	844	\$ 38,163.00
Colts, two years old.....	802	53,505.00
Horses, three years old and over.....	9,392	783,552.00
Stallions	44	18,580.00

Mules, Etc.

Mules and asses, one year old and over....	376	\$32,980.00
Swine, over six months old.....	40,852	279,788.00
Sheep, over six months old.....	1,867	7,267.00
Goats, over six months old.....	50	160.00

Cattle.

Cattle in feeding	2,626	\$102,110.00
Heifers, one year old	3,801	57,319.00
Heifers, two years old.....	2,738	55,081.00
Cows	15,815	448,670.00
Steers, one year old.....	3,117	53,163.00
Steers, two years old.....	1,389	33,739.00
Steers, three years old.....	12	425.00
Bulls	972	30,376.00

Miscellaneous.

Vehicles	2,739	\$293,806.00
Furniture, etc.		218,535.00
Moneys and credits		7,759,710.00
Merchandise		5,038,431.00
Corporation stock		8,198,446.00
Manufacturing		1,960.00
Other personal property		730,426.00
Buildings on leased land.....		110,820.00

Total		\$24,347,012.00
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GROWTH IN POPULATION.

At the close of the year 1836, there were about 100 souls in Davenport and probably not more than that scattered throughout the then unorganized county. From that time on up to 1847, when the first official census was taken, settlers came in slowly but gradually. Below is given a table of the census of the county from 1847 to 1905:

1847	3,652	1856	21,521
1849	4,837	1860	25,959
1850	5,986	1863	26,277
1852	8,621	1865	28,474
1854	12,671	1867	34,362

1870	.....38,599	1890	.....43,164
1875	.....39,736	1895	.....45,869
1880	.....41,266	1900	.....51,558
1885	.....41,956	1905	.....55,910



ST. MARGUERITE'S CHURCH
Grave of Antoine LeClair in foreground

CHAPTER XX.

CHURCHES AND PARISHES.

DAVENPORT THE SEE CITY OF THE DIOCESE OF IOWA AND THE DIOCESE OF DAVENPORT
—THE HANDSOME CATHEDRALS AND OTHER SANCTUARIES OF THE CITY—
SKETCHES OF THE BISHOPS WHO HAVE DIRECTED CHURCH WORK FROM DAVEN-
PORT—SKETCHES SUPPLEMENTAL TO THOSE APPEARING IN THE BARNES HISTORY
—DAVENPORT A CITY OF SPIRES.

EARLY CATHOLIC HISTORY.

The following facts relating to the history of the Catholic church in Davenport have been taken from articles written by Rev. John F. Kempker and from others that have appeared in the Catholic Messenger from time to time.

On the 22d of April, 1837, the Fathers of the Third Provincial Council of Baltimore petitioned Pope Gregory XVI that Dubuque be made an Episcopal see, having for its diocese all that portion of the territory of Wisconsin which lies between the west bank of the Mississippi river and the east bank of the Missouri river. In an apostolical brief of July 28th of the same year the Pope appointed Very Rev. Mathias Loras as bishop of Dubuque and on the 2d of September, 1837, information was forwarded by letter to the archbishop of Baltimore and on the following 10th of December, Dr. Loras was consecrated by Bishop M. Portier in the cathedral of Mobile, Alabama.

Bishop Loras was born on the 30th day of August, 1792, and was the son of parents who were prominent in society for their piety and devotion to the church. On account of loyalty to the royal family the father was sacrificed to the brutality of the mob spirit then rampant in France. Young Loras and his mother escaped injury at the hands of the revolutionists and he received his preparation for the priesthood in an old Carthusian house conducted by missionary priests. He was ordained at Lyons in 1817 and soon afterward was appointed superior of the seminary of Largentiere, where he remained several years. Later he joined a band of missionary priests who were conducting spiritual conferences in the Lyons diocese, in which he was engaged when he accompanied the bishop of Mobile to

this country, arriving at New Orleans December 24, 1829. He reached the seat of the new diocese on the 3d day of January, in 1830. In the organization of the diocese the bishop appointed Loras as vicar general as well as pastor of the cathedral church. When the Spring Hill college was opened Father Loras was one of the professors and in 1833-34 was president of the institution. The Fathers of the III Provincial Council of Baltimore proposed Dubuque for a new diocese and Bishop Rosati pointed out Father Loras as a worthy incumbent. He was recommended by the assembled fathers as eminently deserving and his choice for the uncultivated but promising territory proved providential. In the month of August he received from Rome the announcement of his appointment. After his appointment he went to France where he remained a number of months, returning in the fall of 1838 accompanied by Revs. Joseph Cretin, J. A. M. Pelamourgues, and four sub-deacons, August Ravoux, Remigues Peliot, Lucien Galtier and J. Causse. Proceeding on their journey to Baltimore Father Pelamourgues and the four seminarists remained at the St. Mary's Seminary while Bishop Loras and Father Cretin continued on to St. Louis. Here they were compelled to remain for the winter on account of the weather and the closing of navigation on the river. At St. Louis the Creoles avowed they never knew anyone to preach better than the Bishop of Dubuque. In the spring Father Pelamourgues joined his superior and soon after Easter they continued on their way to Dubuque on a Mississippi steamer, arriving at their destination on the 19th day of April, 1839. On the day following the prelate baptized an infant, the first baptism recorded in the register of Dubuque. April 21st the new bishop was solemnly installed in his cathedral church, with the assistance of Revs. Joseph Cretin, J. A. M. Pelamourgues and S. Mazzuchelli. On the 23d of May Bishop Loras visited Davenport, where he blessed St. Anthony's church. In 1849 he commenced the building of his new cathedral and in December, 1857, he celebrated holy mass therein and on the following day suffered an attack of paralysis. On February 18th he offered up the holy sacrifice and seemed cheerful. Later in the day he showed much pleasure and vivacity in greeting Father Emonds, who had then arrived on his return from Europe. Early in the evening he retired. At about 8 o'clock Father McCabe heard moaning and when the Bishop's room was entered he was found unconscious. He closed his eyes in death the following morning, February 19, 1858.

BISHOPS MCMULLEN AND COSGROVE.

Says Rev. James McGovern, D. D., in his life of Bishop McMullen: "Long before the diocese of Chicago was created by the sovereign pontiff Dubuque had been erected into an Episcopal see, embracing the territories of Iowa and Minnesota. On December 10, 1837, the Rt. Rev. Mathias Loras, D. D., a native of Lyons, France, was consecrated at Mobile, Alabama, the first bishop of this diocese. At the time there was but one church in the whole territory of Iowa, and Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli was the only resident priest. * * * Bishop Loras took possession of his new diocese and was installed in the church of St. Raphael, April 29, 1839, commencing his Episcopal duties with three priests and four theological students. Father Pelamourgues was assigned to the extensive mission

of Davenport, which comprised all of the southern part of the territory. * * * He did so well in laying the corner stone of the church in this vast field of labor that neither time nor human events have changed his foresight and he had the consolation of seeing large and prosperous Catholic communities grow up around him." It was therefore Father Pelamourgues—as he became familiarly known to everybody in Davenport—who laid the foundation of the Davenport diocese. A man of splendid organizing ability, deep piety and earnest devotion to the cause to which he had consecrated his life, he greatly advanced the upbuilding of the church, remaining at Davenport until he had reached a venerable age, when he sought retirement at his home in France, preferring this to the prospective reward of a bishopric.

During the administration of Bishop Loras the diocese of St. Paul had been segregated from the original diocese of Dubuque, and during the administration of his immediate successor, Rt. Rev. Clement Smyth, D. D., the rapid growth of the church caused another division of the diocese to be considered. Under the administration, however, of Rt. Rev. John Hennessy, D.D., who became bishop of Dubuque after the death of Bishop Smyth, division was postponed until 1881, when the new diocese of Davenport was created. The Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda announced that the city of Davenport had been decided on as the see city of the new diocese, which would take in all that part of the state of Iowa bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, on the west by the Missouri river, on the south by the state of Missouri, and on the north by the northern boundaries of the counties of Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Iowa, Johnson, Cedar and Scott. A special cable, dated at Rome, May 9, 1881, conveyed this further intelligence: "On Sunday, May 8, 1881, the feast of the patronage of St. Joseph, it pleased our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, first to ratify the creation of the diocese of Davenport, Iowa, cut from the diocese of Dubuque, which comprised the whole state of Iowa; second, to name the Very Rev. John McMullen, D. D., V. G. of Chicago, to be the first bishop of Davenport. This see will be a suffragan of the Metropolitan see of St. Louis."

To briefly sketch the further development of the diocese, and the lives of the able and zealous clergymen who have controlled its destinies since its organization, is the further purpose of this chapter of church history. The newly appointed Bishop McMullen was at the time of his elevation to the Episcopacy vicar-general of the diocese of Chicago, had long held a pastorate in that city and was greatly beloved by all classes of people.

He was a native of Ireland, having been born in Ballanyhinch, county Down, January 8, 1832. His father, James McMullen, and Alice, his wife, sailed for America when he was little more than a year old, and after a long and stormy voyage they landed at Quebec. For three years the family lived on a farm near Quebec, and later the elder McMullen established his home on another farm near Prescott, in the province of Ontario. Here a fire destroyed the homestead and they removed to the neighborhood of Ogdensburg, New York, where they resided until 1843, when they removed to Illinois. The boy who was afterward to become Bishop McMullen, was twelve years old when his parents settled in Chicago. Prior to this time he had attended only a country school, but he had given

evidence of strong intellectuality, and when afforded the advantages of educational training in the schools of Chicago he made rapid advancement. When Bishop Quarter founded the University of St. Mary of the Lake, John McMullen entered the new college and therein received his academic training. "In his academic course," says Dr. McGovern, in the biography from which quotation has been made "he gave undoubted proof of his future career. His triumphs of eloquence in debate, his caustic pen, his sound judgment and his mastery of the most intricate problems in mathematical science, caused him to come under the approving eye of his professors. In a little college paper, issued by him and another classmate, his intellectual weapons flashed with unwonted brilliancy, and the seeds of literature sowed in his powerful mind blossomed with a vigor which made itself remarkable in its fruits."

A deep piety and a remarkable capacity for influencing the character and conduct of his associates, were distinguishing features of his early life and his fitness for the priesthood as well as his evident desire to enter that holy calling were noted by his teachers and friends. At the close of his college course in 1850 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon afterward entered upon a course of theological study.

In 1852, while pursuing these studies, he was directed by his physician to give up the routine for a time, and while obeying this injunction he devoted himself to writing for publication a series of letters which constituted an important contribution to the Catholic literature of that period. In the fall of 1853, in company with James McGovern, now a noted Catholic clergyman and author, he was sent by Bishop Van de Velde, of the Chicago diocese, to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, where he pursued a few years' course of study. In the summer of 1858, he was ordained a minister of the Catholic church, and received from Cardinal Barnabo the insignia of Doctor of Divinity. He immediately left Rome for the United States and arrived in Chicago in October of that year. Immediately after his return home he engaged actively in ministerial work and one of his first important acts was the founding of the House of the Good Shepherd, an institution which has been grandly prolific of good results. In 1861 he was appointed to take charge of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, but in a short time he was called to the presidency of the University of St. Mary of the Lake, a position which he retained for several years. In 1870 he became rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Name and continued to discharge the duties of this pastorate until he was made bishop of Davenport. In the meantime he was appointed vicar-general to Bishop Foley, and continued in this position by Archbishop Feehan, when that renowned ecclesiastic succeeded to the bishopric left vacant by the death of Bishop Foley.

Such is a brief sketch of the early life of the man appointed first bishop of Davenport. A profound scholar, an eloquent preacher and an ardent churchman, when he took charge of the new diocese he threw himself into the work of building up the church in the promising field to which he had been assigned, with the ardor of an enthusiast. On the 30th day of July, 1881, Bishop McMullen arrived in Davenport, and received a royal welcome not only from the people of his own church, but from citizens of Davenport generally. After the ceremonies incident to his installation he took up his abode with Father Cos-

grove, who for twenty-five years had been the pastor of St. Marguerite's church, and after a few days' rest began a visitation of his diocese in order to become acquainted with its condition. He speedily placed himself en rapport, not only with the clergy but with the congregations of his diocese, and all became devotedly attached to the good man under whose guidance and through whose well directed efforts the interests of the church were rapidly advanced. The priests of the diocese purchased and presented to him as an episcopal house the beautiful home of Antoine LeClaire, situated on a historic bluff overlooking the three cities of Davenport, Moline and Rock Island, and numerous other testimonials of their regard came to him from time to time. In five months he visited almost every point in the diocese and confirmed more than six thousand people. The labors which he undertook were too arduous, however, to be long endured, and in the first year of his administratorship his health broke down, and after a long continued illness he passed away, on the 4th of July, 1883, mourned by the church and the general public of his diocese, as well as by thousands of Catholics in Chicago and elsewhere, where he was known. When Bishop McMullen began his labors in Davenport he had selected St. Marguerite's as the cathedral church, and Rev. Henry Cosgrove, D.D., pastor of that church, as vicar-general of the diocese. Becoming thus the bishop's chief executive in looking after the affairs of the diocese, a large measure of responsibility for its welfare devolved at once upon Father Cosgrove. He had a more extensive acquaintance throughout the diocese than any other priest, and a more intimate knowledge than any of them of the condition of the various parishes, of the opportunities for church extension and of the educational and charitable work to be looked after.

In his capacity as vicar-general he was called upon, when Bishop McMullen was stricken with the illness which ended his life, to take charge in great measure of diocesan affairs, and while the good bishop, up to the last hour of his life never lost interest in these affairs, it was Father Cosgrove who received his instructions and executed his plans. Brought thus into a most intimate relationship to the diocese as a whole, and having demonstrated his fitness for the high office of a bishop of the church, by actual performance of many of the duties incident thereto, it was natural that there should have been on the part of the clergy of the diocese a desire that the Rev. Dr. Cosgrove should become successor to Bishop McMullen. A petition to this effect, signed by nearly all the priests of the diocese, was sent to Rome, this being, it is said, the first instance in the history of the church in the United States in which the priests of a diocese petitioned for the appointment of one of their number as bishop. It received the favorable consideration of the cabinet of cardinals and Father Cosgrove became second bishop of Davenport.

A native of the United States, Bishop Cosgrove was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1834. His father, John Cosgrove, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country with his young wife and settled in Pennsylvania in 1830. In 1845 the family removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and it was here that Bishop Henry Cosgrove received his early education. As a boy he was one of the acolytes in the old cathedral of Dubuque, when Bishop Loras was at the head of the diocese, and his early inclinations were toward the priesthood. When he was fifteen years of age he began the course of study which was to fit

him for holy orders under the tutelage of Rev. Joseph Cretin, then vicar-general of the diocese of Dubuque, and later first bishop of the diocese of St. Paul. After the course of study with Father Cretin he went to St. Mary's seminary in Missouri, where he completed a three years' classical course and then entered the noted seminary at Carondelet, Missouri, where he took a full course in theology. Returning to Dubuque when he had completed his studies, he was ordained priest by Bishop Smyth, coadjutor of Bishop Loras, on the 27th of August, 1857, and a few days later he became assistant pastor of St. Marguerite's church in Davenport. Rev. A. Trevis, who at that time held the pastorate of St. Marguerite's, resigned for a long absence in Europe, and at the end of a few years Father Cosgrove succeeded to the full pastorate, which he held up to the time of his appointment as bishop. During the twenty-five years of his pastoral connection with this church, he shrank from no responsibility, neglected no duty and overlooked no opportunity to advance the cause to which he had consecrated himself. The church and its schools flourished, large and handsome buildings were erected for their accommodation under his supervision and in many ways the pastor of St. Marguerite's demonstrated that he was a man of superior executive ability, as well as an able preacher. His relations with the non-Catholic population of Davenport were of a most friendly character, and his appointment to the vacant bishopric was hailed with delight by Catholics and Protestants alike. When his commission as bishop had been received and duly presented to Archbishop Kendrick at St. Louis, Bishop Cosgrove returned to his home to be greeted by churchmen of his own faith, city officials of Davenport, representatives of various social and business organizations and the public generally, with an enthusiasm which evidenced a remarkable attachment to him in the city with which he had been identified for a quarter of a century. The solemn and impressive ceremony of consecration took place in St. Marguerite's cathedral on the 14th of September, 1884, and clothed with the full powers of a bishop, Rev. Dr. Cosgrove went forth to carry forward the work of which he had in reality had charge for many months previous to that time. His faithful and efficient labors during his administration are evidenced by the fact that the membership of the Catholic church in this diocese increased from 40,000 to 56,000.

ST. ANTHONY'S.

The beginning of St. Anthony's is coincident with that of Davenport. Its site is an interesting landmark in the history of this locality. Its location is designated in the old original city plat as the "church square." The first brick manufactured in Davenport was used in its construction, and that old brick edifice still stands and is now used as a school building. The congregation of St. Anthony's was founded by S. Mazzuchelli, dedicated by Bishop Loras and developed under Father Pelamourgues. Through the enterprise of the Very Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli of Dubuque, who had for a number of years paid frequent visits to Davenport and Stephenson, now Rock Island, the original church was built, and the congregation first established. Ground was broken for the church on April 27, 1838. At this time Henry Cosgrove, later such an important factor in the

development of the church in this diocese, and its second bishop, was then but a child of four years of age, living with his parents at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1839 the church was dedicated by Mathias Loras, the first bishop of the diocese of Dubuque, and in response to the petition of the new congregation for a pastor he sent to them in August J. A. M. Pelamourgues, one of the band of clerics whose zeal Bishop Loras had won for the west while in France the year before.

St. Anthony's at once began to flourish and the people of the congregation and of Davenport as well were prosperous. Father Pelamourgues never failed his people in any hardships that were to be endured and stood by them in their every trial. It was under his personal guidance that the first school was established ever built in Davenport, and in 1853 he commenced the building of the present stone church. When Father Pelamourgues came to Davenport there were no public schools established. A simple, self-denying man, he himself devoted his time to teaching the children of his congregation and opened a school in the old brick church built by Father Mazzuchelli, which building still stands on the church lot. This building answered for church, school and pastoral residence. Father Pelamourgues' apartments were partitioned off by rough boards in a corner of the gallery. The choir was composed at one time of Antoine LeClaire, Judge Mitchell, Joseph Motie, Joseph Clark, Miss Rosa Clark, Mrs. Lou Hebert and Mary Finch, who were rehearsed in their singing by the noted divine. There being no organ, the accompanying music was composed of a violin, clarinet, flute and 'cello, which made up a very acceptable orchestra. The school was taught by Father Pelamourgues under a gallery in the body of the church. The space taken up by the children was separated from the sanctuary by a curtain. Judge John F. Dillon was a pupil of this school under Father Pelamourgues.

The present stone church, the building of which was started by Father Pelamourgues, was continued in its construction by Rev. G. H. Planthe, who was appointed to succeed Father Pelamourgues when the latter was called to France. But in July, 1853, Father Pelamourgues returned and completed the building at the close of the year.

This priest was very effective in gaining means and teachers for his school. In 1846, under his irresistible persuasion, he induced the Sisters of Charity of Dubuque to establish the Sisters' Parochial school in Davenport and opened the Academy of the Immaculate Conception which has since reached high fame as an institution for young ladies.

While ministering to the immediate needs of his own congregation Father Pelamourgues attended other places as out-missions, particularly Muscatine, Iowa City, Burlington, Columbus Junction, DeWitt and Lyons.

In 1850, as a reward for his zeal and great labors for the church, he was offered the dignity of the bishopric of St. Paul, tendered him by Pope Pius IX, which he declined. It was while he was visiting his native place, Rodez, France, in 1868, that he was prevented by untoward circumstances, over which he had no control, from returning, and died there in 1875. At the time of his departure from Davenport, Rev. Maurice Flavin was appointed to succeed him May 10, 1868. Rev. Flavin remained until 1872 and was followed by Rev. P. A. McCabe, who had attended the church from September, 1853, until January, 1854, during a

visit of Father Pelamourgues to France. He had celebrated the first mass in the stone church on Christmas, 1853. Father McCabe remained at St. Anthony's until 1876, when he was transferred to St. Mary's church.

Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, now of Keokuk, was pastor of St. Anthony's from January to April, 1876, and the short interval, from April 25th to December 29th, made up the pastorate of Father J. J. Swift at the old church. Early in 1877 Rev. L. Roche, now of Cascade, became pastor of St. Anthony's and under his administration the parochial residence was built. He remained until August, 1880, when he was succeeded by Father P. J. Burke, who closed his pastorate there in March, 1882, when the present pastor, Rev. D. J. Flannery, took charge of the parish under the direction and appointment of Bishop McMullen.

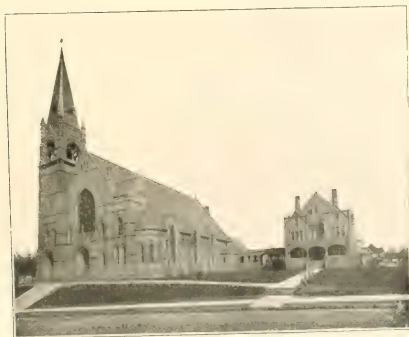
Father Flannery was ordained to the priesthood December 22, 1872. He laid out the Mason City parish or territory which was then sparsely settled, and made of it a successful and flourishing mission, with several parishes. He also labored in the same capacity in Clinton and Washington, and came to St. Anthony's ripe in wisdom and experience. He has increased the size of the old stone church to meet the growing needs of his congregation. At the present time the congregation numbers about 175 families, and the school is in a very flourishing condition. It numbers about 125 pupils, is a free institution and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL.

The mother church in the city of Davenport was the historic St. Anthony's, succeeded by the existing stone church. This stone church was opened to divine worship on Christmas day, 1853. In the fourteen years prior to that time the brick building now used as a school house was the church. In June, 1856, St. Kunegunda's church was opened for German Catholics, and on June 29, 1856, the first stone of St. Marguerite's church, the predecessor of Sacred Heart cathedral, was blessed by Bishop Loras of Dubuque in the presence of a large assemblage, the sermon on the occasion being preached by Rev. John P. Donelan. On the third Sunday of the following October the church was dedicated by the venerable Father Pelamourgues of St. Anthony's church. The corner stone of St. Mary's church was laid on July 21, 1867. No parishes were created until a few years ago. Holy Family church was established, making five in all up to that time, in the city of Davenport. The square upon which St. Marguerite's church was erected was the donation of Antoine LeClaire, Davenport's famous Catholic citizen and benefactor, and his generosity exceeded the donation of the site. Bishop Loras had appointed Rev. Andrew Trevis the first pastor of the new parish, and for his use a frame residence was erected, which was later moved north of the church, and in 1859 converted into a school. This frame structure was again enlarged later on so as to furnish schoolrooms and living rooms for the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who were placed in charge in 1861. In 1859 a brick pastoral residence was erected; the place between it and the church was filled in 1866 by a building forming the left wing of the original church structure. The materials for this addition were partly bought and partly donated, the work manifesting the good results of the first mission ever



ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH



SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL

preached in Davenport by the noted Jesuit missionary, Father Damen, who made many converts at that time and greatly stimulated religious interest by his powerful exhortations. In the summer of 1861 Antoine LeClaire added to his long list of benefactions by presenting to St. Marguerite's parish twenty acres of land lying north of the city of Davenport, which since then have been used and known as St. Marguerite's cemetery, thus perpetuating the original name of the congregation. In September, 1861, Mr. LeClaire died, mourned by all the Catholics of the city and non-Catholics as well. The memory of his charities and benefactions will ever be cherished in this city and his good works no doubt were powerful advocates for him at the bar of divine justice.

In November, 1861, Rev. A. Trevis, suffering from a severe throat trouble, was obliged to seek relief in another climate, and therefore left Davenport, leaving St. Marguerite's church in charge of his young assistant, Rev. Henry Cosgrove, who had been with him since 1857. Under the direction of this zealous and able young priest the prosperity of the flock advanced steadily and in 1865 the foundations were laid for a large addition to the church which was completed in 1866, greatly enlarging the edifice. Father Pelamourgues and Father Laurent, assisted at the dedicatory ceremonies at the completion of the addition. In 1870 and 1871 the brick schoolhouse was built at the northwest corner of the church square, which is in use today, with the large addition erected in recent years, accommodating now nearly five hundred pupils. Originally the center room of the ground floor was used as an assembly hall and parish library room, but the constant increase in the number of pupils gradually required the turning over of this room to the use of the scholars of the parish. So great had been the progress and development of St. Marguerite's that when, in 1881, Davenport was erected into an Episcopal see, it was chosen by the first bishop, Right Rev. John McMullen, D. D., for the cathedral of the new Iowa diocese.

THE DIOCESE OF DAVENPORT.

The new era in the history of Davenport thus inaugurated was first made known by a cablegram from Rome. That was the beginning of the diocese of Davenport. Thus 1906 marked the golden anniversary of St. Marguerite's parish and the silver one of the diocese.

Bishop McMullen came to Davenport after his consecration and was given an enthusiastic reception. He took up his home with Rev. Henry Cosgrove, whom he honored with appointment as first vicar general of the new diocese. Bishop McMullen soon decided to establish a diocesan seminary and to aid the project Vicar General Cosgrove gave him the use of two rooms in the parochial school, where the college was opened in the fall of 1882, with Rev. A. J. Schulte and Mr. J. E. Halligan constituting the first faculty of the institution. From that humble beginning has grown the great establishment of the present St. Ambrose college. Bishop McMullen died on July 4, 1883, so that the upbuilding of the college fell to the lot of his successor, Bishop Cosgrove, under whose fostering care it grew rapidly under the able presidencies of Rev. A. J. Schulte, now of Iowa City, and of his successor, Rev. J. T. A. Flannagan.

VERY REV. A. TREVIS, V. G.

Upon his promotion to the episcopal dignity, Bishop Cosgrove went to live in the former Antoine LeClaire residence on East Seventh street, which had been presented by the priests of the Davenport diocese to his predecessor, Right Rev. John McMullen, D. D. He chose as his successor in the pastorate of the cathedral the first pastor of old St. Marguerite's, Very Rev. A. Trevis, whom he also appointed as vicar general. Father Trevis, who was the first permanent pastor of St. Marguerite's parish, and who thus again became pastor, was ordained in 1850. He was appointed president of the diocesan seminary and assistant at the cathedral, Dubuque. It was during his presidency that the bishop received most of his classical education. When in 1854 the church square was donated for church purposes by Antoine and Marguerite LeClaire, Bishop Loras sent Father Trevis to organize the new parish. Giving up his charge on account of throat trouble, he went to the old world, 1861, remaining there about a score of years, when he returned to Davenport, where he was stationed as chaplain at Mercy hospital. He remained as pastor of St. Marguerite's a second time for about five years, resigning on account of his advanced age in 1889, when the great work of building a new cathedral was inaugurated by Bishop Cosgrove, the work requiring a younger and more active pastor. Father Trevis continued to exercise the functions of his office as vicar general until his death, which occurred at Mercy hospital, November 3, 1895, having passed his seventieth year, he having been born in a village of the Cevennes mountains, called St. Privat du Dragon, in the Chateau of Alleret, July 31, 1825. He was educated in the seminary of LePuy, France, and it was while on a visit there that Bishop Loras adopted him for the diocese of Dubuque. On August 15, 1850, Father Trevis was ordained in Dubuque and when Bishop Loras started the seminary called Mt. St. Bernard, he put Father Trevis in charge, where he remained until 1856, when he was sent to take charge of St. Marguerite's parish, Davenport.

BISHOP DAVIS.

James Davis, bishop of Davenport, was the third permanent pastor of Sacred Heart cathedral. He was born in November, 1852, near the village of Knocktopher, County Kilkenny, Ireland. He received his first religious instruction under the direction of Very Rev. P. Fogarty, P. P., at Donemargin. His boyhood days were spent in the college of St. Carmel at Knocktopher, where he began his studies for the church under the direction of the Carmelite fathers. After studying the classics there he entered St. Patrick's Ecclesiastical college, Carlow, where he completed his theological course and was ordained by Right Rev. Bishop Walsh of the diocese of Kildare and Loughlin, on June 21, 1878. Shortly after his ordination he left his native land to enter on his duties in the diocese of Dubuque, into which he had been adopted by the then Bishop Hennessy. After a short stay at St. Raphael's cathedral, he was assigned to St. Peter's congregation, Windham, Johnson county, Iowa. About two years later he was sent to St. Mary's parish, Oxford. It was during his four years' pastorate at Oxford that the see of Davenport was erected, Oxford being in the new

diocese; and also that the death of Bishop McMullen occurred. In 1884 Bishop Cosgrove assigned Father Davis to St. Michael's congregation at Holbrook. In this large and extensive parish Father Davis labored until November, 1889, when he was called by Bishop Cosgrove to be rector of St. Marguerite's cathedral, to succeed Very Rev. A. Trevis, resigned. He arrived in Davenport on November 12th and was introduced by Bishop Cosgrove to the congregation on November 17th as the successor of Father Trevis.

Father Davis at once set to work on the completion of the cathedral project, and when that great work was accomplished others followed. The \$100,000 structure was completed and dedicated on November 15, 1891 and under his direction the parish grew and prospered wonderfully. He remained in charge even after he was made coadjutor bishop and the Sacred Heart Cathedral parish, as it has been known since the building of the new cathedral, is today among the greatest parishes in the whole state of Iowa. His high merit and worth finally received the climax of appreciation, for on October 19, 1905, upon the recommendation of the archbishop and bishops of the province of Dubuque, and the priests of the Davenport diocese, Vicar General Davis was raised by the Holy See to the rank of Bishop of Milopotamus and Coadjutor Bishop of Davenport. His consecration on November 30, 1905, was the occasion of a notable gathering of prelates and clergy, and was an occasion of great rejoicing among the cathedral parishioners, the priests and the people of Davenport and the diocese in general; and tokens of esteem from the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the several church societies. The occasion of his return from his visit to Rome in the fall of that year was marked by another warm greeting from his congregation.

ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's church and parish trace their origin back to the year of 1867. The corner stone of the church edifice was laid July 21st of that year by Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque. The building, since remodeled, stands on the original site at the corner of Sixth and Fillmore streets. Father Pelamourgues was its first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Maurice Flavin, May 10, 1868, who continued there until July, 1871. Father Flavin died at Los Angeles, June 10, 1872, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Rev. Michael Flavin then took up the work at St. Mary's and remained there thirteen years. He was followed by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Ryan who came from St. Marguerite's cathedral, of this city. He is still the pastor. In his manifold duties he is aided by an assistant. In 1909, Father Ryan was invested with the title of Monsignor at a public ceremonial of great beauty and impressiveness.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

In 1855, there being a large German population in the west end of town, which was quite remote from the other Catholic churches, a German Catholic church was decided upon and Judge C. G. R. Mitchell donated grounds for the proposed church and the stone building still standing, which is now used as a

school, was erected. It was quite a pretentious building in its day. The church was dedicated May 25, 1856; Father Flammang conducted the services in the German language. He was succeeded in 1857 by Rev. John Baumgarten. He stayed but one year and then the church was left without a pastor for six months. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Niermann became pastor April 2, 1859. On September 16, 1883, under the patronage of St. Joseph's, the new church was dedicated. In 1900 an assistant, Rev. Frank Kottenstette, became assistant to the aged pastor and remained two years. He was succeeded by Revs. Albers P. Stahl, P. Herbst, J. Snyder, and B. Kueppenbender. In 1905, Rev. N. J. Peiffer, immediately after his ordination, came to the charge and is still here.

HOLY FAMILY.

This is one of the later established churches of the city. The parish was started in 1897. At first a school building was erected and finished in 1898, where services were held until 1899. In May, of the latter year, the basement of the church, which had been finished, was used for religious services. The organization started out with twenty families, but now has approximately 100 families and is prosperous. Father L. J. Enright was the first pastor and is also the present one.

ST. ALPHONSUS.

St. Alphonsus church and parish were organized in 1907 by Fathers of the Redemptorist Order. The parochial territory is situated in the southwest section of the city, and was formerly part of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's parishes. This territory having developed into a great manufacturing district, it was deemed necessary to provide for the growing Catholic population there. The church edifice is a brick building of imposing appearance. Rev. A. Guendling is the pastor and has for his assistant Rev. O'Neal Byrne.

ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's parish was organized in February, 1909, from fragments of territory taken from the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony's parishes. The cornerstone of St. Paul's church edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 4, 1909, and the first services were held in the building December 12, 1909. No exact date for the dedication of the church has been definitely decided upon, but it will probably take place some time in the summer of 1910. The parish is a flourishing one and though in its infancy numbers eighty families, with eighty-five children in the Sunday school, who are presided over by the Sisters of Mercy. Rev. C. J. Donohoe, a native of Iowa county, Iowa, and a graduate of St. Ambrose college, Davenport, is the pastor.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

The Church of Our Lady of Lourdes was organized about nine years ago at Bettendorf, and services are held there by the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Alphonsus church, of Davenport.

THE DIOCESE OF IOWA.

The first services of the Episcopal church in Iowa were held in 1836, when occasional ministrations were held in Dubuque by the Rev. Richard F. Cadle, and later by the Rev. E. G. Gear and the Rev. J. Batchelder. The first services in Scott county were held by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Philander Chase, bishop of Illinois, who officiated in the hotel at Rockingham in the fall of 1837. Thirty or forty people were present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Tuyl. In 1841 the domestic committee of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States appointed the Rev. Zachariah Goldsmith as missionary to Davenport, and on the 14th of October of the same year Trinity church was organized. The first wardens were Ira Cook and J. W. Parker. H. S. Finley was the first secretary and Ebenezer Cook the first treasurer. W. W. Dodge was also a member of the first vestry. After the organization of the parish, the congregation worshiped in a building on Main street near where the Commercial club now stands. In 1853 a new church was built upon the corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets. This was the first church built of stone in the state of Iowa.

In the meantime work had been developing in the more important towns, and in July, 1853, the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D.D., the venerable missionary bishop of the northwest, issued an invitation to the clergy and representatives of all organized congregations in the state of Iowa to meet at Muscatine on Wednesday, August 17th, at 6 o'clock. In accordance with this invitation the clergy and laity met in the chapel of Trinity church, Muscatine. The bishop being absent, the Rev. Alfred Louderback, rector of Trinity church, Davenport, was elected chairman. A constitution and canons for the church in Iowa were adopted and the election of a bishop for Iowa determined upon. On May 31, 1854, the first convention of the diocese of Iowa was held in Trinity church, Davenport, being called to order by Bishop Kemper. At this convention, the Rev. Henry Washington Lee, D.D., was elected the first bishop of Iowa. Dr. Lee was at the time the rector of St. Luke's church, Rochester, N. Y. He was consecrated in his parish church October 18, 1854. Bishop Lee preached in his diocese for the first time October 29th, in St. John's church, Dubuque. Bishop Lee was an earnest, large-minded and large-hearted man. He gave himself to his work with unsparing devotion and with great foresightedness undertook the creation of a fund which should adequately endow the diocese. Through the liberality, chiefly, of eastern churchmen, he obtained means for the purchase of some 6,500 acres of land in Iowa, which land was held until, through increase in value, sales were made which paid for the erection of the Episcopal residence, Brady and Eleventh streets, Davenport, at a cost of \$21,000, and netted an endowment of \$53,000 for the diocese.

On the 1st day of August, 1856, Bishop Lee purchased for \$36,000 the property in Davenport known as "Iowa College," situated between Brady and Harrison streets and Eleventh and Twelfth streets. In this building on the 12th of December, he opened the preparatory department of Griswold college. Subsequently the college itself was founded and for many years gave promise of a useful future. The bishop's plans were wise, his labors indefatigable, his courage was great, but no one could have foreseen the changes which were coming in

educational work. After nearly twenty years of useful activity the college had to be closed. Bishop Lee, however, had passed away many years before.

When Bishop Lee came to Davenport he found that several families had left Trinity church and were anxious to start work in the new residence district on the hill. He gave consent to the formation of a new parish to be known as St. Luke's. The congregation worshiped for a time in the old Baptist church on Brady between Third and Fourth streets. The first rector was the Rev. George W. Watson, D.D., who was followed by the Rev. Horatio N. Powers, D.D. During Dr. Powers' rectorship a new church was built at the northwest corner of Seventh and Brady streets. There were financial difficulties and the church was eventually sold to the Presbyterians. It is now the Academy of Sciences. A chapel was built on the college property, at the southwest corner of Main and Twelfth streets, where the congregation worshiped until June 18, 1873, when it became Grace Cathedral parish, but was known as "The Bishop's Church," and took possession of the beautiful and expensive building which had been erected, near the bishop's house, on the block between Brady and Main streets.

Trinity had in the meantime moved up to Brady and Seventh streets. Here Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook had erected a fine stone building in memory of her husband, the Hon. Ebenezer Cook, who for thirty years was a vestryman of Trinity parish and its most devoted and unwearied friend.

On the 26th of September, 1874, Bishop Lee passed to his rest. He had worked hard and had seen the diocese make substantial growth in resources, numbers and in influence. On May 30, 1876, in St. Paul's, Des Moines, the Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D., of Geneva, N. Y., was elected bishop of Iowa. Bishop Perry, already widely known through the important positions held in the church's general councils and in pastoral and collegiate relations, received a most hearty welcome throughout the entire diocese. He labored faithfully until his death, May 13, 1898. During his episcopate the diocese doubled in the number of its communicants, St. Katharine's school was founded, and St. Luke's hospital undertaken. The diocese was most materially benefited by the bequests of a faithful communicant, who was one of the most efficient church workers in Iowa from the early days until her death—Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook, widow of the Hon. Ebenezer Cook, of Davenport. Besides liberal gifts for the building and equipment of a public library and a home for the aged in Davenport, she gave to the Episcopal church in Iowa for various objects upward of \$75,000. These funds have been carefully invested and the income still helps the work of the church which she so greatly loved and for which she labored so unselfishly.

During the episcopate of Bishop Perry the work of the Davenport parishes went on faithfully and successfully.

On the 22d of February, 1899, the Rev. Theodore Nevin Morrison, D.D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, was consecrated the third Bishop of Iowa. During his Episcopate it became apparent to every one that the best interests and the future growth of the Episcopal church in Davenport would be served by a union of Trinity and Grace Cathedral parishes. In December, 1909, a movement was made looking to such a union, and it at once received the hearty support of all the members of both parishes. The members of Grace Cathedral



TRINITY CATHEDRAL



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

parish connected themselves with Trinity parish. The service on Christmas day was held in Trinity church and on Sunday, Dec. 26th, the united congregation worshiped in the cathedral. The corporation of Trinity parish was thus perpetuated and the cathedral is now known as Trinity cathedral. Thus at last Bishop Lee's original purpose has been carried out, for in his annual address to the Diocesan convention of 1873, he said: "My own desire had been to have a united parish, under some acceptable arrangement as a Diocesan or Cathedral church, and to give to the building the name of Trinity, as that of the original church." The rectors of Trinity church have been:

The Rev. Zachariah Goldsmith, 1841; the Rev. Alfred Louderback, 1849; the Rev. F. Emerson Judd, 1861; the Rev. A. H. Stubbs, 1865; the Rev. F. W. Boyd, D. D., 1869; the Rev. Willis H. Barris, 1870, minister in charge; the Rev. J. E. Goodhue, 1871; the Rev. Willis H. Barris, 1877, minister in charge; the Rev. Philo W. Sprague, 1878, canon in charge; the Rev. D. C. Garrett, 1884; the Rev. Myron A. Johnson, D. D., 1891; the Rev. Clinton H. Weaver, S. T. D., 1894; the Rev. A. E. Montgomery, 1901; the Rev. Gasherie DeWitt Dowling, 1904.

The rectors of St. Luke's were: the Rev. Horatio N. Powers, D. D., 1857-1865.

The rectors of the Bishop's church were: The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., ex-officio; the Rev. Horatio N. Powers, D. D., assistant in charge, 1865-1869; the Rev. Hale Townsend, assistant in charge, 1865-1872; the Rev. R. D. Brooke, assistant in charge, 1869-1873; the Rev. Edward Lounsbery, assistant in charge, 1870-1874; the Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, assistant in charge, 1875-1877.

On April 1, 1877, the "Bishop's Church" gave way to a cathedral organization, and the Rev. W. H. Barris, D. D., became dean. The canon in charge was the Rev. W. W. Silvester. In 1882, the Rev. Harry Thompson was appointed canon in charge. In 1884 the Rev. Charles H. Kellogg was appointed canon in charge. The Rev. Charles R. Hale became dean in 1886; the Rev. Charles H. Seymour being canon in 1886. In 1893, the Rev. William C. Rogers was appointed canon. The Rev. Hamilton Schuyler became dean in 1896.

In September, 1899, the cathedral organization was allowed to lapse and the congregation organized as Grace Cathedral parish. The vestry called the Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, who took charge Oct. 1, 1899. In 1905, the Rev. W. W. Love became the rector. The Rev. Marmaduke Hare, M. D., accepted a call to the rectorship and entered on his duties Jan. 1, 1908. The bishop has conferred upon Dr. Hare the honorary title of dean.

Beside the Cathedral parish there is Christ church at the corner of Third and Pine streets. Christ church is ministered to by the chaplain of St. Katharine's school. There is a small frame church building and a substantial rectory.

St. Katharine's school has been for some years under the care of the sisters of St. Mary. It is in a most prosperous condition and has within the past few years added to its property the handsome house and five acres of ground known as "the Renwick property" which adjoined the school, giving an increased capacity and providing room for growth. The school has a high reputation for scholarship and sends graduates yearly to the women's colleges of the east. The home life has always been a feature of the school and year by year the number of pupils increases and come from a greater distance.

BISHOP HENRY W. LEE.

Henry W. Lee, the first Episcopal bishop of Iowa, was born in Hamden, Connecticut, on the 29th of July, 1815. A few months later his father removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where the son spent his youthful days and received his education. In October, 1839, he was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal church by Bishop Griswold. He was called to be rector of Christ church at Springfield in April, 1840, where he remained three years. He then accepted a call to St. Luke's church, at Rochester, New York, where he remained eleven years. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hobart college in 1850 and by the University of Rochester in 1852. In 1867 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge, England. On the 1st of June, 1854, Dr. Henry W. Lee was elected bishop of the diocese of Iowa and on the 18th of October was consecrated at Rochester in the presence of the bishops of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan and Illinois, Bishop Eastman of Vermont presiding. Bishop Lee made a visit to the principal churches of Iowa in the fall of that year and in January, 1855, removed to Davenport. He immediately entered upon the work of raising a permanent fund for the diocese which was wisely invested in more than six thousand acres of land which, as the years went by, became valuable yielding a large income. He was instrumental in founding Griswold college at Davenport, which was opened in 1860. In 1867 he made a visit to the principal countries of Europe, preaching in some of the largest churches of England, France and Ireland. After an arduous service of twenty years as bishop of Iowa, Henry W. Lee died at his home on the 26th of September, 1874. The last great work he gave to the diocese was the erection of Trinity cathedral at Davenport.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first arrival of the Methodist church in Scott county to minister to things spiritual was in 1835. The first messenger sent was the Rev. E. C. Gavit, of the Ohio conference, who in the year 1835 was requested by the bishop to go west and labor among the Sac and Fox Indians. He was also to visit all the white settlements to provide the scattered inhabitants with the means of grace. He was expected to bear his own expenses in reaching the country and to trust God and the good will of the few white settlers for his support. Father Gavit and Captain Sholes in the year 1835 built a frame house, which was the second erected in that vicinity, and in which he preached his first sermon and organized the first Sunday school in what is now the city of Davenport. His missionary labors, however, were not confined to this locality. He traveled from the Missouri state line to St. Anthony's falls, preaching in all the towns and hunting up all the white settlers along the west side of the Mississippi as far back as he could learn of any white inhabitants. In the year 1837 Father Gavit left this field of labor and returned to Ohio. In 1887, after more than fifty years of marvelous

growth, which has made the little hamlet a prosperous city, the venerable man of God returned, to find all changed, his dusky auditors gone, and a large, intelligent audience ready and delighted to listen as he recalled the past and thrilled them with the "Old, old story."

In order to give intelligently the history of the Methodist Episcopal church in Davenport in its beginning, it is necessary to note the development of the same in connection with the work of Methodism in Rock Island and in Rockingham, Iowa, under the auspices of the Illinois conference. In order to obtain this retrospect it is necessary to rely mainly on the information kindly furnished by two of the members of the first Methodist society formed in Davenport, W. L. Cook and Israel Hall.

In the minutes of the Illinois conference held at Union Grove, Illinois, September, 1833, Rock Island is named as a mission of the Quincy district, with Peter Cartwright presiding elder and Asa McMurtry preacher for Rock Island. The latter preached a few times in Rockingham, Iowa. In the conference minutes of 1834 D. C. James is the preacher named for the Rock Island mission. He preached quite often at Rockingham. In August, 1836, the Methodist society was organized at Rockingham and a class formed, consisting of about seven or eight members. A. H. Davenport was appointed elder. This society was then a mission of the Illinois conference. At a meeting of that conference held at Springfield, October, 1836, the Rockingham circuit was formed, believed to be the third circuit organized in Iowa, and Chauncey Hobart, who died in Red Wing, Minnesota, within a year or two ago, at the advanced age of ninety years, was sent to take charge of the work. This was a circuit of about two hundred miles, extending from the mouth of the Iowa river on the south to the Wapsipinicon on the north, and as far into the interior as any white settlers would be found. A society was to be formed wherever a sufficient number could be found willing to so unite.

Chauncey Hobart had been a soldier in the Black Hawk war and was well fitted by experience to endure all the hardships of such a field of labor. He traveled a country whose roadways were illy defined, its streams unbridged, and its inhabitants widely scattered. Rockingham was the only town of any importance within the bounds of the circuit, and during the first winter there were but two other regular appointments, one at a little town called Black Hawk, near the mouth of the Iowa river, and one at the home of Roswell H. Spencer, in Pleasant Valley. About sixty members were gathered into the church and the next year the number of appointments was increased. But the society at Rockingham remained the center and probably contained more members than all the others together. In the year 1838 Chauncey Hobart was succeeded by his brother, Norris Hobart. In 1839 H. J. Brace was placed in charge, assisted by B. H. Cartwright, brother of the well known Peter Cartwright, and with this year began the history proper of the Methodist Episcopal church in Davenport.

Near the middle of August, 1839, the presiding elder, Rev. B. Weed, thought there was sufficient encouragement and members enough to form a church organization in this place. Accordingly he authorized William L. Cook to sever his connection with the church in Rockingham, and if he could succeed in finding enough members, to form a class in Davenport. His search among the Protestant settlers resulted in finding five persons beside himself and wife who had been members of the Methodist Episcopal church. A meeting was called at the home of Timothy Dillon, grandfather of Hon. John F. Dillon, situated on what is now Third street near Washington square. There were present at this meeting William L. Cook and wife, Timothy Dillon and wife, Israel Hall and W. J. Ruby and wife. All of these brought their church letters and responded with glad service to the call to unite in the wilderness and build for themselves and their children a new church home. William L. Cook was chosen leader of this class and for more than forty years thereafter filled the office of class leader and steward of the Methodist church. From time to time others added their names to the class roll until in 1840, when Rev. Chester Campbell was preacher, there were about twenty members. Among the first of these was Rachel Hall, who did not reach here until some days after her husband; William Moran, Susan Morgan, Margaret A. Bowling, now Mrs. Paden, and David Miller and wife. A little later came Father Woodward and family. Sister Woodward was spoken of as a mother in Israel. Two families by the name of Morgan, descendants of Quakers, were prompt and faithful in attending church. The society met regularly each Sabbath, generally at the house of Timothy Dillon, until the number had grown too large for private houses, when other rooms as they could be procured were rented for service. Having only occasional preaching in 1840, they sent a request to conference for a stationary preacher. Francis H. Chenowith was sent and Davenport became a regular station. In the year of 1841 it was determined to build a church. The society was small in number and not rich save in faith. Nevertheless they purchased a lot on the west side of Perry street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, which was then considered out of town, and prepared to build a brick chapel thirty by forty feet. That may seem today a small undertaking, but relatively it was a great one. It is said that at that time all of the members were poor. The most of them could put all their worldly goods in a wagon and move out west. The Rev. Chenowith was granted a vacation and commissioned to go to Ohio where many of the members had formerly lived, and solicit aid for the enterprise. Money, or what was convertible into money, was gratefully received and about two hundred dollars was realized by this effort. This was the last year of Rev. Chenowith's stay in Davenport. While here he married the daughter of Andrew Logan, editor and proprietor of the Iowa Sun, the first paper published in Davenport. The preacher sent by the Illinois conference, which met in Rock Island, August 24, 1842, was David Worthington who was a man greatly beloved by all. This minister, being a carpenter by trade, like Paul, labored, working with his own hands. The church walls were up and the preacher with a few others went to work and succeeded in putting the roof on, the floor laid and the windows in in time for the first quarterly meeting, which was held December 24, 1825, Rev. B. Weed, presiding elder. This quarterly meeting was protracted five or six weeks and about fifty members were added



CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH



ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH

to the church. At the conference of 1844 Joseph S. Lewis, of Cincinnati, was sent here. Unlike his predecessors, while through no fault of his own, he could not adapt himself to pioneer life. Well educated, a good preacher he was, but one not fitted to bring himself into sympathy with the community in which he labored. At this time the only church property which the Methodist Episcopal church had in Davenport was this small brick building on Perry street, below Fifth, about opposite where the Kimball House stands—a church with no parsonage, no fence, no carpet, no pulpit except a sort of big pine box used for that purpose, and with seats made of slabs, flat side up, supported by legs inserted into two-inch auger holes. There was a mortgage of \$150 on the lot—a bigger load then than \$15,000 would be today. In 1845 Rev. Harrison was sent. He did not finish the conference year, his place being filled by Joseph Brook, an able and popular man.

In 1846 Davenport station was discontinued and the appointment was attached to Fairport circuit and Cedar mission. The preachers were William Simpson and William Burris. It is recorded of the former that in every position he was the same noble-hearted man. William Burris preached one year and then left the ministry and settled in Davenport. In 1847 Joel B. Taylor and Asbury Collier were the circuit preachers. In 1848 Davenport station again appeared in the minutes, Joel B. Taylor being the station preacher. He was in the ministry for thirty-eight years, and the societies at Epworth, Camanche and Clinton were founded by him. He died in 1881. In 1849 John L. Kelley, who entered the itinerary in 1836, was the preacher. In 1850 Landon Taylor was sent. In 1851 Rev. James Gilruth and wife became members of the church at Davenport. He afterward preached here and was well liked by all. In the number embracing the religion at this time (1851) was Miss Mary Price, who later became the wife of Dr. Robert L. Collier, then stationed at Davenport. The station preacher in 1852 was A. J. Kynette, the last preacher to occupy the pulpit in the little old church. In 1854 Sanford Haines was sent, and in 1855 I. P. Lindeman. During the latter's administration, through no fault of his, there was a schism in the church. About fifty members organized a society and built a house which they called Asbury chapel, which was situated on the east of Perry, between Third and Fourth streets. Rev. Lindeman went with the new society and stayed with them the remainder of that year and the following. His place at the Fifth Street church was filled by the Rev. William Cone. The new society was next served by Samuel Pancoast, followed by Richard Wertz. This society held together for a short time afterward, but eventually the chapel was burned and the society disbanded, some of the members going back to the parent church, some to other churches, and others living without any church home.

Rev. J. G. Demmit was presiding elder from 1852 to 1855, when the Davenport charge was part of the Dubuque district. In the '60s he was stationed at Davenport. During the pastorate of Landon Taylor the membership of the church was doubled, and soon after when his successor, Dr. Kynette, arrived, it was found necessary to provide a larger building. It was first agreed to purchase a lot upon which a part of the Rock Island station now stands, but finally the lot upon the corner of Fifth and Brady was decided upon and prepa-

rations were begun for the building of the church. In the autumn of 1853 the work had so far progressed that the basement was occupied for services during the following winter. The building was finished the next summer and was dedicated in 1854. Rev. James I. Watson preached the dedication sermon and Rev. Henry Clay Dean preached in the evening. Dr. Kynette was pastor in charge during these two years. The church was soon paid for and a parsonage built. In 1856 the Upper Iowa conference was formed and Davenport became a part of it. The first preacher sent was Rev. W. R. Keeler, later dean of the School of Theology, Central Tennessee college. In 1857 G. D. Brown came to the church and labored until May, 1858, and on the 26th of that month, after a few days of great suffering, entered into rest. He was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Robert L. Collier, who later gained worldwide repute as a pulpit orator.

The ten years closing with 1866 were years of steady growth and prosperity. The church was then under the care of C. J. Truesdale. The congregation was still larger in 1867, when the Rev. A. B. Kindig succeeded to the pastorate. It was decided that the Fifth Street church was too small and a division of the membership was made at a meeting of the official board February 25th of that year. March 1st, the trustees reported the purchase of a lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Brady streets and a resolution was passed to proceed at once to build a church edifice thereon. A tabernacle for the temporary use of the society was ordered. March 8th it was reported ready for use and March 25th the building committee were authorized to procure plans and let the contract for a two-story building, forty-four by seventy-six feet. About eighty members of the parent society went to form the new one and Rev. J. C. Irwin, then of Moline, was asked to come and take charge of the church. The new church was dedicated in 1867 and Rev. Thomas Eddy preached the sermon. The first pastor was Emery Miller. The report for 1868 was: Fifth Street church, full membership, 243; Fourteenth Street church, full membership, eighty-one; total, 324. The report for 1888 showed: Fifth Street church, 297; Fourteenth Street church, 220; total, 517. The net gain in twenty years was 193. The Fourteenth Street church maintained a mission in East Davenport for many years at Spring Street church. Cook chapel, Gilruth chapel, and Fourteenth Street church were all offshoots of the parent church. While the society occupied the little old church the conference was held in it. Bishop Waugh presided at that conference. At the conference of 1863 it was decided that the railroad trains on Fifth street interfered too much with the church services, and permission was granted to sell the property, and the lot upon which the next church then stood was purchased at a cost of \$6,000. It was expected that \$12,000 and the proceeds of the old church probably would pay for the new site and build the church. In February, 1872, plans for the building were submitted, and on March 8th the committee let the contract for the building at Ninth street. The building was completed and furnished and was dedicated February 9, 1873. Bishop Andrews preached the dedicatory sermon. The full membership was 168, and Rev. Emery Miller was pastor. In 1879

Dr. Rhea was pastor. The Women's Foreign Missionary society was organized in 1874, and the Home Missionary society in 1883.

With the close of the conference of 1899 the First Methodist Episcopal church and the Fourteenth Street Methodist church ceased to exist, and the Central Methodist Episcopal church was organized, through the reunion of the two former churches. Then in 1902 the cornerstone of the present magnificent stone structure was laid, and on December 13, 1903, it was dedicated, Dr. J. F. Barry, now Bishop Barry, preaching the dedicatory sermon on that occasion.

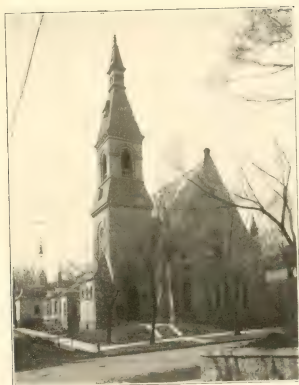
The characteristic features of St. John's church, which took the name after the new structure was built, is well worth a passing notice. In type it is the revival of a very old English gothic, and is probably the only similar structure in this country. In design it is plain, chaste, original, massive, churchly; in execution, endurance and solid worth are the dominant purposes, and a church has been constructed that will not soon grow old. P. T. Burrows, of Davenport, was the designing architect, and F. G. Clausen was the superintending architect. The church property as it now stands cost \$112,000, and is free from debt. The parsonage itself cost \$12,000. The present membership of the church is 1,030, while that of the Sunday school is 623.

The following pastors presided in Davenport since 1864 at the Fifth Street church: Henry Paylies, from 1864 to 1866; A. B. Kendig, 1866 to 1868; I. K. Fuller, 1868 to 1869; J. S. Anderson, 1870-71; Emery Miller, 1871-74; T. McClary, 1874-75; A. C. Manwell, 1875-78; J. H. Rhea, 1878-81; F. E. Brush, 1881-84; J. S. McCord, 1884-87; J. G. Van Ness, 1887-88; U. Z. Gilmer, 1888-89; J. S. McCord, 1891-95; F. W. Loos, 1895-98; H. O. Pratt, 1898. At the Fourteenth Street church were Emery Miller, 1867-68; C. W. Copeland, 1868-69; U. F. Paxton, 1869-71; R. W. Keeler, 1871-72; William Fawcett, 1872-76; E. Skinner, 1876-77; H. S. Church, 1877-80; S. W. Heald, 1880-83; William Lease, 1883-86; T. E. Fleming, 1886-87; J. B. Casebeer and J. S. McIntyre, 1887-88; J. S. McIntyre, 1888-89; Rev. McCurdy, 1899. Under H. O. Pratt and Rev. McCurdy the Central Methodist Episcopal church was organized. After this union the first pastor was Rev. Dr. W. F. Bartley, who remained until 1901. From 1901 to 1904 F. L. Thompson was pastor; from 1904 until 1907, L. C. Lemon, who was followed in 1907 by J. A. Burchit, the present pastor.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

On a bright Sunday morning, July 28, 1839, a small band of men and women might have been seen wending their way to the home of D. C. Eldridge, a small brick house on the northeast corner of Third and Main streets. This gathering was the result of many conferences and much thought and prayer, for these earnest Christians purposed in their heart the banding of themselves into a congregation for united religious work. In this meeting plans for organization were discussed and future work contemplated. Elder James T. Rumbold was chosen as pastor, and the First Christian church of Davenport was organized with the following charter members: James Rumbold, Sr., and Mrs. Catherine

Rumbold, James Rumbold, Jr., John Owens, Mrs. Eunice Owens, Miss Elizabeth Meeks, Miss Rhoda Owens, George H. Tapley, Richard S. Craig, Mrs. Mahalia Craig, Duncan C. Eldridge, Mrs. Rebecca Eldridge, Thomas Marsh, Mrs. Betsy Marsh, John Carroll, Sr., and Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll, sixteen in all. That was seventy years ago last July. In September of the same year there were added to the membership; James Glaspell, Mrs. Jane Glaspell, Silas Glaspell, Gabriel McArthur, Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur, Miss Ruth Glaspell and William Hickson. So far as is known every charter member of this church is deceased and but few of the members of its first years are here upon earth. The church grew rapidly and the members felt that as a church they were not properly organized, for they were well-informed Christians. They had come from Louisville and Covington, Kentucky, and from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the vicinity of these cities, and their conversion had been under the preaching of such men as Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, James Challen and D. S. Burnett. So they now proceeded to elect officers according to the plan of the New Testament churches. James Rumbold and James Glaspell were chosen elders, with George H. Tapley, clerk. Meetings continued to be held at the home of Mr. Eldridge until the congregation had outgrown this place and it became necessary to arrange for more commodious quarters. It was then that George Tapley offered his carpenter shop on the corner of Fourth and Brady streets for their use. All during the week the noise of hammer and saw was heard there. But on Saturday night the owner prepared for the Sunday audience. Though the seats were but rough boards, those occupying them made no complaint, and in those days one heard no expression of grievance against the janitor. And after all, the carpenter shop was not an unfitting meeting place for the followers of the humble Nazarene. Its associations could not be otherwise than Christ-like, for His hand once shoved the plane. About this time a prayer meeting was started at the home of R. S. Craig and from that on prayer meetings were held from house to house. They held their Sunday meetings in Mr. Tapley's shop for about a year. Elder Rumbold still occupied the pulpit. Soon the carpenter shop became too small and D. C. Eldridge and James Rumbold waited on Antoine LeClaire, who owned the land in that part of the town, and succeeded in getting the donation of the lot on the east side of Brady street between Fourth and Fifth streets. There is a tradition to the effect that among his other peculiarities Mr. LeClaire had one of wearing his hat in such a manner as to indicate his temper. So these two men visited him several times before laying their petition before him, waiting for his hat to assume a favorable position. The laid-forward position was the inflammable one, the one he used to keep people and petitioners out. On these occasions Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Rumbold merely talked over general subjects and then bowed themselves from his presence. But happening in one day when his hat was pushed well back on his head, they instantly made known their desire, which was cheerfully granted. On the lot donated by Antoine LeClaire a meeting house was erected at a cost of about \$300. Shortly after this the Sanfords, Lesslies, Sanders, Lyters and Grays were added to the congregation, greatly increasing its strength and efficiency; and then followed such pastors as Dr. Horatio Gatchell, Charles Levan, James Gaston and Jonas Hartzell. It was during the ministry of Rev. Hartzell that this last church became too small and



EDWARDS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

the congregation met in the courthouse until the second church was built on the site of the first one, at a cost of \$1,200. This structure was occupied in 1854 without a dollar's indebtedness. Many years afterward the second building was sold and became Hibernian Hall. It was soon after moving into the new church that the little band had a visit from Alexander Campbell. Their appreciation of him was indicated by the fact that he preached on this occasion for more than two hours, and not only held his audience to the last but the time seemed all too short. This, however, was no unusual thing with him, and not only was this true of Mr. Campbell, but most sermons in those days were long, ranging from forty-five minutes to twice that length, and the people seldom grew tired listening. Following the ministry of Elder Hartzell the next three pastors were: Eli Rigdon, Samuel Law and James Challen. It was under the ministry of Elder Challen that the church reached its way to prosperity, and it was during this period that the Rock Island congregation, which up to that time had worshiped with the Davenport church, felt strong enough to form themselves into an organization of their own. Rev. Challen was a great preacher and a facile writer, courtly, dignified and cultured. Everyone admired and loved him.

The Sunday school was large and full of interest and enthusiasm. There were no "helps" in those days in the way of International lessons. Each teacher and officer took his turn at leading and the lessons came fresh from the Holy Book itself. The pupils learned verses from the Bible and the children would often repeat from memory from fifty to one hundred verses that they had learned during the week. Rev. Challen was followed in the pastorate by Revs. J. B. Johnson, H. H. Black, J. Carroll Stark, Gilbert J. Ellis, J. F. Ghormley, W. H. Martin, J. T. H. Stewart, J. Mad. Williams, E. W. Johnson, L. Lane, C. C. Davis and A. Martin. In 1874 Isaac Errett came west to attend the commencement of the State University of Iowa. While in Davenport he talked with Mrs. M. A. Sanders concerning the organizing of the women of the Christian church in the United States into missionary societies. Mrs. Sanders in turn conferred with the ladies of the church and when the National society of the C. W. B. M. was formed, the Davenport church had a society already organized in this work, and thus this church is the unknown to fame but real mother of the great International Christian Women's Board of Missions. During Rev. Ellis' ministry the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized, and to his and Mrs. Ellis' interest and zeal the success of this society belongs. Then the old property on Brady street was sold and during the ministry of Rev. Ghormley the present church edifice was erected, and the other large churches followed it up the hill. The present pastor, S. M. Perkins, came to the church in February, 1908. The members of the church now number over 500, and during Rev. Perkins' work here there have been 275 accessions to the church.

EDWARDS CONGREGATIONAL.

The First Congregational church of Davenport grew out of a Sunday school organized in May, 1839, by a few members of the First Presbyterian church. Only two Congregational churches in the state antedate this, which was formed by twelve persons, July 30, 1839. For some time the members met in various

places, chiefly private dwelling houses, and a deacon read the printed sermons of eastern preachers. In 1840 Rev. J. P. Stuart, who had been sent to Stephenson (Rock Island) and vicinity, preached from July to December of that year. From the latter date until June of 1841, Rev. Oliver Emerson ministered. Rev. Allen B. Hitchcock, a graduate of Yale, came in 1841, and remained till 1844. During his pastorate a building, thirty-eight by twenty-four, was erected upon a lot on Fifth and Main streets, which had been secured by the exchange of one donated by the famous Antoine LeClaire. The pastor, who had learned the carpenter's trade, and three of the members, built this edifice, all contributing their services. This structure was twice enlarged to accommodate the growing congregation. At the completion of the second improvement in 1855 the roof caved in, necessitating repairs at great sacrifice to the members. Rev. Ephraim Adams, still living at Waterloo, Iowa, followed Mr. Hitchcock, being installed in 1847. He remained until 1855, when Rev. George F. Magoun came. The latter was a man of high intellectual attainments and a preacher of great ability. Under his ministry there were repeated revivals and large accessions to the membership. The land area was increased and plans were made for a very large edifice. In 1857 the financial crash came and the church was prostrated. The members suffered great financial losses, and became disheartened. An otherwise small debt weighed heavily upon them, and despite all efforts, aided by the advice of a council, by 1860 the church was practically disbanded after a prosperous existence of twenty-one years. The membership had run up to 250. For almost a year the church was closed, mute witness of hard times, financially and spiritually.

Rev. William Windsor, sent out by the Home Missionary society organized the Edwards church with twenty-six members, August 17, 1861. Mr. Windsor remained five years, gathering over 100 members, brought the church to self-support, and raised the salary from \$400 to \$1,000. A prosperous work of four and one-half years under the leadership of Rev. J. A. Hamilton followed, and the membership rose from 120 to 273. Dr. J. G. Merrill followed and remained ten years, 1872-1882. Under him in 1873 the main part of the present edifice was erected. In 1881 its interior was completely destroyed by fire. This damage was quickly repaired and the building made more serviceable than before. The pastorate of Dr. Merrill was remarkably prosperous. During this period Bethlehem hall was erected for the mission in West Davenport, which had been inaugurated in the closing years of Dr. Hamilton's work. When Dr. Merrill left the church roll numbered 314 names. Upward of 1,600 persons have belonged to the Edwards church; among them many of the most substantial people of the city.

In 1894 the Bethlehem mission was organized into a church, several members of Edwards church voluntarily taking their letters and constituting the nucleus of the new organization. This mission became later the Bethlehem Congregational church which recently merged with the German Congregational church as the Berean church of which Rev. R. K. Atkinson is pastor.

Nor is this all of Congregationalism in Davenport, for in 1854 the German Congregational church was organized.

As early as 1890 plans for the chapel addition began to be considered, as the auditorium was inadequate for any expansion of the Sunday school or other work in the interest of Christian nurture. The accumulation of money for this extension began, but the whole matter received a set-back during the period of financial depression, 1892-1896. At the annual meeting, January, 1900, the church voted to raise money for renovating the church and building a chapel on the rear of the lot. On November 4th, of the same year, the present structure, costing \$12,000, was dedicated and the church reopened after a thorough renovation without and within, costing about \$4,000. These changes gave the Edwards congregation one of the best church plants in the state. During the year \$11,000 of the amount needed for these improvements was raised in cash and pledges.

Up to 1904 Edwards church and society existed jointly, but the growing desire to incorporate as a church alone led to steps looking up to that end. Accordingly the legal proceedings necessary to the incorporation of Edwards church, and the termination of the ecclesiastical society formerly connected herewith, and the transference of the property to the church were regularly and properly taken. The final meeting when this business was transacted was held March 10, 1904.

Still another interesting chapter might be written about Iowa college, which, after much prayer and sacrifice, was incorporated in 1847 and opened in Davenport, November 1, 1848. Chief among its founders and supporters were Revs. Asa Turner, Julius A. Reed, A. B. Robbins and all the famous "Iowa Band." The city subscribed \$1,365 and thirteen lots, and the twelve trustees, home missionary pastors on salaries of \$400, gave \$100 each. Once the college moved from the original location on Ripley street to the property now occupied by the Episcopal cathedral and the new high school. Disputes with the city regarding a street through the property, together with a gift of land and an opening at Grinnell, led to the removal thither in 1858, where the college has prospered under the presidencies of Dr. Magoun, Dr. Gates, Dr. Dan F. Bradley and J. H. T. Main.

MEMBERSHIP BY PERIODS.

1861, 26; 1865, 61; 1870, 170; 1875, 216; 1880, 322; 1885, 304; 1890, 317; 1895, 314; 1900, 325; 1905, 396; 1910, 455.

CHARTER MEMBERS OF FIRST CHURCH.

Organized July 30, 1839.

Strong Burnell, Olivia (Strong) Burnell, William S. Collins, Benjamin F. Coates, Jane C. Fessenden, John C. Holbrook, Cynthia (Mrs. John C.) Holbrook, Andonean Kendal, Mary C. (Mrs. Andonean) Kendal, Abraham Neely, Charlott (Mrs. Abraham) Neely.

PASTORS OF FIRST CHURCH.

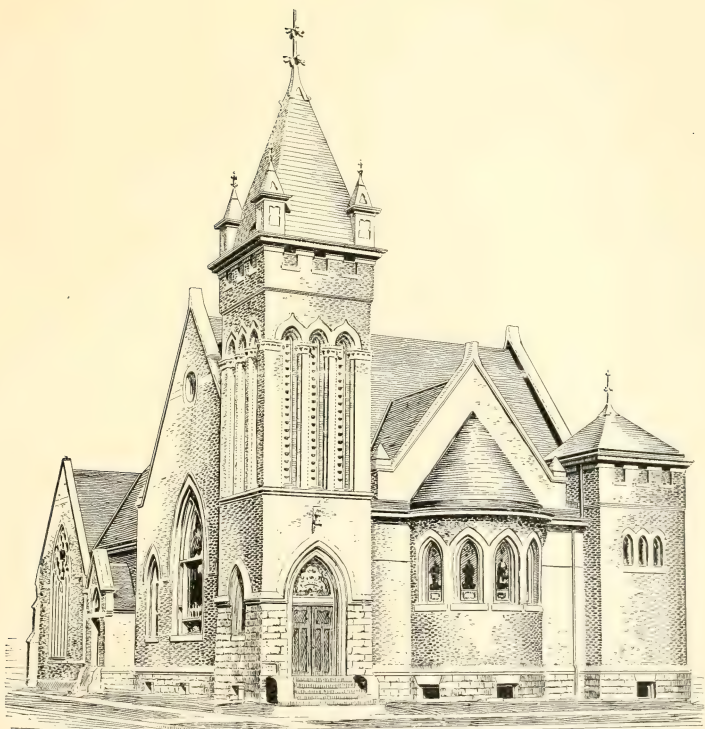
Rev. J. P. Stuart, June to December, 1840; Rev. Oliver Emerson, December 20, 1840, to June 20, 1841; Rev. Allen B. Hitchcock, September 12, 1841, to

November 1, 1844; Rev. Ephraim Adams, D. D., November 1, 1844, to May 1, 1855; Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D., June, 1855, to September 9, 1860; Rev. William Windsor, August 17, 1861, to September 23, 1866; Rev. J. A. Hamilton, D. D., August 1, 1867, to November 30, 1871; Rev. J. G. Merrill, D. D., January 2, 1872, to August 31, 1882; Rev. Martin L. Williston, September 17, 1882, to January 1, 1888; Rev. A. W. Archibald, D. D., June 1, 1888, to November 15, 1892; Rev. B. F. Boller, January 1, 1893, to October 1, 1894; Rev. G. S. Rollins, D. D., December 1, 1894, to November 1, 1902; Rev. Charles A. Moore, Ph. D., February 1, 1903. Dr. Moore is now pastor of the church. During his recovery from serious illness Rev. W. J. Suckow, field secretary of Grinnell college, is serving as pulpit supply.

ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

Tradition has it that in the early '50s efforts were made to establish an English Lutheran church in Davenport, and it is a matter of regret that no documents of any kind are to be found save one, in which the banking firm of Cook & Sargent agree to convey to the trustees of the First English Evangelical Lutheran church of the city of Davenport lot 1 in block No. 3 in Green's second addition to the city of Davenport, for the consideration of one dollar, provided the said trustees erect thereon a two story building not less than forty by seventy feet. However, the conditions were not met. The names of the late Dr. Stukenberg, Rev. Kissel, and others, had been associated with these early attempts, but nothing permanent resulted until Rev. George W. Snyder was appointed the missionary by the board of home missions, his commission dating April 1, 1879. During the preceding year Rev. Snyder, in conjunction with Rev. G. W. Diveley, had canvassed the city and secured the signatures of some thirty persons desirous of becoming members of the new organization. These persons were not formed into a congregation until later. The missionary, not having a suitable place to hold services, started on a canvassing trip throughout the church, without holding any religious meetings here until he had secured \$4,000 dollars for the erection of a suitable place of worship. The lots on the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, where the church and parsonage are located, were purchased at a total cost, including sewer and other expenses, of \$1,740. The chapel, now part of the new edifice, and used as the Sunday school room, was erected during the fall of 1881 and spring of 1882. The first service therein was held January 22, 1882. The Sunday school was also organized that day with thirty-four present. Of the original signers of the constitution the following formed the nucleus of the new congregation:

H. B. Martin, Mrs. A. S. Martin, Mrs. Jane Rhodes, Bernhard Reilley, Mrs. Catherine Reilley, Miss Anna A. Reilley, Philip Garner, Mrs. Susan Garner, Miss Lucinda Garner, now Mrs. John Roth, and Mrs. Laura B. Snyder. The congregation having been received into connection with the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa, on October 30, 1879, now began its real work. During the year 1882 sixteen new members were added to the church. Of these, who might be well considered the charter members, the following remain on the honor roll: Mrs. Jane Rhodes, Mrs. Catherine Reilley, Miss Anna A. Reilley, Mrs. Lucinda Roth,



ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. DAVENPORT

Miss Emma Heden, Miss Laura Rhodes and J. A. Rhodes. Death has claimed several and others were dismissed by letter.

The chapel was dedicated on April 30, 1882, Rev. G. W. Stelling, D. D., then of Omaha, preaching the dedication sermon. Rev. J. W. Goodlin, the secretary of the board of home missions, was present, as well as Rev. S. D. Barnitz, the western secretary of the board, who assisted in the services. There was a whole week of rejoicing and preaching. The offerings on the following Sunday were sufficient to liquidate all indebtedness. The same fall the present parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,292. Of this amount the board of church extension loaned the congregation \$1,625. This indebtedness taxed the young mission for several years, but on June 5, 1889, the last farthing was paid. On April 1, 1891, Rev. George W. Snyder closed his pastorate at St. Paul's to assume the charge of a new mission at Council Bluffs. During the vacancy that occurred after the departure of Rev. Snyder, Rev. E. F. Bartholomew, D. D., from Augustana college, supplied the pulpit, and various brethren visited the church with a view of becoming the pastor. On the 7th of May, 1891, the present pastor, Rev. W. Henry Blancke, was invited to the pastorate, and on June 24, 1891, the call was accepted. The church and Sunday school increased and grew in number and efficiency. The chapel became too small to suit the needs of the congregation, so on February 26th, it having been determined to build a new church edifice, a building committee was appointed consisting of W. B. Murray, M. S. Like, F. L. Secoy, P. Paulson and A. H. Puttcamp, with full instructions to erect a building not to exceed in cost \$12,000. A finance committee was also appointed consisting of H. H. Vogt, Lars Johnsen, and Jacob Olsson. The pastor was an ex-officio member of both committees. At a final meeting of the congregation the bids and plans were submitted for a \$22,000 structure, which were accepted, and on May 4, 1902, the beautiful edifice was dedicated with a total cost of \$26,000, including organ and furnishings. Rev. E. F. Bartholomew, D. D., preached the dedication sermon in the morning and Rev. J. A. Wirt, D. D., of Des Moines, preached the evening sermon. At both these services the offerings amounted to nearly \$6,000. Since Rev. Blancke's pastorate began up to the present time there have been received into the church over 300 new members, and the Sunday school has an enrollment of about 250. In connection with the church is a Young People's Luther league of about seventy-five members.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

When Mr. Barrows ended his chronicle of the First Presbyterian church the congregation was worshiping in the building which had been erected in 1853 on the north side of Third between Main and Harrison streets. Rev. J. D. Mason had resigned his pastorate and his successor had not been chosen. Rev. S. Mc-Anderson came from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy, commencing his service in January of 1860 and continuing until December 31, 1869. It was during this pastorate, in April, 1864, that the congregation sold the Third street church building to Woeber Brothers, carriage makers and bought St. Luke's church on the corner of Seventh and Brady streets. It was virtually an exchange as far as financial

value is concerned, the consideration in each case being \$6,000, although the construction cost of St. Luke's had been considerably more.

In the spring of 1870 Rev. J. B. Stewart, D. D., became pastor of the church and continued in that relation until October 1, 1872. Next New Year's day Dr. C. D. Nott, a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, president of Union college, came to the First church and remained until 1880. Rev. Dr. N. M. Clute next filled the pulpit and cared for the spiritual health of his people until May, 1885. Upon his resignation a search for his successor was made and it was almost a year before Dr. J. B. Little took up the work. The date was April, 1886, his installation following June 15, 1886.

In June, 1896, Dr. Little resigned and November 8 of the same year Rev. Dr. John B. Donaldson came from Minneapolis to succeed him. Preparations were begun for the erection of a new church building which should be more commodious, nearer the center of the parish and more in accord with what is now considered a church building should be. March 18, 1898, ground was broken at the corner of Kirkwood boulevard and Iowa street. July 20th the corner stone was laid. December 17, 1899, the completed church was dedicated.

The new structure is built of Marquette brown stone which has a magnesian stain, known as the "rain drop" marking. It makes the warmest, richest, stateliest structure that heart could wish. The architecture is Romanesque, the tower in the style of Richardson the eminent Boston architect and the carved oak leaves and foliage in the gables are of renaissance design. The interior is octagonal in shape while the ceiling is marked with a Maltese cross and a Greek cross. Every convenience and adjunct has been given place in this splendid building and it is considered a model church home by all who have seen it.

In April, 1907, the old building on Third street which was the location of the First Presbyterian church congregation for so many years was torn down to make room for a fine business block.

July 22, 1907, Dr. Donaldson, greatly beloved by his people for his ready sympathy, pulpit excellence and spirituality, resigned. His successor, Rev. Leroy M. Coffman, of Sidney, Ohio, accepted a call to this church, April 26, 1908, and has since his removal to Davenport been the shepherd of the flock. He has been assisted for some months by Rev. H. C. Anderson, who has especial charge of the work at Newcomb chapel.

MCCLELLAN HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, a lineal ancestor of the United Presbyterian church, was organized in Davenport on October 21, 1854. There was at this time a membership of ten. Rev. William Graham was the pastor and Thomas M. Patterson and Alexander Blair were elected ruling elders. The organization had property at the corner of Tenth and Scott streets. In 1858, through the union of the Associated and Associate Reformed Presbyterian denominations the United Presbyterian church was formed, and from that time on the Davenport organization was known by that name. In the spring of 1883 the congregation disposed of its property on Scott street and purchased property on the corner of Eleventh and Brady streets. The work continued in this new location un-

der many ministries and with varying degrees of success until the year 1905. In the summer of that year Alexander Gilchrist, D. D., secretary of the United Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, visited the Davenport field and, considering the work unsatisfactory, appointed Rev. W. R. Cox to be the acting pastor, with a view to bettering the efficiency of the church. After some months spent in getting acquainted with the condition of the congregation and the needs of the city, it was decided to rebuild in a new location. The old congregation was dissolved and a new one organized May 15, 1906. A building site was secured at the corner of Jersey Ridge road and Fulton avenue. Here work was begun at once and the new church was dedicated September 29, 1907. Messrs. John Vander Heyden, Arthur Peterson and S. C. Gard were elected and ordained ruling elders. A. W. Jamieson was chosen chairman of the congregation. The membership of the new organization consisted of about thirty earnest, zealous people, who have not hesitated to grapple with the problems of a new work in a new field, and they have been signally blessed with a steady progress. Rev. W. R. Cox continued in the work till March, 1908. Rev. W. O. Chisholm took up the work in August, 1908, and still is with this people. The membership is now sixty-five.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The earliest record books of this church have been lost, which make it difficult for the historian to give a complete and accurate account of its organization. However, in 1899 the twenty-first anniversary of the church was held, at which the pastor of that day, Arthur M. Judy, and others, supplied most of the missing links in papers read upon that interesting occasion. The paper of Major Morton L. Marks appears to be the most pertinent to the subject. He relates:

"On June 28, 1868, Rev. Laird Collier preached afternoon and evening in the Burtis opera house to congregations which 'would have filled to overflowing any church in the city.' After the evening meeting the first recorded step toward the organization of the Unitarian church in Davenport was taken by the adoption of a motion offered by Dr. Barrows, that a Liberal church be organized. Sixty-three signatures of ladies and gentlemen who favored such an organization having been obtained, a committee consisting of H. Darlington, John Gallagan, A. Kimball, W. A. Remington and Dr. D. C. Roundy was appointed to canvass the matter further and report at an adjourned meeting in the opera house Tuesday, June 30th, two days later. The meeting having come together at the appointed time, the church was organized by the adoption of articles of association. At the same meeting the following trustees were elected: A. H. Bennett, Howard Darlington, John Gallagan, Dr. D. C. Roundy and A. Kimball. Twenty-eight signatures were secured at this meeting and it was decided to secure the services of a pastor. During the summer the pulpit was supplied as follows: July 19th, by Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago; July 26th, by Rev. W. S. Haywood, of Boston; August 23d, by Rev. F. E. Kitridge, of Concord, New Hampshire; August 26th, by Rev. McDaniel, of Brighton, Massachusetts; September 27, 1868, and on the following Sunday, Rev. N. Seaver, of Boston, preached morning and afternoon at the Burtis opera house, and early in October the society extended to him a call to fill the pulpit, which he accepted and entered upon his pastoral duties

November 14, 1868. February 16, 1871, articles of incorporation were filed by the following persons: D. C. Roundy, M. K. Parks, E. A. Day, John C. Bills, H. C. F. Jensen, George E. Hubbell and George H. French, for the purpose of acquiring and disposing of property and to create debts not to exceed \$2,000, and in 1875, during Rev. Hunting's pastorate, the constitution upon which the church is now acting was adopted. For some time services were held in the Burtis opera house, then in the city hall. In 1870 the society built a church of its own, which was dedicated February 19, 1871. The present building, on the corner of Tenth and Perry streets, was erected in 1897 and in 1905 was remodeled.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

The members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, their church property entirely cleared from debt, dedicated it Sunday, June 29, 1908, formally, with services both in the morning and evening. The service rooms in the church, at the corner of Sixth and Perry streets, were crowded both in the morning and evening, and it was necessary to open the reading rooms to accommodate the members and visitors. On this occasion the following article was read:

The first knowledge of the healing work done through Christian Science was brought to this city by a lady in 1887. Being at one of the hotels she was soon known as a practitioner and many people went to her for help. One, a young girl, was lame, having one limb shorter than the other. She decided to try the treatment and asked a lady friend to go with her. Not believing the healing possible, but willing to help the girl all she could, she went. To her amazement the limb was lengthened and healed. When the girl bought her first pair of shoes, having both alike, this lady was present. Believing it a wonderful cure, this friend determined to know what power caused it. Inquiring of the practitioner she was told Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, of Boston, was the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was the text book to get and study. She sent for a copy but had it in the house six months before reading it. In the meantime other literature had found its way to Davenport. Many people read it, thinking it Christian Science, or something just as good. Some of them were friends of the lady who sent for "Science and Health." Following her advice they gave up this literature and teaching to study "Science and Health." Christian Science now had a start. From this time on meetings were held in private houses for the discussion of Christian Science. Several teachers came and held classes. None of them stayed longer than a few weeks or months. Some read "Science and Health," some did not, but none of them were accredited teachers.

The first to come with authority to teach was a student of Mrs. Eddy. She spent three months in 1889, doing all she could to establish the work in that short time. But no one came to stay until 1891, when two gentlemen moved here to live and with the intention of practicing Christian Science. They opened the way for systematic work and teaching. For the following year meetings were held in a private house. Then room 21, Masonic Temple, was secured and First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Davenport, was organized May 31, 1892, with sixteen charter members, about half of them from Rock Island, Illinois. The

first services were held Sunday mornings and Friday afternoons. The afternoon testimony meetings were soon changed to Wednesday evenings, the same as now. Interest in Christian Science—and attendance at the services—increased steadily until larger quarters were needed. During the summer of 1895 the Sunday services were changed to Columbian hall, near Third and Brady streets. In the fall the people from Rock Island felt they were strong enough to commence the work in that city. So Wednesday evening meetings were begun, although they still attended Sunday services in Davenport.

October 25, 1896, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island, Illinois, was formed. This step forward took away about half the membership from the Davenport church. Being the result of progress and strength, giving the promise of two churches where there had been only one, all rejoiced when the organization was completed. Later on the Masonic Temple room was given up and all meetings held in Columbian hall. The congregation grew until it was necessary to find another place. As there was no larger hall in the city it was necessary to buy or build. So this fine location was secured. This change brought greater interest and attendance at the services; more call for literature at the reading room. This has continued until now the church has paid the debt incurred with the purchase of its property and is rejoicing in greater freedom and prosperity, both spiritual and financial than ever before. The obstacles overcome have been many. The usual course has been followed here, beginning with the interest and work of one—then a handful of people to hold meetings—resulting in the organization of the church. Much gratitude should be given those who have worked earnestly and faithfully to accomplish this. They are to be congratulated upon the work.

MOUNT IDA PRESBYTERIAN.

In May, 1855, A. C. Fulton gave to the trustees of the First Presbyterian church a lot at the corner of Fulton and College avenues, to be used for church purposes, and there a mission was maintained by the First church until February 6, 1876, when the Renwick Memorial Presbyterian church was organized with twenty charter members, of which Mrs. Amanda Keever is still living. Rev. J. D. Mason, who served as pastor for the first few weeks until succeeded by Rev. W. S. Messmer, headed the list of the incorporators when the church was re-named the College Avenue Presbyterian church. Those associated with Mr. Mason in this incorporation were P. S. Morton, A. M. Miner, Thomas Havens, J. H. Knostman, James H. Weise, G. F. Knostman, J. W. Voodry, and Miss E. Andreas. The first board of elders comprised J. H. Knostman, P. S. Morton, Wm. Walker, and Thomas Havens.

The church building was erected on grounds enlarged by purchase in 1875 and to the original structure additions have been made as the congregation has grown. At this time this church organization faces the problem of providing more room for church services and Sunday school.

June 13, 1882, the church was reorganized as the Second Presbyterian church and a few years since the name was again changed to the Mt. Ida Presbyterian church.

Rev. W. S. Messmer served as pastor in 1876-1877; Rev. J. W. Coleman, 1877-1878; Rev. Robert Edgar, 1881-1891; Rev. W. H. Kearns, 1891-1894; Rev. W. R. Williams, 1895-1896; Rev. J. H. McArthur, 1897-1898; Rev. D. W. Wy-lie, 1899-1902; Rev. Mott R. Sawyers from 1902 to the present time.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

This church was first known as the First Baptist church, and held its first religious service in the house of John M. Eldridge, which was on Brady street, and later converted into a photograph gallery. Rev. Israel Fisher was the first pastor. He left here for Oregon, where he died some years later. The church was organized by Rev. Mr. Fisher with the following charter members: J. M. Eldridge, Mrs. Mary Eldridge, John Swartout, Charles Swartout, Richard Price and wife and David Wilson and wife. Richard Price and David Wilson were the deacons. The congregation fitted up a room on Front street, over a store, as a place of worship, and held services there until they built a brick structure at the corner of Fourth and Brady on a lot donated by Antoine LeClaire to the church. Services were held here until the building became too small and finally they removed to the corner of Sixth and Main, where a pretentious brick structure was erected and later occupied by the high school and now used for a bakery by the Korn Bakery Company.

History records that in October, 1851, sixteen persons who had taken letters from the First Baptist church met in a school house on Perry street, now The Boies' undertaking rooms, for the purpose of organizing what is now the Calvary Baptist church. Among them the familiar names of Davis, Blood and Witherwax appear. They purchased with a dwelling the northwest corner of Fourth and Perry and services were held in this place for some time. In 1852 for various reasons this lot was sold and the southwest corner of Fourth was purchased—a lot including the one now occupied by the postoffice and also the one in the rear, now occupied by the Tri-City Electrical Company.

On leaving the dwelling house on the corner of Fourth and Perry the people worshiped in the block, at the corner of Third and Brady, a place known as the Medical college, and at this time they enjoyed the pastoral services of Rev. E. M. Mills, who settled here in 1852 and served them for five years, during which time some seventy were added to the church by baptism. It was during his pastorate that the house of worship at Fourth and Perry was erected, first forty by sixty feet—and then an addition of twenty feet added on the west before the audience room was completed.

Rev. Mills resigned in 1857 and Rev. J. Butterfield, of Waterloo, New York, was called to succeed him. The building was approaching completion and was formally dedicated in May of that year, with the dedication sermon by Brother Mills, the first pastor. Brother Butterfield addressed himself with great efficiency to the financial burden which had been assumed to complete this house, and during his pastorate over fifty were added by baptism. During this time the first and second churches were united—a step that seemed necessary in order to save one building for the Baptists. In 1864 Rev. D. S. Watson succeeded to the

pastorate. During his pastorate the old debt was canceled and the name of Calvary Regular Baptist church was taken. Rev. Watson was popular with all and especially liked by the young people. His great field was in the pulpit and many old and young who had previously given religion little thought came to hear his powerful sermons. Anyone of those present can remember as though it were yesterday a sermon on the Love of Christ. At its close he left the desk, came to one side of the very front of the platform, his tall form erect, and his dark eyes flashed from under darker eyebrows, and repeated Romans viii, 35.

Brother Watson resigned in 1867 and a year intervened before the church welcomed Rev. T. W. Powell, a man whose kindness and sympathetic nature won many hearts. After a pastorate of two years ill health compelled him to resign to be succeeded by Rev. N. S. Burton, D. D., a man sound in doctrine and logical in his sermons. The North Davenport mission was established during his pastorate and many added to the church. He was succeeded by Rev. T. W. Powell, who remained three years, but a delicate constitution obliged him to seek a field where the labor would be less. Rev. W. H. Stiffer, D. D., was his successor, a man full of energy and life, and he served acceptably for over five years.

Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, D. D., was next called to the pastorate, and entered upon his work November 29, 1885. The church up to this time had occupied the stone edifice at the corner of Perry and Fourth streets. The church decided May 6, 1886, to undertake the building of a new house of worship to be located on the "Bluff." A site at the corner of Perry and Fourteenth streets was later purchased, at a cost of \$3,400, and here, September 21, 1899, the cornerstone of the new edifice was laid. Special meetings in celebration of the semi-centennial of Baptist history in Davenport were held September 20th, 21st, and 22d; the Davenport association having by arrangement held its annual meeting on the previous two days. The delegates remained as a body to the local celebration. The week's meetings, with the laying of the stone on Saturday, mark the most memorable event in the history of Calvary church—practically the opening of a new era for the Baptist cause in Davenport.

The new edifice was dedicated Sunday, May 25, 1890. The total cost of the building with its furnishings, including the pipe organ (\$3,100), was about \$33,000.

Dr. Wilkins resigned the pastorate in 1891 to accept the general secretaryship of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America. Rev. E. H. Lovett, of Oswego, New York, was called as his successor, remaining six years, years of large ingathering. Three hundred or more were added to the church. At his resignation, without interregnum and without visitation, Rev. J. W. Weddell, D. D., pastor of the "Old Tenth" church of Philadelphia, was called to the pastorate. He responded to the call in a like generous spirit, and assumed spiritual charge in February, 1898, God's blessing being on the union from the first.

Rev. H. O. Rowlands of Lincoln, Neb., succeeded to the pastorate June, 1903. In 1910 a mission was started in the northern part of the city, a lot has been purchased and the erection of a building is contemplated in the near future. Present membership, 508.

BEREA CONGREGATIONAL.

This church is made up by the merging of the German and Bethlehem Congregational organizations. The German Congregational church was organized in 1854 and services were held in a building on Fifth street, just west of Warren, until 1902, when property was bought at Fourth and Pine streets and a handsome church edifice erected thereon. Just north of the church and on the same lot a neat pressed brick parsonage was built. In this church services were held for fifty-six years without intermission, until its union with the Bethlehem church, in October, 1909.

The Mission Sunday school was organized in the late '60s to conduct instruction in English in the west end of Davenport. For a number of years this Sunday school met at the German Congregational church on West Fifth street Sunday afternoons. In 1882 members of the Edwards Congregational church, with a few others who had been helping in the Sunday school, built Bethlehem hall on Warren street just south of Fifth. In 1894 the Bethlehem church was organized as an independent society, and continued at the old location until its union with the German church in October, 1909, to form the Berea church. Under the leadership of the Rev. R. K. Atkinson, pastor of the Bethlehem church, the Berea Congregational church was organized by merging with the Bethlehem as stated above. The church has 220 members and its property, consisting of a modern church building, valued at about \$14,000. The Sunday school enrolls 230 members, and all the auxiliary organizations of the church are active and aggressive.

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

This church was organized January 30, 1870, by the following twelve Christian men: Jacob Stahmer, Paul Stahmer, John C. Stahmer, Fritz Meier, John Meier, Franz Peters, Peter Ruehmann, Franz Hagermann, Christian Harsch, Heinrich Oldson, Heinrich Dose, Frederick Loehndorf. At this time there were eighty-three members, and the first pastor was William Vonnhof, who served from 1870 until 1871. His successor was E. Gieseke, whose pastorate continued from 1872 until 1875. From 1875 until 1878 Theo Bensen was the pastor. He was followed by J. Streckfuss, who remained until 1882. A. D. Greif was his successor, and filled the pulpit acceptably from March, 1883, to April 10, 1910, at which time it was his purpose to leave for Charter Oak, Iowa. During his pastorate here Mr. Greif had two assistants, Christian W. Otto, from 1886 to 1887, and his son, H. P. Greif, from 1897 until 1900. The church erected a building in 1870 which is now used as a school for children of the congregation and in 1883 the present building was erected on Myrtle street near Fifth. The membership now numbers 435, with 200 in the Sunday school.

HOLY CROSS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

This church is in East Davenport on Belle avenue. It was organized April 6, 1902, with three members: Otto C. Westphal, the pastor, Charles Poppe, and the present pastor, H. P. Greif. The first services were held in the chapel on

Spring street and continued there for about six months. The congregation then removed to a vacant store room on Eddy street, where services were held three months, and the following four months meetings were held in the third story of the East Davenport Turner hall. At this time there were about twenty members. For the following six months there were no services, but during that time a new building was in course of erection on Belle avenue, and on April 6, 1902, the congregation occupied the new structure and listened to a dedicatory sermon which was preached by the visiting elder, Rev. A. D. Greif, the father of the present pastor. The building was of frame and with the lot the property cost \$2,400. The membership consists of 128 persons, and in the Sunday school there are eighty-five children. The church is absolutely free of debt.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This church was organized February 20, 1858, and its first pastor was Rev. Ulrich Von Gunten. The first services were held in a building on Brady and Fifth streets, which was the old English Methodist Episcopal church. The first trustees were Israel Hall, C. M. Peck, John Hornby, James Bradshaw and William Cook. The present church edifice was soon after built on the corner of Sixth and Warren streets. In the pastorate Rev. Von Gunten was succeeded by the following: J. M. Winkler, 1859-60; Peter Helwig, 1860-1; George Haas, 1861-2; M. Kaermeyer, 1862-3; J. M. Winkler, 1863-4; Charles Heidel, 1864-5; Charles Haltkamp, 1865-6; Frederick Heinz, 1866-9; Philip Hehmer, 1869-72; Christ Peisch, 1872-73; J. G. Leist, 1873-5; Charles Halerhorst, 1875-6; Gottfreid Bonn, 1876-9; Henry Diener, 1879-80; William Winter, 1880-1; R. J. Tillman, 1881-3; John P. Miller, 1883-6; John C. Rapp, 1886-90; A. H. F. Hertzler, 1890-93; William Schoenig, 1893-8; George Ebzerath, 1898-1902; Charles J. Moeller, 1902-6; John C. Behrens, 1906-8; A. J. Luebbers, 1908. The membership of this church for several years has greatly diminished, owing to the fact that the children of the members prefer attending the English churches. The membership now is only about forty, with fifty in the Sunday school. Just east of the church and on the same lot, is the parsonage, which was built in 1881.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.

Temple Emanuel church was organized in 1861 and the congregation erected a temple on the corner of Ripley and Fourth, which was dedicated in 1884. The congregation's new church on the corner of Eleventh and Brady was dedicated in 1906. The first rabbi was Isaac Fall. He was succeeded by Rabbi Freuder. Then came Rabbi Maurice Thorner. In 1900 W. H. Fineshriber assumed the pastorate and is the present rabbi. The congregation is made up of seventy-five families of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline. Fifty children attend the Sunday school.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

The Swedish Lutheran church was organized in 1883, and the same year the church building was erected and dedicated. It had for its first pastor O. Tor-

rell. In 1888 Prof. O. Oleson came to this charge and remained until 1903, when he was succeeded by A. W. Kjellstrand. The present pastor, O. W. Ferm, has been here since 1906. The church was incorporated by the following gentlemen: Charles Lindwall, John W. Matson, G. Eklund, A. Lindblom, and C. L. Lindholm.

The church started with twenty-five members and now has 150, with sixty-five in the Sunday school. The building is located on East Sixth street and just east of it is the parsonage, built in 1905.

THIRD BAPTIST (COLORED).

This church is made up of the good colored Baptist people of Davenport, and was organized in 1875. The congregation, though weak in number, is strong in fervor and hopes for the future. Its church building is located on West Thirteenth street.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The A. M. E. church was organized in 1875 and it has a membership of about fifty souls. It has its Sunday school, which is prospering. This church is at the corner of Fourth and Gaines streets.

THE FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHER ZION'S CHURCH.

The history of this church begins on the 9th of July, 1862, that being the time of its organization. It had for its first members S. Hiller, G. Crecelius, B. Borgelt, H. Flemming and F. Kurmeier. The church edifice is located at the corner of Eighth and Gaines streets, and there is also a chapel belonging to this congregation on Oak and Fifth streets, where services are held every Sunday evening. The present membership numbers 350 and in the Sunday school there are 130. Connected with the church is a Ladies Aid Society with twenty-five members, and also a Young Folks society of twenty-two members. The church is in a very prosperous condition. The following have been pastors of the church: Revs. John Keisel, from 1861 to 1865; Josias Ritter, 1865 to 1868; Wilhelm Vonhof, 1868-1870; C. Reuter, 1870-1871; S. Gass, 1871-1879; B. Foelsch, 1879-1891; C. Ziche, 1891-1897; P. Bunge, 1897-1903; John Hurtzig, 1903-1908; C. Holterman, 1908, who is the present pastor.

The present church edifice was erected in 1866.



FOUNTAIN IN CENTRAL PARK



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, DAVENPORT

CHAPTER XXI.

THE CIVIL WAR.

DRED SCOTT IN DAVENPORT—JOHN BROWN AND COPPOC THE REFUGEE—THE CALL FOR TROOPS—IOWA'S RESPONSE—LOCAL ENTHUSIASM—SCOTT COUNTY SOLDIERS IN MANY REGIMENTS—PROVED THEMSELVES THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE—IOWA DRUM BEAT HEARD IN EVERY PORTION OF THE SOUTH—THE HONORED DEAD—UNAPPRECIATED ELOQUENCE—LITTLER'S FIREMEN—SOME CLOTHES.

From the fact that Dr. Emerson, who owned "Dred" Scott, the slave whose name gives the title to one of the most famous and momentous decisions ever handed down by the United States supreme court, lived in Davenport and practiced his profession here, and also it being a matter of history that "Old John Brown" came to Davenport at one time and laid in a supply of provisions for his followers, makes any mention of these historic characters of more than the ordinary interest and for that reason newspaper extracts relating to them are here presented, one written by William A. Meese, of Moline, Illinois, and the other by Warren Teele, the latter appearing in the Half Century number of the Democrat.

DRED SCOTT THE SLAVE.

"Dred Scott was a negro owned by Dr. John Emerson, a surgeon in the United States army, and in the year 1834 Scott came with the doctor from Missouri to Fort Armstrong on Rock island, Illinois, where the doctor was stationed. Scott remained at Fort Armstrong until May, 1836, when he went with the doctor to Fort Snelling (in Minnesota) where he married Harriet, a slave of his master, and had two children. Slavery was illegal in both places—in Illinois by its constitution; in Minnesota (Louisiana Purchase) by the Missouri Compromise.

"In 1838 Scott was taken to Jefferson Barracks, a military post at St. Louis, and here an action was brought in the circuit court of the state by Scott to test

the question of his freedom. The St. Louis court held that Scott's residence on free soil had made him free. The case was appealed to the supreme court of Missouri, which court reversed the decision of the St. Louis circuit court and held that Scott was a slave. In the meantime Dr. Emerson had sold Dred and his family to John F. A. Sanford of New York, and suit was brought against Sanford in the United States court for Scott's freedom. The case was tried at St. Louis on May 15, 1854, before the court and a jury, and the latter found that 'Dred Scott was a negro slave, the lawful property of the defendant.' A new trial was refused and Scott carried his case to the supreme court of the United States. The final decision in the Dred Scott case was the longest and, up to that period, the most interesting one ever given by the supreme court of the United States. The substance of the decision was as follows:

"'Scott was not made free by being taken to Rock Island in the state of Illinois. As Scott was a slave when taken into the state by his owner, and was there held as such, and brought back into Missouri in that character, his status, as free or slave, depended on the laws of Missouri, and not of Illinois. He and his family were not free, but were, by the laws of Missouri, the property of the defendant.' This decision by Roger B. Taney only helped to fan the flames, and the free-soil, native American and anti-slavery democrats of the north now took more aggressive steps toward the abolition of the slave trade."

THE EMERSON CLAIM.

While Dr. John Emerson was serving his country as surgeon to the garrison at Fort Armstrong the tide of immigration set strongly to the newly opened Black Hawk Purchase and carried him across the river to Davenport, his assignment as surgeon allowing him some little latitude of action. Here he built a substantial brick residence which still standing is numbered as 219 on East Second street. A view of this relic of early days appears in this work. From the signs generously plastered thereon it can be surmised that in this lowly condition it is a warehouse of the Iowa Telephone Company. While at Fort Armstrong Dr. Emerson entered a claim on the banks of the river, next east and adjoining the claim taken up by George L. Davenport, the first claim entered upon in the Black Hawk Purchase. Upon this claim Dr. Emerson built a shack and installed therein his slave Dred Scott to occupy and make good all rights of a claimmaker. At that time this region was in the territory of Michigan. Later, July 4, 1836, it became Wisconsin. Upon this Davenport residence, or rather, stay in Bettendorf, Scott in his famous suit for freedom predicated residence in Michigan and Wisconsin, free territory. When the Fort Armstrong garrison was transferred to Fort Snelling, Dr. Emerson accompanied the troops. Later he came to Davenport, sold his claim for one thousand dollars, and returned to St. Paul, taking Dred with him. This strengthened Dred's case later by a stay in Minnesota. When Dr. Emerson died his remains were buried in Antoine LeClaire's cemetery where LeClaire street crosses Sixth. After the bodies here buried had been removed to St. Mary's churchyard and the City cemetery in West Davenport this location became the site of the fine old residence of our historian, Willard Barrows.

In the Gazette of date May 4, 1843, was published the following professional card: "Dr. John Emerson offers his professional services to the citizens of Davenport and surrounding country. He may be found at present at the Le-Claire House." In the issue of the same paper which appeared on the evening of January 4, 1844, was this notice: "Died—On the evening of December 28, 1843, John Emerson, M. D., aged forty years, late surgeon in the army of the United States."

JOHN BROWN'S VISIT.

"There was a great celebration of the 4th of July here in 1858," says Warren Teele, "most of the business houses of the town were closed and the people generally turned out to the picnic. I was with Dalzell then, on the corner of Second and Perry. I did not care to celebrate, and so I stayed at the store through the morning, though Dalzell urged me to close up and go out for a good time. At last I said I would close at noon, one or two other houses having kept open till then, and I was waiting through the last few minutes before the hour of twelve when a stranger came in. He was a well built man, with heavy beard and hair, quaint and old-fashioned in style, and very gray. 'Has thee any sidemeat?' he asked as I came to meet him. 'No,' I said, 'we are just out of sidemeat; but we have some very fine shoulders.' 'I did not ask thee for shoulders; I asked thee for sidemeat,' he said, not in an irritated tone, but steadily and composedly as though merely setting me right when I was wrong. I was anxious to save the sale for somebody, if I could not for my own house, so I said, 'Wait, I think I can take you to a man who will sell you all the sidemeat you want, if you will, come with me.' He did not say a word, but was ready to go, so I locked the store and led him as fast as we could walk—I was afraid we should find the place closed—half a block south on Perry and then a block west through the alley to Burr & Swift's store, which stood just across the alley from the present station of the interurban road. We were in time, and the sidemeat was satisfactory. After it the stranger bought flour and other provisions, in all a bill of over \$400, and paid the cash. He went around the corner of Front street, toward Burrows & Prettyman's mill, and came back with a covered conestoga wagon; an immense big thing, with the high bed flaring forward and back like the ends of a scow, and the whole interior hooded under the cover. He loaded in his provisions and drove away, saying not a word more than was necessary. It was months later that we learned—Burr and Swift and I—that our customer was old John Brown, the liberator. He had the bottom of that wagon bed full of guns and pikes then, and he was on his way out to his rendezvous at Springdale.

"The raid, capture, trial and execution of John Brown made a tremendous sensation here, where the great mass of the people sympathized with him. The escape of one of the Coppocs, Springdale boys who were in his desperate little band at Harper's Ferry, gave great satisfaction here, and delighted me very much, for I was a John Brown man. Eli Adams kept a bookstore on Brady street where the trunk store is now, between Second and Third. One day Eli slipped me quietly upstairs, and there was Coppoc. I know that at least one other man beside myself was admitted to see him, and I know that he was kept there at

least about four days. The detectives and United States marshals were raking the country for him, and were right here in Davenport when he was hidden there; but they never got on his trail, and he got away. The story of his escape from Harper's Ferry, and his wayfaring all the way to this city, is most thrilling, as it has been given in one of the magazines of thirty years ago, or more. He was escorted out of Davenport and on to safety. I do not remember his face so well, but his old leader had a physiognomy and a bearing that impressed me deeply, so that I shall never forget him, just as he looked. I may add that the clue that brought the detectives to Davenport on Coppoc's scent was the address, 'Burr & Swift, Davenport, Iowa,' on a box found among the effects of John Brown that were captured at Harper's Ferry."

COPPOC THE REFUGEE.

In coming to Davenport Barclay Coppoc was coming among friends he had made while serving as clerk in local stores. After evading the extradition papers of Governor Wise of Virginia this young man enlisted in the war for the union and early in the struggle fell a victim to Missouri bushwhackers. He was killed with other soldiers in the wreck of a train which went through a bridge which had been weakened by incendiary fire.

Colonel Wm. Penn Clark, formerly of Davenport, wrote a letter to the Des Moines Register in which he tells of a trip he made in March, 1859, from West Liberty to Davenport with John Brown and party who were taking twelve slaves captured in Missouri to freedom. A freight car containing the slaves was attached to the train and placed directly back of the engine. In this car were Brown and others of his adherents, all strongly armed. Kagi, the writer and orator of the Brown movement, accompanied Col. Clark into a passenger coach to keep an eye on a man who had threatened to reveal to the United States officers the character of the freight in the car attached to the train when the train should reach Davenport. It was the purpose of Clark and Kagi to overawe and keep this man quiet during the short stay the train made in this city. Col. Clark says in his letter, "And this we did. Kagi was thoroughly armed, as were all the white men with Brown, and the party could not have been arrested without bloodshed. The conductor of the passenger train was a man named Jones, an Englishman, who, I believe, is dead. He was in sympathy with the movement, and who knew how anxious I was to get the fugitives safely out of Iowa. From a window of the old Burtis House I watched the train crossing the bridge over the Mississippi and felt greatly relieved when the train started on its journey to Chicago, where the negroes were safely landed the next morning."

While the train stopped here Laurel Summers, United States marshal with a strong posse searched the passenger cars, but did not examine the freight car on the rear of the train. At Chicago Allan Pinkerton, the famous detective, conducted the slaves to a waiting car which took them safely to Canada.

THE REBELLION OR THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

John Brown, who declared and honestly believed himself chosen of the Lord to strike the shackles from the southern slave, was hanged on the gallows at

Charlestown, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the 2d day of December, 1859, as a penalty for his misguided attempt to cause an uprising of the blacks in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, where he and his small band of followers had forcibly taken possession of the United States arsenal. This event caused a furor of excitement in the south and events that made for internecine strife and the bloodiest civil war on record were hastened at a furious speed toward Fort Sumter, where the shot was fired that echoed its baleful significance throughout the hills and vales of Christendom. The walls of Fort Sumter were battered by the rebel guns at Charleston, South Carolina, by the would-be assassins of the Union on the morning of April 12, 1861, and in twenty-four hours thereafter news of the world-momentous action had reached every accessible corner of the United States. In the south the portentous message was generally received with boisterous demonstrations of joy and the belief on the part of the masses that the day would soon come for their deliverance from the "northern yoke" and that their "peculiar institution" was to be perpetuated under the constitution and laws of a new confederacy of states. In the north a different feeling possessed the people. The firing on Fort Sumter was looked upon with anger and sadness, and the determination was at once formed to uphold the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of its institutions. It was then that Abraham Lincoln began his great work of preserving the Union.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

On the 16th of April, four days following the assault on Fort Sumter, Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, received the following telegram from Simon Cameron, secretary of war:

"Call made on you by tonight's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service."

That very day the governor proclaimed to the people of Iowa that the nation was imperiled and invoked the aid of every loyal citizen in the state. The telegram above alluded to was received at Davenport. The governor was then residing at Iowa City, but there was no telegraphic communication in those days between the two cities.

It was important that the dispatch should reach the eyes of the governor at once and General Vandever, then a civilian, volunteered to take the message to Iowa City. The governor was found on his farm outside the city by the self-appointed messenger, dressed in homespun and working in the field. Reading the dispatch Governor Kirkwood expressed extreme surprise and exclaimed: "Why, the president wants a whole regiment of men! Do you suppose I can raise so many as that, Mr. Vandever?" When ten Iowa regiments were offered a few days later the question was answered.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

President Lincoln announced, April 15, 1861, that the execution of the laws of the Union had been obstructed in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by "combinations too powerful to be

suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He called out the militia to the number of 75,000. Seeing that the insurgents had not dispersed in the states named and that the inhabitants of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee had joined them, he issued this proclamation, August 16, 1861:

"Whereas, on the 15th day of April, 1861, the president of the United States, in view of an insurrection against laws, constitution and government of the United States, which has broken out within the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled, 'An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose,' approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed and the insurgents having failed to disperse by the time directed by the president; and whereas such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said states claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such state or states, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has any such insurrection been suppressed by said states:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, in pursuance of an act of congress approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that state and the other states hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the constitution or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other states and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said states with the exception aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the president, through the secretary of the treasury, or proceeding to any said states, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same or conveying persons to or from said states, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said states with said exceptions found at sea or in any port of the United States will be forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the en-

forcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it; leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the secretary of the treasury for the remission of any penalty of forfeiture, which the said secretary is authorized by law to grant if, in his judgment, the special circumstances in any case shall require such remission.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth year.

"Abraham Lincoln."

IOWA RALLIES TO THE COLORS.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the general government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field," said Colonel A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, upon one occasion, "or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the war of the rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal state. The proclamation of her governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, responsive to that of the president calling for volunteers to compose her first regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the president's call. So urgent were these offers that the governor requested on the 24th of April permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting the answer to this request he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the second and third regiments, which was near the close of May, the adjutant general of the state reported that upward of 170 companies had been tendered to the governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First infantry a complete outfit—not uniform—of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns, from material of various colors and qualities obtained within the limits of the state. The same was done in part for the Second infantry. Meantime an extra session of the general assembly had been called by the governor to convene on May 15th. With but little delay that body authorized a loan of \$800,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred and to be incurred by the executive department in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the state—Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor—immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in state bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing, which was manu-

factured in Boston to his order, was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiments, but was subsequently condemned by the government for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by national troops.

IOWA'S BORDERS THREATENED.

"The state, while engaged in efforts to discharge her duty in connection with the common emergency, was compelled to make separate and large provision for the security of her own borders. On the south she was threatened with invasion by the secessionists of Missouri, while on the west and northwest there was danger of incursions by bands of hostile Indians now freed from the usual restraint imposed by garrisons of regular troops at the frontier posts. For border defense the governor was authorized to raise two regiments of infantry, a squadron—not less than five companies—of cavalry, and a battalion—not less than three companies—of artillery. Only mounted troops were enlisted, however, for this service; but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of northern Missouri against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot turned out (often) and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received June 13th. It was issued by General Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later the Third infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many others of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First infantry formed a part of the little army with which General Lyon moved on Springfield and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September) the Third Iowa with very slight support fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by General Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action. The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by General Curtis of this state and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the confederates in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those states. In these and many other movements down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took a part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg the state was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the out-

posts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring state—'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes'—embodies the spirit of all.

IOWA TROOPS RE-ENLISTED.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men who were relatively more numerous than those of any other state, were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders. In all the important movements of 1864 and 1865 by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drumbeat was heard on the banks of every great river of the south, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops mustered out of service. The state also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the rivers of the west.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery placed their state in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the state, while others were employed in visiting from time to time hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"At the beginning of the war the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men, presumably liable to military service. The state raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men, one regiment of infantry composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one battalion of infantry composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other states will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. The number

of men who under special enlistments and as militia took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the state was probably as many as 5,000.

IOWA PAID NO BOUNTY.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous ruling of the war department to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The government insisted on temporarily setting aside in part the former rule of settlements and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the states should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the general government for men on a settlement of her quota account."

PUBLIC MEETING AND RESOLUTIONS.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received in Davenport on Monday, April 16, causing the most intense excitement. The Gazette and Democrat united in issuing an "extra" giving an account of the affair. A great crowd gathered in front of the Gazette office and impatiently awaited the publication, while the steamer, "W. L. Ewing" laid nearly two hours at the wharf awaiting the issue before proceeding on her trip. A public meeting was called for LeClaire hall Tuesday evening, and a most enthusiastic crowd assembled in pursuance of the call, filling the hall to overflowing. During the whole meeting, which continued until a late hour, the feeling was one of irrepressible enthusiasm. The speakers were, Attorney General Nourse, of Des Moines; Gov. Kirkwood, Hon. William Vandever, Hon. James J. Lindley, Hon. Jacob Butler, Judge Booth, Judge Dillon, Dr. Keith and Rev. Mr. Collier. Mayor French was chairman of the meeting and Add. H. Sanders and D. N. Richardson, secretaries. Gov. Kirkwood said that he had been called out of a sick bed at home by a messenger, who said that dispatches were awaiting him from the president. He could not find them in Iowa City, and thinking that they might have been received in Davenport and forwarded to Des Moines, he came here to find out so as to lose no time, knowing that the people were eager to have him do his duty. He said that he would not call together the legislature as it would involve great expense and considerable delay, and he thought he could get along without them. At all events he would take the responsibility of trying. The enlistment and starting away of the regiment would probably involve about \$10,000 expense, but he would raise this sum, and at once, if he had to pledge every dollar of his own property. He would see that the expenses were paid till the regiment was handed over to the government.

John Collins, H. Ramming, D. E. True, William T. Clark and John N. Rogers were appointed a committee on resolutions and reported the following:

"Resolved, That in the existing state of things in our country, in which the citizens of a section have arrayed themselves in open and armed rebellion against

the federal government, every true lover of his country is imperatively called upon to rally around the standard of the Union, and to do all that in him lies to maintain its just authority against the assaults of treason from whatever quarter.

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Davenport, gratefully acknowledging our indebtedness to the union of these states for whatever we, in common with our fellow countrymen, possess, if honor abroad is prosperity at home, do hereby pledge to that union in this its hour of peril and disaster, our steadfast and unalterable loyalty and support.

"Resolved, That as the maintenance of law is the prime object and first duty of every government, we will to the utmost of our ability sustain the efforts of the Federal administration to enforce the laws of the land, and to put down resistance to the same; and that we will indignantly frown upon any attempt to throw obstacles in its path, or to detract from its just authority from whatever source arising."

Scott county was represented in almost every regiment from the state that went into the service. In this connection is compiled from the adjutant-general's report a list of men from this county, and when possible short sketches of the various regiments. The record is an honorable one.

FIRST INFANTRY.

The first regiment in which Scott county was represented was the First Iowa infantry. Company G was composed entirely of men from this county. The following comprises the list of men from the county: quartermaster, Theodore Guelich; Company G, captain, August Wentz; lieutenants, Theodore Guelich, Johannes Ahlefeldt; sergeants, Ernst Claussen, Louis Schoen, Frank Ditman, Charles H. Stuehmer; corporals, William S. McKenzie, Gustav A. Koch, Claus Rohwer, John F. Doerscher; musicians, Theodore Rutenbeck, August Anzorge; privates, Ernst Arp, Heinrich Averbeck, Hans Asbahr, Charles Altman, Christian Benedix, Heinrich W. Baasch, Pete Becker, Hans I. Brammer, Detlef I. Brammer, Christian Barche, James B. Caldwell, Fritz Dose, William V. Dreskey, Johannes Eggers, Peter Einfeldt, Anton I. Enderle, Joseph I. Enderle, Andrew Fellentreter, Friedrich Friedholdt, Charles Feistkorn, Christian Fey, Julius F. Fescher, George Gradest, August Giescke, Fritz Hess, Heintz Heilmuehlberg, Johannes Hansen, Seivert Jurgensen, Heinrich Karstens, William Keil, August Kohlbry, Christian Kortum, Alexander Kellmen, Ferdinand W. Koch, Fritz Kreibaum, Johann Luthen, Marz Lutze, Heinrich Massow, Emil Magnus, Carl Matthes, Ormilus Meisner, Johann I. Murbach, Jens Mattheisen, Claus H. Moeller, August Neire, Edward Nissen, Hans Juazen Nehm, Heinrich Niemann, Claus F. Paulsen, Jacob Plaff, Fred I. Prien, Henry Pahl, Johann H. Peters, Johann H. Popp, Chris I. Petersen, Fritz I. Petersen, Johann I. Petersen, Bernard Rheinhardt, Fried Rodewig, Heinrich Rosburg, Hans Rahn, Hans Reimers, Heinrich Rohde, August Rohlf, Hans Schlunz, Henry Selken, Heinrich Seivers, William H. Spohr, Heintz Stoltenberg, Yast Schroepfer, Carl Sickel, Louis Schuepel, Theodore Sloanaker, August Steffen, Franz Stitzer, Juergen Tank, August Timm, Conrad Tadewald, Hans I. Voss, Christian I. Voss, Heinrich Wright, Friedrich Wegner.

Company H of the First regiment also contained one man from Scott county, John Hoffman.

This regiment was enlisted for three months and was mustered in under the first call of the president. It participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, and lost a number of killed and wounded. It was mustered out of service August 25, 1861, at St. Louis, having served from May 14, 1861.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Scott county was well represented in the Second Iowa infantry, which was mustered into service for three years, or during the war. The following comprise the names of those from Scott county; sergeant major, William Campbell; commissary sergeant, John M. Jones; drum major, Jules Meredith; Company B, captain, Robert M. Littler; lieutenants, John G. Huntington, John Flanagan; sergeants, Samuel H. Foster, Frank M. Suiter, Oliver C. Lewis, Peter H. Riley, William Morrow, Bryan Farrell, William Johnson, Victor M. Bartell, Austin F. Stonebraker, Robert E. Farr; corporals, Benjamin F. Franks, William Morrow, Albert Barnes, Peter Riley, William M. Johnson, Charles W. Hines, William M. Dalzell, Robert M. Lytle, William C. Russell, Peter Heckett, William Farnsworth, Garfield S. Page, George Mennig, Abraham H. Clark, John S. Patton, Andrew W. Nichols, Robert E. Farr, Fred Bartlet; privates, George W. Atwood, James Burley, Fredrick Bartlett, James Buckwalter, Albert A. Barnes, Jacob Bertschie, Milton B. Chase, David S. Condron, John K. Cooper, James Cowgill, John Calvert, Samuel Clossin, William R. Dodd, Orris E. Dike, Robert S. Dodds, Redford Dennis, Timothy Foley, Robert H. Flavell, William Guthrie, Frank M. Gray, A. D. Huff, James B. Hassler, David S. Hammaker, Morris Hammaker, William Humphreysville, Peter Hecker, David L. Hammond, James M. Jones, William M. Johnson, Benjamin Patton Kelley, Frank Kessler, Edward Kennedy, Robert M. Lytle, John Linden, John H. Marple, Dominie Miclot, George Minnig, John McCool, Jeremiah Murphy, William H. Miller, James W. Miller, Frank McDuff, Thomas Morrow, John McCrellas, William McCrellas, John McCutcheon, Samuel L. Niles, George Norris, John Pace, S. Garfield Page, James W. Page, A. Jackson Quinn, Edward Smith Read, George Rosenberry, George K. Spencer, A. F. Stonebraker, Elijah Stone, John P. Scott, Stephen H. Spencer, William L. Smith, David Scott, A. McCoy Smith, Martin Smith, George W. Scott, James H. Tracy, Orlando R. Talmage, Samuel Todd, Moses Thomson, Mark L. Thomson, Thomas J. Wallace, Jacob Weary, George R. Whitman, Lyman Whitney, Levi White, Lionel A. Worth, James Williams, William Sours.

Additional enlistments: William Babe, Julius Crummer, Abner Curry, Joseph H. Davis, George H. Davis, Arthur Draucker, Silas Eckenroad, Albert Hough, William H. Greyon, Z. H. Howe, H. Harden, Joseph Halcman, Thomas G. Kelley, James E. Miller, E. P. Morgan, James Pender, Henry H. Post, H. B. Park, George Parkenson, William C. Russell, Joseph W. Razey, John Rools, Albert W. Scott, William H. Stephens, W. G. Stark, Benjamin F. White, John W. Wilson, A. N. Clark, W. H. Forgnier, H. Draucker, Claus Klint, Isaac C. Nichols, Clark, J. Luse, Frederick Pump.

Company C, captains, J. DeWitt Brewster, Jonathan S. Slaymaker, William F. Holmes; lieutenants, Jonathan S. Slaymaker, William F. Holmes, George F. Hall, Henry C. McNeil; sergeants, Theodore Maitheny, George F. Hall, Loren W. Pierce, Henry C. McNeil, Jacob Speed, Jr., Henry Doolittle, William G. J. Piepgrass, William M. Campbell, George S. Burchill, N. A. Haldeman; corporals, William M. Campbell, William G. J. Piepgrass, George S. Burchill, James C. Urie, William P. Wade, Henry B. Doolittle, Martin L. Minor, Edward Humphrey, David J. Brown, James Perry, John T. Bell, Charles E. Curran, Garius Pingrey, Richard Gear; musician, Timothy Cannon; wagoner, Samuel F. Cowdrey; privates, Edwin C. Ackerman, James H. Ackerman, Henry M. Austin, Charles F. Beck, John W. Blunt, Thomas Brattain, Cyrus I. Briggs, Henry C. Bartleson, John W. Blanchard, A. H. Chapman, Henry Dramer, Charles E. Durran, Orlando Donaldson, George B. Cayton, John W. Downs, Hiram P. Earhart, William R. Fiskens, Charles Fleury, John G. Greenawalt, Richard Gear, William S. Gray, George H. Hildreth, Charles W. Hildreth, T. M. D. Harvey, George W. Howell, William Hutchinson, Newton A. Haldeman, Enos Hottel, Frederick Herbert, Adam E. Hooghkerk, Bartus Hinger, Thomas L. Johnson, Chris G. Krummel, Truman Lamond, John W. Matthews, John T. Miller, James W. Morrison, Charles N. Moulton, Martin L. Minor, Edward Knapp, Henry Smith, William H. Mazill, Alanson Mills, James C. Mansell, Joseph G. Orrill, James Perry, Samuel Piersol, Edward Peterson, Charles D. Rogers, Andrew J. Ross, Charles G. Rowan, Edward Schoonmaker, George A. Smith, Samuel Shaw, Stephen Spelletich, George H. Tyler, James C. Urie, Jacob Vandusen, William P. Wade, John H. Watson, Henry C. Wheeler.

Company A contained Arnold J. Sender and John A. Green.

SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY.

Adjutant, Albert A. Barnes; Company B, captain, Albert A. Barnes; lieutenant, Peter H. Heckert; sergeants, Joseph H. Davis, Adolph Steinmitz, Henry H. Port, John McCool; corporals, Andrew M. Smith, George H. Davis; musician, William Babe; privates, Harlow Ackerman, Edwin C. Ackerman, William Rufus Ames, Samuel C. Clossin, Julius Crummer, Michael Donehue, Silas Echenroad, John A. Green, S. David Hammond, Hendman Hardin, Claus Klendt, Arnold J. Luder, Alexander Lawther, John McCluchin, James E. Miller, Charles B. Miller, George Norris, George Parkinson, Frederick Pump, John Rollo, Joseph W. Rozey, Henry Rozey, Albert W. Scott, John P. Scott, William G. Stark, Samuel Todd, George Todd, Henry P. Wilson, Jacob J. Wall, John Westly, Elbert F. Willey.

Company C, captain, William G. J. Piepgrass; sergeant, Charles Fleury; corporals, James Cunningham, Richard Gear; musician, Charles D. Rogers; privates, Patrick Burns, John F. Cook, William Campbell, Charles E. Curran, Robert Drummond, James R. Donaldson, George H. Durham, William Drummond, William Hutchinson, James McCoy, Henry Smith, Alanson Mills.

In Company H were privates Upton B. Edwards, Benjamin Edwards and Albert Polley. In Company K were privates Finley M. Armstrong, George W. Cornelius and Haviland Stewart.

The following promotions were made of men from this county: William Campbell, from sergeant major to adjutant; Robert M. Littler, from captain to major and brevet lieutenant colonel; Frank M. Suiter, from sergeant to second and first lieutenant and captain; Oliver C. Lewis, from sergeant to second and first lieutenant, captain and major; Peter H. Riley, from sergeant to second lieutenant; John S. Slaymaker, from first lieutenant to captain; William F. Holmes, from second to first lieutenant and captain; Alfred Bing, from private to second and first lieutenant; George F. Hall, from sergeant to second and first lieutenant; Henry C. McNeil, from sergeant to second lieutenant; Albert A. Barnes, from sergeant to first lieutenant; Peter Hickert, from sergeant to second lieutenant and captain; William G. J. Piepgrass, from sergeant to captain.

The officers and men of this regiment that did not reenlist as veterans were mustered out in April, May and June, 1864. The regiment was in many of the hard fought battles of the war and reflected honor upon officers and men and the state which they represented.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Scott county was represented in this regiment by men in several of its companies as will be seen by reference to the following names: chaplains, Cyrus G. Vanderveer, William Paston; commissary sergeant, Francis E. Yearick; Company A, privates, Delos Alger, William P. Ballard, Charles P. Davison, Elsbee M. Goodwill, Fletcher C. Boyd.

Company B, captain, Frank A. Cleveland; lieutenants, Miles P. Benton, Enos Tichenor, Jr.; sergeants, Edward Young, John D. Tichenor, William McMoeth, James Moore, B. Franklin Craig; corporals, Francis LeClaire, Nelson J. Gardner, John S. Christian, Thomas H. Holmes, Fred P. Rellnering, William J. Chriswell, Luther J. McCulloch, John Q. Page, William Peasley, William Platts, John Newton Purcell, Christopher Quinn, John C. Roger, Charles M. Robinson, John A. Rowan, Henry Sauerman, James E. Thompson, Josephus Wagoner, John Whitsell.

Recruits to Company B, Charles Ackerman, Boge Boyenes, Henrich Claussen, Gabrel Feldpausch, George Graver, Fritz Grimm, Andrew Jackson, Blasins Kauth, Wilhelm Kester, Bennett Lewellen, Joseph Laycock, Edward Moeller, Christian Muhl, Nicholas Matzen, John Stetel, Johans Stuhr.

VETERAN INFANTRY.

Veterans, captain, James Moore; lieutenant, Frederick P. Kettenring; sergeant, James N. Gardner; corporals, Orlando Fluke, Amos Merritt, Thomas Harris; privates, John P. Adams, Charles Belenberg, James Donahue, Richard L. Gallatin, William Goulder, Simon Gutbrode, Samuel Heckman, Mathew Hender, Ferdinand Haak, Alfred Larue, Christian Lemberg, Pierre Manhoven, William Platts, Walter E. Rust, Henry Sauerman, Joseph Steober, John Thede, Samuel Taylor, Charles Witte, John Weir.

Company C—Privates, Norman Hulsiffer, John D. Roberts; veterans, Henry Chaney, Orville S. Fluke, Griffin Moore, Richard N. Nicherson, James Spier, Joseph S. Kelley.

Company F—A. Linton, John Miller, John Kelley.

Company G—Frank M. Boyer, Alonzo McKinsey, Thomas Wilson, John K. Fisher, John A. Kirkpatrick.

Company I—Walter H. Record, Michael J. Kelly, James Mulligan, James O'Riley, Michael Shee, Harvey Wallace, George Wilson.

The following named were promoted: Niles P. Benton, from first lieutenant to captain; James Moore, from sergeant to first lieutenant and captain; Fred P. Kettinger from sergeant to second and first lieutenant, captain and brevet major, United States volunteers; James N. Gardner, from sergeant to first lieutenant and brevet captain.

THE EIGHTH AT SHILOH.

The Eighth Iowa infantry was mustered into the service September 23, 1861. It was soon sent to the front and took part in several engagements during its first year of service. From the report of Colonel Geddes of the part of the regiment in the battle of Shiloh the following is taken:

"About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, I ordered the regiment under arms, and formed line of battle in front. At this time the firing on our advance line had become general and it appeared to me evident that we were being attacked in force by the rebel general. After remaining under arms for about half an hour, during which time I had ordered the baggage belonging to the regiment to be loaded on the wagons, and an extra supply of ammunition to be issued to the men, I was ordered by Colonel Sweeney, Fifty-second Illinois brigade commander, to proceed to the front.

"On arriving at our advance line, I was ordered by Colonel Sweeney to take my position on the left of the brigade to which I was attached, for the purpose of protecting a battery immediately in front. Here the regiment remained about one hour, exposed to a severe fire from artillery of shell and grape, killing and wounding several of my men. About 11 o'clock I was ordered by Colonel Sweeney, through his aid, Lieutenant McCullough, of the Eighth Iowa, to leave my position and take ground on my left and front.

"This change of position brought my regiment on the extreme right of General Prentiss' division, and left of General Smith's, the latter being the division to which my regiment belonged. I was thus entirely detached from my brigade, nor did I receive any order from my brigade or division commander during the remainder of that day. On arriving at the point I was ordered to defend, I found my regiment in line of battle with my center resting on a road leading from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing, and at right angles to my line. Here I immediately engaged a battalion of the enemy, and after a severe conflict of nearly an hour's duration, in which I lost many of my men, the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. At this time Captain Hogin, Company F, was shot dead, and Captain Palmer, Company H, severely wounded. In this desperate struggle my regiment lost 100 men in killed and wounded.

"The conspicuous gallantry and coolness of my company commanders, Captains Cleveland, Stubbs and Benson on the left, Captains McCormic and Bell in the center, Captains Kelsey, Geddes and Lieutenant Muhs on the right, by reserving the fire of their respective companies until the proper time for its

delivery with effect, and the determined courage of my men, saved the battery from capture, and I had the satisfaction of sending the guns in safety to the rear. In this attack I was wounded in the leg and Major Andrews severely in the head, and I do here take pleasure in acknowledging the courage and coolness displayed by my field officers, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Ferguson and Major J. Andrews, and the able assistance rendered by them on that occasion.

TO HOLD THE POSITION.

"About 3:00 o'clock p. m., all communication with the river ceased, and it became evident to me that the enemy were turning the right and left flanks of our army and were rapidly closing behind us. I could at this time have retreated and most likely would have saved my command from being captured had I, at this time, been ordered back, but I received no such order and I considered it my duty to hold the position I was assigned to defend at all hazards.

"General Prentiss' division having been thrown back from the original line, I changed front by my left flank, conforming to his movement, and at right angles with my former base, which was immediately occupied and retained for some time by the Fourteenth Iowa, Colonel Shaw. In this position I ordered my regiment to charge a battalion of the enemy, I think the Fourth Mississippi, which was done, in good order, completely routing them. We were now attacked on three sides by the rebel force, which was closing fast around us. The shells from our gunboats in their transit severing the limbs of the trees hurled them on our ranks. To prevent annihilation it became absolutely necessary to leave a position which my regiment had held for nearly ten consecutive hours of severe fighting, successfully resisting and driving back the enemy in every attempt to take the position I was ordered to hold and defend, with a loss of men near 200 killed and wounded, so ordered my regiment to retire. On retiring about 300 yards I found a division of the rebels under General Polk, thrown completely across my line of retreat. I perceived that further resistance was useless, as we were now completely surrounded. Myself and the major portion of my command were captured at 6:00 o'clock p. m. and I claim the honor for my regiment of being the last to leave the advance line of our army on the battlefield of Shiloh, on Sunday, April 6, 1862."

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Eighth took part in the campaign in Mississippi in 1863, the following account of which was given by Colonel Geddes:

"On the 2d of May, 1863, my regiment was ordered to leave Duckport, Louisiana, with the division to which it was attached, namely, the Third division, Fifteenth Army corps, under the command of Brigadier General J. M. Tuttle, and march to Hard Times Landing, opposite Grand Gulf, Mississippi, sixty miles distant.

"On the 7th of May it crossed the river with the advance of the army and took up the line or march toward Jackson, Mississippi. It took part in the storming of that place on the 14th of May, and assisted in the destruction of railroads

in the vicinity. Ordered from Jackson on the 16th of May, by forced marches, it followed on the rebel retreat from Champion's Hill to their entrenchments at Vicksburg, assisted in the charge made on the rebel works on the 22d and operated with the army of investment for thirty-four days, during which time it assisted in clearing obstructions, making roads, constructing field works, mounting guns and projecting approaches to within twenty yards of the rebel works, under an almost incessant fire.

"On the 22d of June it was ordered to operate on our line of circumvallation under command of Major General W. T. Sherman, where it remained until the surrender of Vicksburg. It was ordered on the 4th of July to join the expeditionary army under Major General Sherman, was sent in pursuit of the rebel force commanded by General Johnston and was present during the seven days' siege of Jackson, and final occupation of that city, which took place on the 17th of July, 1863.

"After the evacuation of Jackson by the rebels the regiment composed part of a force under Major General Frederick Steel, which was ordered to Brandon, Mississippi, and was attached to a brigade under my command that engaged the enemy for two hours, repulsing them with loss and capturing Brandon.

"It also assisted in destroying the Meridian railroad fifteen miles east of Jackson and finally on the 23d of July, 1863, retired with the expeditionary army to its present position on the right bank of Big Black river, fifteen miles from Vicksburg.

"From the 2d of May to the 25th of July the regiment, without tents or transportation, marched over 300 miles, engaged the enemy at Vicksburg, twice at Jackson and at Brandon, and although during the operations of this ever memorable campaign both the officers and men of the regiment suffered much exposure and hardships of a very trying character, they endured all without a murmur and with a fortitude which elicited on several occasions the unreserved commendation of the commanding general."

The regiments participated in many campaigns and battles, including a fight with Forrest at Memphis, August 21, 1864. The last principal engagement was the capture of Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 8, 1865. It was mustered out at the close of the war with due honors.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company E—privates, William Spencer, John R. Buckman, George Creaks; lieutenants, James Martin, Ebenezer McCullough; veterans, George Cush, James Martin.

Company H—privates, Ithamar L. Cochran, Edward Fawcette, Charles H. Mock, Charles J. Fitchner, Frank L. Kerr, Jasper W. Shoemaker.

In Company F were privates Joseph C. Purvis and Robert A. Tedford. In Company G was private James W. Smith. In Company K was Sergeant Andrew P. Fitch. Unassigned were Robert Deming, Silas Webb, Charles Carey, Sylvester Willis, Socrates T. Lafley and Jackson Hyatt.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant colonel, Milton M. Price; major, George M. Van Hoesen; adjutant, W. T. Clark; quartermaster, Horatio G. Barnes. Company E—captain, George M. Van Hoesen; lieutenants, Stephen Purdy, Andrew J. Finch, Paul Renshorf, Napoleon W. Pavey; sergeants, Thomas J. Graham, James Winans, Napoleon W. Pavey, Thomas Mounts, Nelson L. Post, John Forsythe, Andrew J. Finch; corporals, John Melton, James Rudd, James H. Work, Andrew Finch, Peter B. Dobbins, William Stokes, Eli Melton; musician, James Bryan; wagoner, James Gartland; privates, William Ammond, Frederick Brog, William Benshoof, Anderson Burnett, Henry Bowman, Otto F. Blunck, Thomas Barrett, James Brown, George Bigelow, Nelson Brown, Edwin Clark, Thomas Dean, Henry Ernst, Charles Emeigh, John Ellsworth, Emery Fish, Jasper Forsyth, Edward Flanagan, John Flanagan, Andrew J. Finch, Jonathan Gallagher, Solomon Knapp, William Klinefelter, Thomas Kelly, William Lewis, George McKinstry, Thomas Moore, George Mooney, George Merna, James McGuire, David C. Oliver, Jesse R. Pratt, Francis Pentith, Henry Price, Noah Peasly, Thomas B. Piersol, Napoleon W. Pavey, George C. Rowe, Nicholas Rook, William Shirk, James Swin, Daniel D. Thompson, James A. Thompson, Jacob Wisecarver, Alexander Work, James H. Work, James Winans, James S. Warner, James Ward. Additional enlistments: Nicholas Carners, Daniel Shook, Benjamin Wells.

Company E, veterans: Capt. Andrew J. Finch, Lieutenants Napoleon W. Pavey, William Shirk; sergeants, John Forsyth, Thomas B. Piersol; corporals, William Lewis, William Ammond, Charles Emeigh; privates, George Bigelow, Thomas Barrett, John Flanagan, Solmon Knapp, George Mooney, Jesse R. Pratt, Nelson L. Post, Nicholas Rusch, William Stokes, Daniel Shook, James Swin and James Ward.

In Company F were William Carleton and Daniel C. Dawley; in Company H was John F. Dial, and in Company I, Albert Scott and James Coates.

In the line of promotions were George M. Van Hoesen, from captain to major; William T. Clark, from lieutenant to captain, major, colonel and brevet brigadier-general; Andrew J. Finch, from sergeant to first lieutenant and captain; William A. Shirk, from sergeant to first lieutenant and captain; Stephen Purdy, from first lieutenant to quartermaster; Thomas J. Graham, from sergeant to first lieutenant; Napoleon W. Pavey, from sergeant to second and first lieutenants; John Forsyth, from sergeant to first lieutenant.

The Thirteenth regiment of Iowa Veteran volunteer infantry was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865, after an honorable career in which they distinguished themselves in many battles and campaigns.

THE THIRTEENTH AT SHILOH.

The Thirteenth regiment Iowa infantry was mustered into the United States service in October, 1861, for three years or during the war, and was at once ordered to the front. It took part in the battle of Shiloh as will be seen from the following report of Colonel Crocker:

"Early on the morning of the 6th the alarm was given and heavy firing in the distance indicated that our camp was attacked. The regiment was formed in front of its color line, its full force consisting of 717 men, rank and file. It was at once ordered to form on the left of the Second brigade and proceeded to that position at a double quick and was then formed in line of battle in a skirt of woods bordering on an open field to the left of a battery. Here it remained for some time inactive while the enemy's guns were playing on our battery. In the meantime a large force of the enemy's infantry were filing around the open field in front of our line, protected by the woods and in the direction of our battery, opening a heavy fire of musketry on the infantry stationed on our right and charging upon the battery, the infantry and battery to the right having given away. At this time we, as indeed all of our troops in the immediate vicinity of the battery, were thrown into great confusion and retired in disorder. Having retreated to the distance of 100 or 200 yards we succeeded in rallying and forming a good line, the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois volunteers on our left, and having fronted to the enemy held our positions there under a continual fire of cannon and musketry until after 12:00 o'clock, when we were ordered to retire and take up a new position. This we did in good order and without confusion. Here having formed a new line, we maintained it under incessant fire until 4:30 o'clock, p. m., the men conducting themselves with great gallantry and coolness, and doing great execution on the enemy, repelling charge after charge and driving them back with great loss. At 4:30 o'clock we were again ordered to fall back. In obeying this order we became mixed up with a great number of regiments falling back in confusion, so that our line was broken and the regiment separated, rendering it very difficult to collect it; but finally having succeeded in forming and being separated from the brigade we attached ourselves to the division commanded by Colonel Tuttle, of the Second Iowa volunteers, and formed with his division in front of the encampment of the Fourteenth, Second and Seventh Iowa volunteers, where we sustained a heavy fire from the enemy's battery until dark, and then remained during the night on our arms. During the day we were under fire of the enemy for ten hours and sustained a loss of twenty-three killed and 130 wounded.

"On the morning of the 7th we were ordered to continue with Colonel Tuttle's division and to follow up and support our forces that were attacking and driving back the enemy. We followed them up closely, moving to support the batteries until the enemy was routed, after which we were ordered to return to the encampment that we had left on Sunday morning, where we arrived at 8:00 o'clock p. m. Our total loss in the action of the 6th and 7th was: killed, 24; wounded, 139; missing, 9; total, 172. The men for the most part behaved with great gallantry. All the officers exhibited the greatest bravery and coolness, and I call especial attention to the gallant conduct of my field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Price and Major Shane, who were both wounded in the action of the 6th, and acknowledge my great obligations to my adjutant, Lieutenant Wilson, who during the entire action exhibited the highest qualities of a soldier."

ENGAGEMENT BEFORE ATLANTA.

On the 21st of July, 1864, an engagement was had before Atlanta. The following is the account of the affair given by Major Walker:

"At 8:00 o'clock a. m., the regiment was in position in front of the brigade with the Fifteenth Iowa infantry on its left, and supported by the Sixteenth Iowa infantry; its front was protected by temporary works thrown up on the night of the 20th.

"About 8:00 o'clock, a. m., I received orders from Colonel John Shane, commanding brigade, to advance at once on the double-quick to the front, to assist Brigadier-General Force, commanding a brigade in the Third Division, Seventeenth army corps, who was fighting for the possession of a high hill in his front and to the left of his regiment. The men seized their arms and sprang promptly over the works, advancing in good order to the crest of a hill less than 100 yards from the enemy's works, in the face of a heavy fire. Here I was ordered to halt and held the position, exposed to a very destructive fire of musketry, grape and canister, until the enemy having withdrawn to their works, and General Force having gained possession of the hill, I was ordered to retire to the position I originally occupied, which was done steadily and without confusion.

"Although the men had no previous notice of the advance there was no disorder: being made, too, over an open field with no protection. I regret to say that though the engagement lasted but thirty minutes the loss in officers and men was severe: seventeen enlisted men killed and four officers and seventy-seven enlisted men wounded. The regiment also participated in actions before Atlanta, July 27th and 28th."

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company A, captain, Isaac W. Talmage; lieutenants, Hugo Hoffbauer, William T. Dittoe; sergeants, William T. Dittoe, Waldo Gardner, Daniel Remington, William Guion, Michael McManus, James M. Vanduzer, Christian Litscher, Samuel Lecock, David Palmer, K. W. Kinkaid, Daniel Russell, Benjamin P. Lancaster, Jacob Veit, Leonard Lavender; musicians, Oliver White, John Agans; wagoner, Horace D. Squyers; privates, Napoleon Areundo, James Baldwin, Heinrich Baughman, Joseph Clark, Isaac H. Collins, Antonio Dapron, Owen Dougherty, Peter Drennon, Conrad Dorst, William A. Davenport, Patrick Farrell, Timothy Farrell, William I. Frazier, Richard Fitzgerald, Peter Garity, John B. Goman, Benjamin Hamson, Peter Henry, John Hire, William Hyland, Jefferson W. Knapp, Leonard Lavender, Bernhard Litscher, John Lynch, William M. Leslie, Henry S. Moore, John C. Miller, David Morrison, John McIntyre, Francis McKean, Samuel McCloud, Evert G. Nesbitt, Matthias G. Pinneo, William H. Pace, Hans Paustian, William F. Ruick, Hans Reimas, Alfred Roseman, William Stewart, David Sloper, John Shaback, John E. Sank, Peter D. Schmidt, Hans Sievers, Fayette Slaughter, R. B. Shoemaker, Charles Sweeney, John Voglebach; recruits, Charles Bergheim, John Bergheim, Henry Bergheim, Lyman Booth, John Hoffman, John Harvey, Daniel Mowen, Charles A. McLoskey, John Pin-

neo, Christian Schlegel, George Turner, John Voglebach, Henry Clay Wolsey: veterans, William Hershberger, George W. Basley.

Company B contained Sergeant J. L. Scott and privates Thomas S. Curtright, A. J. Barrett, George L. Everstine, Joseph R. Leyle, John Maywood and George Campbell. Company E contained Sewell Butler and John W. Lay. Company G contained privates Alexander Cheney, Leander F. Hastings, Henry Hass, Andrew H. Harcett, Francis Kline, Robert Taylor and William S. Bailey.

The promotions among Scott county men were Hugo Hoffbauer, from first lieutenant to captain; William T. Dittoe, from sergeant to second lieutenant; George Pemberton, from first lieutenant to captain.

The Fourteenth regiment was mustered into the United States service in November, 1861, and mustered out of service at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The veterans and recruits for this regiment were consolidated into two companies and called the "Residuary Battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry," which companies were mustered out at Davenport, May 13, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-colonel, Addison H. Sanders; adjutant, George E. McCosh; sergeant-major, Henry Lefeldt; Company A, privates, Edward Cassler, George W. Clayburg, Thomas Duggins, William S. Franum, Peter Hughs, Jacob C. Highly, Thomas Millsap, Franklin Milton, Jeremiah Nolan, Frederick Osborn, Oliver P. Rogers, Levi Shadle, William Shields, Samuel C. Stanley, Denis Sullivan, Edward Todd, Royal B. Whitney, Charles L. Whitnell; veterans—corporal, George W. Claybaugh; privates, Edward Cassley, Caleb S. Jordan, Frederick C. Osborn, Lemuel Stanley, John Franum, Royal B. Whitney, William Crawford, Jesse Getty, Josiah Osborn; Company B—captain, David Stuhr; lieutenants, Lewis Bunde, Frederick Wiedemann; sergeants, Henry Lefeldt, John Claussen, Joseph Fisher, Fred Schwerdtfeger, John Nelson; corporals, Johann Witt, Jochim Arp, Fritz Sanger, Hans F. Hartman, Adolph Golbrecht, Henry Moller, Sieverd Jurgensen, Ludwig Lubbe; musicians, Rudolph Grinoner, Otto Mielok, Henry Rix; privates, Peter Aye, Jochim Book, Hans Brammer, John Begun, Theodore Bergman, Jochim Bielefeldt, John Blooker, John Bahr, Jurgen Blooker, Christian Begun, Fritz Capicas, Claus Dammann, Christian Dormann, Nicholas Dose, John Dieckmann, John Eggers, Wilhelm Ehlers, John Frackman, Johann Fremke, Henry Fullert, Hinrich Girkin, August Gottbrecht, Carl Beoble, Philipp Harberger, Christian Hartkop, Frederick Hartkop, Erich Henning, Hans Holck, Marx Henson, Nich Hildebrandt, Hans F. Hamann, Heinrich Jacobs, Jacob Jacobson, Claus Jaussen, Jochim Kuhl, Wilhelm Kiel, Marx Martz, Ernst Muller, Jurgen Norden, John Neben, Carl Ohrt, Niss Paulsen, Eggert Puck, Frederick Peterson, Jacob Prussing, Johann Rickenberg, Johann Reimer, Andreas Sohmelyle, Fritz Sylvester, Fritz Schlosser, Detlef Scheel, Johann Schwartz, Peter Schluter, August Schulz, Henry Voss, August Wichmann, George Wendel, Urs Weber, Carl Wendt, Frederick Wilkin, Asmus Wolf, Charles Weissmann, Theodore Westphal, Ludwig Wriedt, Henry Wolter; additional enlistments, Wilhelm Hamdorf, Johann Siems, Hinrich Weise; Company B—veterans—captain, Henry Lefeldt; lieutenant, Frederick Weidemann; sergeants, Jasper A. Fischer, Johann

Witt; corporals, Frederick Schwerdtfeger, Han. F. Hartmann, Fritz Sanger, Sievered Juergensen, Ludwig Lubbe, Peter Aye; privates, Juergen Blocker, Claus Dammann, Ernst Mueller, Frederick Peterson, Johann Rickenburg, Andreas Schmelzle, Conrad Vogel, Asmus Wolf, Paul Schumaker; Company C—corporals, Peter Blanchard, George B. Boemer, Alfred B. Cox, Josiah T. Herbert, George W. Hickson, Henry L. Sixbury, R. M. J. Tallman; additional enlistments, George A. Averill, Frederic E. Cheney, Simon Kughn, William McGinnis, James G. Moore, William H. H. Moore, William McLaughlin, Thomas E. Price, John Shadle, William Shook; Company D—sergeants, James W. Willard, William G. Fearing, Joseph S. McHarg, Joseph V. West, Gideon Maple, Harry H. Bowling; privates, Benjamin Anderson, William A. Bird, Harry H. Bowling, George W. Chase, Franklin Faring, John L. Hager, Ninin Lindsey, Abraham Myers, Samuel Newburn, George W. Snively, Henry P. Webster, Joseph V. West; Company D—veterans—sergeants, James W. Willard, William G. Fearing; privates, Benjamin Anderson, Edward D. Langdon, Daniel Madden, Abraham Myers; Company F—captain, Edward S. Fraser; corporal, Samuel Duffin; privates, James H. Ackerman, William Patterson; veterans, John Drew, Absalom D. Emes, David Mossholder, George H. Olinger, William Patterson, Patrick Rourk; Company G—sergeant, August Timm; corporals, Henry Hoffman, George B. Quick; privates, Augustus Hartman, Edward Arndt, Anton Bruesch, Jacob Egger, Benedict Gradea, Henry Hoffmerener, Francis Hoppe, Frederick Koehle, Jacob Lehmann, Wilhelm Otto, Joseph Schumacher, Edward Steinmann, Henry Timm; Company G—veterans—lieutenant, August Timm; sergeant, Peter Becker; privates, Jacob Egger, Henry Timm, August Hartman, Henry Lorentz; Company I—corporal, George W. Keith; privates, Patrick Dugan, James Carter, John Gilligan, John T. Nass, Frank Rowen; veterans, Patrick Dugan, James Carter, John Gilligan, George W. Keith, Herbert A. Shaw, Thomas Shuey; Company K—lieutenants, Eleck Weingartner, Samuel Duffin; sergeant, John T. Davis; corporal, Joseph Enderle; privates, Christ Barden, Karl Graak, Henry Hilbert, Adolph Knocke, Charles Nye, John Knocke, Karl Matthes, Anton Nunlist, Richard Phelan, Nicholas T. Sieh, Claus Struve, Henry Wilkard, Christian Barche; Company K—veterans—lieutenants, Eleck Weingartner, Samuel Duffin; sergeant, John T. Davis; privates, Joseph Enderle, John Knocke, John Martin, Henry Bulda, Karl Matthes, Richard Phelan, August Schneider.

Company E contained J. A. Davis, Patrick Moran and Orlando Mattison, privates, and the following unassigned veterans: William Crawford, Zachariah C. McClury, George H. Otinzer, John Sheser, William W. Simons, Frank Thompson and Christopher Tiedman.

The promotions were Addison H. Sanders, from lieutenant-colonel to colonel and brevet brigadier-general; Henry Leefeldt, from sergeant major to second lieutenant and captain; John Claussen, from sergeant to second lieutenant and captain; Frederick Wiedemann, from second to first lieutenant; Frederick Schwerdtfeger, from sergeant to second lieutenant; William G. Fearing, from sergeant to captain; August Timm, from sergeant to second lieutenant and captain; Eleck Weingartner, from sergeant to first lieutenant; John T. Davis, from sergeant to first lieutenant; Samuel Duffin, sergeant to second lieutenant. The Sixteenth regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865.

SIXTEENTH ALWAYS ON DUTY.

The Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers left Davenport March 20, 1862, was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, meeting with heavy loss; took part in the siege of Corinth, camped at Corinth from its evacuation till July 28th; marched to Bolivar, Tennessee; made a reconnoissance to Summerville, August 23d, returning to Bolivar on the 26th; left September 11th for Corinth, and thence was sent out to reconnoiter the position and forces of the enemy at Iuka, September 17, returning to Brownsville; were ordered to Jacinto, Mississippi, where they joined Rosecrans' command. The regiment again marched on Iuka, was engaged in the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862. The regiment again arrived at Corinth October 2d; was engaged in the two days' battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, and pursuit of the enemy to Ripley; returned to Corinth on the 11th; was in camp till November 2d; marched to Grand Junction, camped till November 28th; marched to Holly Springs, passing through the town; arrived in front of the enemy's fortified position on the Tallahatchie river on the 29th. The enemy was forced from its position November 30th. The regiment crossed the river December 2d and went into camp; was engaged in guarding and building the railroad bridge across the river; marched to the south of Oxford, Mississippi, on the 19th; returned to Holly Springs on the 21st; in camp till December 29th. Marched to Lafayette, Tennessee; arrived January 1, 1863; camped till the 12th. Marched to Memphis, embarked on transports for Young's Point; arrived on the 24th and remained till the 29th; moved to Lake Providence, Louisiana, where the regiment remained till April 21st. Returning to Milliken's Bend, marched by way of Richmond, Louisiana, to Grand Gulf, thence to Vicksburg; was engaged in the operations against the latter place May 22d. The regiment was in the expedition to Mechanicsburg under General Blair; returned to Vicksburg, June 1st; engaged in the siege until the 23d; marched to Black river; guarded the crossing till the fall of Vicksburg; had a sharp engagement with the enemy July 4, 1863; part of the regiment having crossed the river and driven the enemy from his position on the opposite bank. July 12th was ordered to reinforce General Sherman at Jackson and bring up an ammunition train.

Jo. Johnson having evacuated Jackson, the army returned to Vicksburg July 28th; camped near Vicksburg till the 6th of August. The regiment was engaged in the march to Monroe, Louisiana. Returning to Vicksburg, remained in camp till the third day of February, 1864, when they started on the Meridian campaign. After a march across the entire state of Mississippi, returned to Vicksburg March 4, 1864; left Vicksburg March 17th on veteran furlough. The regiment again started from Davenport, Iowa, May 3d; arrived at Clifton, Tennessee, about the middle of May; marched to Huntsville, Alabama, arriving at the latter place May 22d; marched to Decatur, Alabama; thence across the mountains to Rome, Georgia, where they arrived on the 5th day of June. Starting again the next morning, joined the main army under Sherman, near Acworth, on the 10th; arrived in front of Kenesaw mountain on the 11th; had a sharp engagement with the enemy June 15th; the regiment was engaged in the attack on Kenesaw mountain June 27th, meeting with heavy loss. The regiment was under the enemy's

fire from June 14th to July 2d; moved from left to right of the line, meeting the army again July 4th; had another sharp engagement, driving the enemy. On the 5th the Sixteenth again had the advance, driving the enemy from his fortified position and across Nick-a-jack creek; were under fire of the enemy until the 16th day of July, when the rebels were compelled to cross the Chattahoochee; the regiment was then marched to Rossville, where it crossed the Chattahoochee river and pushed on for Atlanta; was engaged in the battles of July 20th and 21st, meeting with heavy losses in killed and wounded and receiving General McPherson's especial compliments. July 22d, when Hood made his famous charge that opened the battle of Atlanta, the Sixteenth Iowa, flanked in the right by the Eleventh, on the left by the Fifteenth, with the Thirteenth Iowa in the rear, all forming "the old Iowa brigade," was at the main point when the charge was made. The Sixteenth captured more of the enemy than it had men in its ranks, but was eventually surrounded and captured in turn and taken to Andersonville. But in a short time, being exchanged, they rejoined the army under Sherman. The regiment was increased by recruits and started from Atlanta, November 15th; marched to Savannah, before which place it arrived December 10th; after much hard marching, skirmishing, etc., drove the enemy behind their fortifications.

At Savannah this regiment was the first to seize the Savannah & Charleston railroad, and under directions of Brigadier-General Belknap commenced destroying the same; was engaged in the siege till the evacuation of the city; marched to the suburbs of the city and went into camp on the 21st, where it remained getting ready for the next campaign. After a review of the entire army by General Sherman, the Sixteenth was put in motion January 6, 1865, for Beaufort, South Carolina; marched against Pocotaligo January 15th, the Seventeenth corps (to which the Sixteenth belonged) driving the enemy out of his strongly fortified position; remained here at Pocotaligo until the 28th, when the new campaign commenced.

Marching to Rivers bridge, on the Salkahatchie, met the enemy strongly fortified. At this point the Salkahatchie forms an almost impenetrable swamp about two miles wide, which was waded by the Fourth division, Seventeenth army corps, on the 3d of February, 1865; drove the enemy from their position; continued the march, driving the enemy before them, capturing every place which they attempted to hold, and after encountering many hardships, privations and dangers, arrived at Goldsboro on the 22d of March, 1865. Remaining at Goldsboro, North Carolina, until the 10th of April, the regiment was again on the march in search of the enemy. Pushing forward the command entered Raleigh on the 16th; camped till the 2d of May.

The war being brought to a close, the command marched for Washington, where it took part in the grand review, May 24th; left Washington June 7th and arrived at Louisville June 12th.

During the period embraced herein, the regiment suffered severely in killed, died of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the line of duty. It may truly be said of the Sixteenth, it was always at the front, oftener, perhaps, under order than it wanted to be, but never in battle or march did it fail in the performance of its whole duty.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-colonel, Joseph B. Leake; quartermaster-sergeant, Patrick Gaffney; hospital steward, Lockwood J. Center; fife major, John DeLong. Company C—captain, Mark L. Tomson; lieutenants, Oliver Harrison, Robert M. Lytle; sergeants, John P. Conner, William Hewes, Andrew L. Grace, Thomas Murry, Josephus F. Jacobs, Warren A. Oliver; corporals, Charles O. Blanchard, John V. Walker, William Watson, Thomas B. Winet, James H. Hale, Elisha M. Hummell, William Murry, Robert LeMarinel; musicians, Henry Woodford, Thomas Preston; wagoner, John C. Moore; privates, James L. Armel, Andrew J. Blackman, Williard Baker, Frederick Berger, James F. Barrett, James A. Bentley, Edward Brannock, John W. Bell, Robert Chriswell, James Clapp, Thomas Cooper, William H. Curtis, Michael Conner, Nathan Davies, Joseph Davies, William R. Danforth, John Desney, Jasper Dow, Joseph Elder, Samuel French, Frank C. Grace, Leonard A. Greenleaf, Joseph Goerlich, Adam Hartzell, Gustave Haekling, Seneca Hurd, Andrew M. Hanlon, Martin Hanson, Rufus Pinkerton, Zebulon M. Pike, John Port, Oliff Peterson, Judson C. Stacy, William H. Stacy, James L. Sharlow, John Shannon, Edward M. Stanley, Stephen Sanders, A. R. Stringham, Lewis Underholt, John M. Van Duzen, Henry C. Wallace, John E. White, George Whitsell, John Wyman, James H. Wilson, Lyman L. Whitney; companies unknown, John Appleton, Daniel R. Calder, Samuel Caldwell, Christopher Cook, Sylvester Huss, Thomas Leonard, Franklin Lindley, G. C. W. Longworth, Loren L. Mann, Preston Mann, James McCormic, William H. Osborn, John P. Risley.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY VETERANS.

Company C—privates, Beecher B. Cochran, Daniel N. Howell, John Hogan, John B. Hamann, Frederick Kock, Ezra Seamen. Company D—privates, Thos. Leonard, John P. Risley, Jonathan Carter, William Carter, John B. Case, Michael T. Carter, Calvin Craig, John S. Congleton, John Delay, Hans Fohrmann, Robert L. Gooden, William Gray, Abraham Mulford, Isaac Morrison, Samuel L. Rodgers, Charles Sparks, John C. Ulam. Company E—privates, Daniel R. Calder, Christopher Cook, Egbert Hill, Franklin Kindley, Daniel Moloy, William H. Osborn, Michael Timothy, Simpson H. Williams; companies unknown, Edwin Blackman, Edward Cunningham, Michael Carter, John P. Graw, William H. Guion, Henry C. Graham, John Hamilton, William H. Jones, David Little, William McCutcheon, William S. Schemerhorn, Andrew Thompson, William H. Wells.

In Company H was James McCormick, and in Company K John Voutine.

Scott county was well represented in the Twentieth infantry, as will be seen by reference to the foregoing names. The promotions were as follows: Joseph B. Leake, captain to lieutenant-colonel; Robert M. Lytle, second to first lieutenant; William M. Johnson, sergeant to second lieutenant; Charles E. Squires, second to first lieutenant and captain; George W. Thompson, second to first lieutenant and captain; Thomas F. Allen, sergeant to second lieutenant; Edward E. Davis, second to first lieutenant and captain; Mendon F. Weller,

sergeant to first lieutenant; Martin Rhomberg, sergeant to second lieutenant; Charles Altman, first lieutenant to captain; Frederick E. Starck, sergeant-major to first lieutenant; George A. Bennett, sergeant to second lieutenant; John W. Moore, sergeant to second lieutenant; Henry B. Doolittle, sergeant to captain; William J. Steele, sergeant to second and first lieutenant; Lyman L. Whitney, sergeant to second and first lieutenant; Joseph D. Barnes, sergeant to first lieutenant; Patrick Gaffney, sergeant to second lieutenant. The Twentieth Regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry was mustered out of the service of the United States at Mobile, Alabama, July 8, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company A—privates, Alfred Cousins, Franklin Cousins, George Wagoner. Company H—privates, George W. Collamer, Samuel Bouslot, Alanson McLaughlin, Sydenham Morgan. Company F—veterans—privates, William Blackman, Frederick Costan, Samuel P. Driskell. Company G—veterans—privates, George Cauthhorn, Patrick Dolan.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company K—captain, James G. Crane; sergeant, Linus H. Miller; corporals, Philo B. Littlejohn, John S. Dawson, Sidney M. Eddy; musicians, Charles Pickens, Stephen H. Hands; wagoner, Joseph T. Sibley; privates, Benjamin Bowers, Adam Booth, Peter D. Bannigan, Theodore Bergamon, William Crouse, Henry Gan, John Hart, Henry Highley, Philip Michael, Patrick Martin, Walter Powell, August Piper, John Starkjohn, Johann Seigling, Stephen Vanfleet, George Ware, John Saengling.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel, Stephen H. Henderson; lieutenant-colonel, Henry Egbert; surgeon, James Irwin; com. sergeant, Louis H. Fluke. Company I—captain, Alphonso H. Brooks; lieutenants, James A. Ryan, Henry W. Bennett; sergeants, William Hazleton, William Foster, Solon H. Fidler, Charles F. Wineman, Howard M. Smith; corporals, Myron C. Pope, Will Blackman, Henry B. Jamison, Samuel R. J. Hoyt, Charles Bielenberg, Alexander Reid, Hiram Medley, Joseph P. Eagal, Charles A. Atkinson; musicians, Peter Karst, Ivan D. Busch; wagoner, Archer Perry; privates, Frank M. Bradshaw, Henry Chaney, Ludwig Cabel, John F. Dial, Arthur O. Dickinson, William W. L. Dubois, Perkins L. Dow, E. H. Eddy, John Evans, George A. French, Theodore W. Fearing, Peter Fiekert, Levi Fenno, William Ed. Fowler, John C. Grier, Simon B. Grier, C. F. Hanemann, Joseph F. Harris, John V. Hoffman, M. V. B. Hogarty, William T. R. Humphrey, Nathaniel G. Hunter, Henry Haupt, Charles A. Illion, George W. Jamison, Andrew Jackson, William N. Johnson, Absalom B. Kelley, Kirk W. Kingsley, Adolph Krein, Joseph Koch, William K. Lindsay, John Lovell, Henderson Manners, William D. Middleton, Henry McDonald, Lawes McGregor, Lafayette Mitchell, Griffin Moore, Marion Morgan, Ed. D. Neidick,

Richard N. Nickerson, Carl Peterson, Albert Read, Alexander Reid, Deidrich Regennitter, James H. Parks Robison, Joseph H. Royer, Charles T. Ryan, James Rown, Jeremiah Shuey, Samuel S. Smith, William A. Soderstrum, Franklin W. Stratman, George G. Squires, James Spear, John W. Tallman, William Tompkin, Nicholas Vonder Fecht, Luther Van Vliet, Amos Woeber, William F. White, Andrew J. Woodside, Benjamin Phelps. Company K—**captain**, Thomas Wilson; lieutenants, John Ackley, James H. G. Wilson; sergeants, John Collins, Jacob C. Morgan, William Green, Samuel R. Lemmon, Lyman S. Peck; corporals, John H. Wilson, William H. Barbour, John H. Dart, Jr., James F. Shaff, William P. Tiffany, John A. Rowan, Lorenzo D. Cary, George W. Foster, Charles P. Beard, Arthur Twaddell, Henry Bode, Robert M. Cooper; musicians, William W. Parker, Fred P. Sackett; wagoner, Frederick Cooper; privates, John Adamson, William H. Anderson, James Augustine, Henry Bode, William Beohmler, John E. Barrett, Thomas Burns, John Broson, Charles P. Beard, Samuel Cartee, Jonathan R. Cartee, Timothy F. Cain, William Caldwell, Leonidas Creamer, Robert M. Cooper, Aisel Day, Francis W. Denne, Charles F. Doolittle, Oliver M. Evans, Joseph M. Ford, George H. Golding, Charles H. Groff, Alfred Gray, Frederick A. Hein, Henry Hanks, Lars Isaacson, John E. Jones, Meigs Kibbey, Alonzo D. Knapp, Sylvester Kinney, Henry Kreoger, Robert F. Love, William Litz, Edward G. Medford, Robert H. McLoskey, Mace Morris, John McGuire, James McCan, Perrie H. McIntosh, John McClelland, John McAfee, Hermann Mueller, Sanford Mott, Robert Myerhoff, Stephen Messer, John I. Nelson, George Odenhimer, Johan Peters, Arthur Quigley, Andrew R. Rambo, David Rohm, Samuel L. C. Rhodes, Wakeman Sanders, Stephen H. Sanders, Joseph Scherer, Fred A. Small, Rheinhold Schwenke, Arthur Twaddle, Alexander Tilton, Theodore Todd, John H. Tucker, James Williams, Josiah A. Wilbur, Daniel Webster, George Ware, Thomas H. B. Yates, Mathias Zabel.

In Company D was Corporal Frank C. Grace; in Company F, privates Seth B. Frisbie and Daniel E. Jones; and in Company G, private Alexander Haley.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Company B—Nichols Adams, Philip H. Bray, David S. Nullock, Samuel Barr, John M. Chase, Michael Cunningham, George Rouse, William G. Tate, Oscar G. Williams. Company F—Warren H. Clark, Enoch Goodwin, Stephen Hook, A. Hollingsworth, Benjamin Hollingsworth, James L. Mathews, Bryan O'Connor. Company L—farriers, George L. Richardson, Thomas Schadt; privates, Franklin Burnett, Martin S. Cisco, James A. Cisco, Milton Lilie, L. B. Manwaring, Daniel W. Mason, Henry C. Potter. Company M—sergeant, Geo. McDowall; Milo D. Crawford, John Douglas, Thomas Gammill, Charles Hibber, Samuel A. Johnson, Jeremiah Kilmer, Abraham Murry, George McClintock, Henry J. Stoops, George W. Stoops, Joseph Stamper; recruits unassigned, Moses H. Amend, John L. Braden, William K. Brottorff, Philip H. Bray, Silas D. Crawford, John Cooper, Warren H. Chase, Ephraim J. Davis, Oliver H. Donnell, Francis A. Dory, William D. Earle, Albert Greeley, Joseph C. Harris, Edward Hite, Levi Hendricks, Cornelius S. Johnson, Joseph Jackson, Benjamin

F. Leach, John Leacy, William Lewis, Benjamin T. Monroe, John Cook, James M. Calder, Eugene T. Mullen, James H. Phelps, Jerod C. Palmer, William H. Reiley, Robert Rundell, George Remington, William E. Street, Americus C. Smith, Edmon Seeves, Walter A. Smith, Ed. C. Tompson, William Williams, Thomas Williams, R. A. Williams, Robert B. Baker, John A. Wallace, Charles E. Moss, William O. Burns, H. H. Huchins, Michael Casey, James Williams.

In Company A, Scott county was represented by private Alexander Osburn; in Company E, by privates Chandler W. Ellsworth and William D. Earhart; in Company H by Sergeant David K. Webster.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Adjutants, Gustavus Schnitger, Joseph H. Freeman; sergeants, Henry B. Ludlow, Melville B. C. True; hospital steward, Arthur H. Needham; bugler, John E. Williamson; surgeons, Robert J. Hunter, Thomas H. Jacobs, Walter H. Durand; band leader, Clement Brennan; musician, Nelson Macomber; Company C. captain, Henry Egbert; lieutenants, Joseph H. Freeman, Michael Connor, Benjamin F. Stiles; sergeants, Benjamin F. Stiles, Henry Babcock, John N. Davis, Henry B. Ludlow, Nathan J. McKelvey, Ezra Cronkleton, Samuel Spencer, Isaac Gilmore, Seth Hartzel, George R. Wick, Edwin E. Goddard; corporals, Moreau Carroll, Nelson Lovel, Dana O. Whitman, Edwin H. Hobart, Rudolph Snyder, Michael Trucks, Wash B. Leamer; wagoner, David Thomas; saddler, Joseph S. Petts; buglers, Nelson Macomber, William Shaw, Alfred Wells, Delos Phelps; farriers, Walter M. Durand, John Parks, Truman B. Kelley; privates, James B. Armstrong, George W. Baker, Henry Babcock, Hugh Bates, Isaac D. Bard, Charles Becherer, William H. Carey, Marshal H. Dillon, Franklin Follett, Alexis M. Freeland, Henry Fuher, Adolphus E. Farley, John Fanning, James Gordon, John A. M. Hall, William R. Hughes, Robert J. Hewriter, Joseph H. Hilbert, Thomas H. Jacobs, James Kizer, Hugh Kelsey, Ernst G. Kline, Ebenezer King, Wash. B. Leamer, Nelson Lovel, Sanford E. Lincoln, Alfred Linton, John Loftis, James S. Mason, Edwin D. Mason, Sidney Melton, Eugene P. Murray, Frederick Myall, Henry Milken, Daniel K. Mitchell, Henry McGee, Nathan J. McKelvey, Alvin McElvane, Delos Phelps, William Post, Henry Rea, Joel S. Stevens, Charles Schlagel, Joseph L. Steel, Fidel Schlunt, Daniel Snyder, Rudolph Snyder, James Scales, William Shaw, Henry B. Ludlow, Michael Trucks, George Tann, John A. Wolfe, Lucius H. Wolfe, George R. Wicks, Thomas M. Wilds, John C. Welch; additional enlistments, William T. Connor, George F. Dunn, Joseph Glover, Samuel Kewett, Usher M. Kesley, Ichabod Kilpatrick, James Livingston, Isaac Watson, John C. Church, James W. Davidson, William Gordon, James Gordon, Martin Hogan, William A. Jones, James Mann, Henry Melchard, James Middlemus, William A. Pope, John Parks, Francis Ross, James W. Safely, Marvin L. Simmons, John I. Wade, William Scarff, John Finley, James Taylor, Erastus W. Bennett, Henry Grace, William H. Hickson, James Porter, Thompson Murry, Henry Price, Edward Penry, William H. Simmons, Parmelee D. Strong, Daniel W. Ulam, Levi Wood, Lucian G. Winey; Company C. veterans—captain, Benjamin F. Stiles; lieutenants, Michael Connor, Henry L. Babcock; sergeants, Isaac Gilmore, Dana P. Whitman; corporals, Ru-

dolph Snyder, Nelson Lovel, Michael Trucks; saddler, James S. Mason; **privates**, Isaac D. Bard, Hugh Bates, Charles Becherer, Moreau Carroll, John C. Church, Henry Fuhes, Samuel Hewit, John A. M. Hall, Edwin H. Hobert, Usher M. Kelsey, J. G. Kilpatrick, James Livingston, Sanford E. Lincoln, Edwin D. Mason, James Mann, James Middlemus, William Post, James W. Safely, Marvin L. Simmons, Alfred Wells, Isaac N. Watson; Company E—captains, Frank A. Kendrick, Gustave Schnitger; lieutenants, Anton Scherer, James P. Metcalf; sergeants, Hezekiah G. Dwire, Augustus Crone, Hiram H. Gardner, John Ackley, Perry L. Reed, Andrew J. Pierce, Augustus Crone, John Borchex, John W. Jennings, Nicholas Musfeldt, William Alrich; corporals, John Stouffer, William H. Alrich, Theodore Philloud, Arthur H. Needham, Frederick Potman, George Harbison, Warner Behrens, Augustus Sharp, Nicholas Musfeldt, John Branch, John Ackley, Louis W. Coleman, Ferdinand Doflar, Frank Pilloud, John F. Fletcher, Jonathan Melvin, Charles Reese, Anderson S. Robinson; buglers, Herman F. Bonorden, Lorenz Miller, John E. Williamson, William Dunderdale; farriers, Frederick Potman, John Stouffer, Michael Schmidt, James Tarnecrow; saddlers, George Stellar, Ezekiel L. Roberts, George Ruge; wagoner, Alexander C. Best; **privates**, John W. Arnold, Hiram Blackman, Henry Boerk, William Budde, Jacob Brockman, John Branch, John Bald, Alexander C. Best, William Bahl, Joseph Beilke, Paul Champenois, Christian Clodt, William Dunderdale, Albert Downey, Thomas H. Davis, Charles Deadrick, Charles Eckhart, G. William Foster, Gustave Frederick, Elwood Finley, Daniel B. Ferguson, Thomas Faxon, Hiram Gardner, Truman Gilbert, Samuel A. Grant, George Hayward, Charles Hass, Isaiah Harman, John Hendrick, Henry Klughen, Henry Kirk, Daedlif L. Lamberge, George Little, John Libbig, George Loring, Thomas Leggett, Hans Lillinthal, Lorenz Miller, Nicholas Musfeldt, Peter Mumm, John P. D. Patterson, Peter Peters, Theodore Pilloud, Frank Pilloud, James A. Paden, Anderson F. Robinson, Adolph Ritz, John Ruckenberge, George Ruge, L. Roberts, Henry Schuning, Hans Stoltenberg, Andreas Seno, George Stellar, Charles Swein, Adolph Schroeder, August Schroeder, Thomas Smith, C. Scherchel, John Walker, Martin Wood; additional enlistments, Frank Bahl, Arthur Bogue, Henry Buck, Louis W. Colemann, John F. Felchner, Urias Harmann, James Dougherty, Henry Hener, Adam Hellman, Christopher Kulbert, George Luders, Peter Mumm, William C. Mordan, James McDonald, Asa Strubel, Peter Steffen, David L. Upson, John Ward, Christian Cruse, Emil Huckstaedt, Abner Hendrickson, Andrew Lineham, Joseph Linderman, William L. Livingston, Earnest F. Pruss, William Ruge, Michael Schmidt, John E. Williamson, William J. A. Fey, Peter Brekner, James Ruby, Lewis Gebhart, John Hassler, Lewis Drowing, Henry Dressen, Henry Lowe, Joseph I. McAlarney, Hans H. Moeller, Sebastian Scherer, Louis Haslar, James Riley, Henry Bahl, Young Dougherty, John Fedick, Frederick Mohlman, John Schluntz, John Priess, John Schroeder, Charles Schluter, Claus Tiedman, John W. Jennings; Company E, veterans—captain, Gustave Schnitger; lieutenants, James F. Metcalf, Augustus Crone; sergeants, John Brochters, John W. Jennings; corporals, Claus Hass, John F. Felchner, William Ruge, John Rechenberger; bugler, Henry Kluglein; **privates**, Peter Brehner, Henry Boerk, William Budde, Christian Clodt, Young Dougherty, Ferdinand Doflar, William H. A. Fey, Gustave Fredericks, Elwood Finley, John Hendricks, John

Lubbe, Peter Peters, John Schlunts, Henry Schuening, George Stellar, Charles Schlueter, Claus Tiedemann, Edmora P. Foster, Henry E. Gilbert, Christopher Gilbert, Leonard L. Heberling, Thomas Johnson, Nehemiah Zeigler, Dan C. Edkerman, Cyrus N. Earl, John W. Freeland, James W. Glass, Edward C. Grant, Samuel M. Gibson, Isaac H. Watson, William H. Shaw, Tompson F. Murry, James W. Morrison, John D. McAlarny, Jos. S. Petts, George P. Russell, Adolph Reitz, John Williams, Thomas Walker, Jacob Hawk, Josiah Hawk, Samuel Hewett, Ichabod Kilpatrick, Usher M. Kelsey, James Livingston, Edward Penry, John Schlaus, William H. Yeerin, William M. Barr; Company G—privates, James M. Brady, John C. Bridge, Thaddeus O. Chase, Miles Ferry, John Hall, Sylvester Kresner, John Hancock; unassigned recruits, Charles H. Budd, Erastus Bennett, Josias Japp, John D. Bingford, Leander L. Chapman, William Ryan, John W. Conley.

In Company A were Captain William B. Brunton, Sergeant Amasa Kinnan and privates Thomas Stewart and James C. McNeil. Company B—privates, John Connor, W. L. Tireman, Church Meigs, and David Hicks; in Company F, Sergeant H. G. Dwire and privates James W. English and Peter C. Frame; in Company H, privates David F. Louper and Nicholas Fabricus; in Company I, privates William H. Record, William J. Dale and Thomas Kenley; in Company K, Lieutenant Perry L. Reed and privates Adam Frimwood and James Telfair; in Company L, Corporal Thomas Dulin and privates Orrin Brown, Frank B. Byland and Urban Chapman; and in Company M, privates John A. Smith, Melvin McMurry, Thomas H. Jacobs and William Oscar Hunter.

The Second cavalry had a large number of representatives from Scott county and the promotions made were as follows: Frank A. Kendrick, captain to major; Gustavus Schnitger, second lieutenant, captain and major; Henry B. Ludlow, quartermaster-sergeant to quartermaster; William B. Brunton, sergeant to second and first lieutenant and captain; Benjamin F. Stiles, sergeant to second lieutenant and captain; Henry C. Babcock, sergeant to second lieutenant and captain; Michael Connor, second to first lieutenant; Isaac Gilmore, sergeant to first lieutenant; Michael Trucks, sergeant to second lieutenant; Augustus Crone, sergeant to second lieutenant; Hezekiah G. Dwire, sergeant to second lieutenant; Perry L. Reed, sergeant to second lieutenant.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Company I—second lieutenant, Frazier W. Arnim; privates, Clark Brant, John C. Boldt, John Bald, Christian Barebe, John Courtney, William E. Cook, William A. Edwards, Joachim Fahrenking, Paul Frederick, Ambrose Fralech, Joseph Florine, Frank Hibler, Casper Hellmuth, Gottfield Hanson, George Hill, William Kelso, John C. Mersh, Lewis Mein, John J. Nett, Earnest F. A. Pruss, Jacob Pracher, Joachim Rolls, William Schuritz, Amos A. Whitney, William Clampet, Patrick Murphy. John C. Crumrin and —— Patterson enlisted in Company E.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Company A—captain, John Gallegan; sergeant, Henry Soedt; corporals, Scott Stevens, Gerhard Kleinhessling; teamster, Perry Moss; farrier, Fred-

erick Wendt; saddler, Edward Callendine; privates, William P. Ballard, Henry Blunk, Patrick Bain, Philip F. Boyd, Thomas W. Baughman, Francis Butler, Jesse Davis, Niss Ingerson, Nathaniel Johnson, Hiram Jenks, Henry Kochler, Ludwic Lorenzen, John Moll, John Meyer, William S. McKenzie, Frederick Phillips, Andrew Seno; veterans, Henry A. Hopson, Thomas L. Reese. Company E—Joseph T. Bren, William E. Cullers, Henry W. Finch, James M. Frank, Orin Dake, John Stephens, George Bachelor, Isaiah Pinkerton, William Peterson, John Wallace; company unknown, William Brown, Myron Bryson, Albert R. Bay, William Conway, Charles Edwards, Frederick Fellman, William McGinnis, Walter E. Truax, William J. Teague, Thomas R. Wamby.

In Company C was private Frank Howard; in Company D, William Coatney; in Company G, Thomas Carlington; in Company H, John H. Fisher and Frank Gottslie; in Company I, Laurence Cassidy, Michael Dedy, James Call, Peter G. Henningson, James Miller and Lemuel Miller; in Company L, Clinton Clark, Michael O'Donnell and John Wilson; and in Company M, Corporal James McGuire, George C. Wright and Thomas Carlington.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Company C—trumpeter, George C. Hamlin; privates, Robert Alexander, Eli John Lancaster, Taber C. Hart. Company E—lieutenant, Charles F. Anderson; privates, Herman Allen, Thomas A. D. Costillo, William England, Henry Henning, William C. Myers, William C. Johnson. Company L—sergeant, Francis A. Nitsky; privates, William M. Lucas, Philip Coop, Walter Delano. Company M—trumpeter, William W. Scott; privates, William Blood, Charles Rosenfeldt, Henry C. Wharton, Augustine Kremer, George Rook. In Company D was Henry Hammann; F, James M. Gray; K, Thomas Mead and Henry Wincell.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Surgeon, Edwin Kirkup; quartermaster, Jesse J. Grant. Company B—lieutenant, Hugh T. Holmes; corporal, Greenlee Wilson; privates, Thomas Brophy, Oren Dickinson, John Davis, William C. Greenlee, Charles Hale, William Kelly, John Luther, Phillip Parte, Mitchel H. Russell, Samuel Schmenkey, William H. Shaw, James Syms, Andy Smith, Josiah Stratten, William B. Williams.

In Company A were John Blake and Eben B. Wellman; C, John Hagerty; D, Israel Crouse and John P. Stevenson; E, David Potts; G, Thomas Shropshire and John Spalley; H, Nathan J. Lamer; I, Charles W. Hagen; K, David Pelton and Ernest L. Kraemer; and in Company M, George Alton, Milven E. McMurry, Jeremiah Payne, Michael Higgins, James A. Reynolds and George W. Stennett.

The promotions were Hugh Thomas Holmes, corporal to second lieutenant and captain; John Hagerty, quartermaster-sergeant to second lieutenant.

FIRST AFRICAN CAVALRY.

Company A—sergeants, Joseph A. Scott, Henry Stuard; corporals, Augustus Bradley, Noah Lawson; drummer, Charles L. Gifford; privates, Solomon K.

Banks, Samuel Daniels, Henry Davenport, James Judson, Thomas Henderdon, Henry Henning, John Jackson, Jefferson McKnight, David Mosley, Thomas Riddle; additional enlistments, Peter Anderson, Moses Bush, Jacob Green, John Harris, Nat Henry; James Kinslow, William Walker, William White, Philip Woods, Henry Wakfield, Henry Walker.

Company C contained privates Henry Green and James Parker; Company D, Sergeant William Hamilton and Alfred Johnson.

TWELFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Company I—captain, Johannes Ahelfeldt; lieutenants, Robert Henne, Anthony Steffen; sergeants, Ernst Arp, John Kaufmann, Adolphus Lotz, Peter Luecking, Claus Rohwer; corporals, Augustave Giesecke, Karl Haagen, John Seiverse; privates, Eugene Ausborn, Claus Behrens, John Behrens, Henry Bant, George L. Beyer, William Catle, Philip Dott, Ludwig Glien, John Gosch, William Groenwald, Hans Harder, Charles Hoffbaur, Hans Jaeger, Andreas Karste, Theodore Krause, Ernst Kruse, Charles Kuntze, John Luethen, Augustus Martens, Edward Meyers, Hans Niemann, Charles Pestel, Casper Peterson, John Ramm, Frederick Schlapkohl, Henry Schlapkohl, Philip Schlapp, Benedict Schlunz, John Schlueter, Peter Schmidt, Ernst Siebold, Charles Siekel, Frank Stisser, John Stulhr, Christian Voss, Henry Weise, Hans Wulf, Henry Wunder.

SECOND MISSOURI ARTILLERY.

Company F—sergeants, Henry Hempel, Hermann Rohde, Lorenz Fischer; corporals, Henry Clausen, Herman Witte; privates, John Bauer, Edward Bosch, Frederick Bock, Joachim Bolt, Henry Behrens, Eggert Berlin, John Boyer, Henry Dickermann, Otto Detlef, Johannes Eggers, Claus Ehlers, Henry Gerds, Frederick Grimm, Jeus Haulsen, Christian Jupp, G. Kochler, Henry Kundt, Mark Kroeger, Frederick Kruse, Claus Pahl, Henry Pahl, Christian Peterson, Henry Pries, F. Raabe, Martin Rupp, Frederick Schroeder, Otto Schulte, Charles Theoming, Henry Warrensold.

THIRD AND OTHER REGIMENTS.

In many regiments not included in the preceding there were representatives from Scott county. These are given in the following list:

Third infantry: In this regiment were privates Robert Clarke, George Harris, August Mauser, Joseph F. Parkhurst, companies unknown.

Fourth infantry: This included John Galligan, lieutenant-colonel; and privates Jacob Geddes, Wirt Kempton, W. O. McCord, Eli Robinson, George A. Tubble, Beattee E. Johnson, John Laughlin, William A. Phifer and Leopold Sanders, companies unknown. Among the additional enlistments were James M. Moore, John I. Webb and James M. Wilson.

Seventh infantry: This included Augustus Wentz, lieutenant colonel; and privates Joseph M. Randolph, of Company E; Eli H. Harlan, of Company K; and Peter A. Esmole and John A. Smith, companies unknown.

Ninth infantry: In this was private Charles Vivion, company unknown.

Tenth infantry: Nicholas Perczel, colonel; privates Oliver Huntley, William H. Stinson and Albert Tomlinson, of Company E, and Sergeant T. A. Sloan-aker and Corporal Torris T. Scott.

Twelfth infantry: This included William McManus, of Company A; Jacob Graham and Ira Swain of Company E, and James B. McGill, of Company H.

Fifteenth infantry: Company A contained privates William Hershberger, James H. King, John Miller and George Knight. Company F contained Byron Rumsey.

Eighteenth infantry: This contained privates Otis T. Stewart, of Company E; Edward Bullin, of Company K; and veterans Ammon H. Damon, John C. Hilbert and Frederick Hesse, of Company A.

Nineteenth infantry: This contained Eugene F. Clewell, of Company E, and George W. Orr, company unknown.

Twenty-second infantry: This contained privates Alfred P. King, of Company B; Jonas Denney and Thomas R. Loyd, of Company G, and Peter S. Berry, James Conley and Philip Pitt, companies unknown.

Twenty-fourth infantry: In this was John Witherwax, assistant surgeon, and George S. Kizer, private of Company C.

Twenty-fifth infantry: In Company D, veterans, of this regiment were Geo. P. Conrad, William W. Dudley, Ely Denny, Jacob Hecker, John Luxemberger, Henry Riss and John Wilkin.

Thirty-first infantry: Company A contained Franklin Herron; Company B, W. W. Harter; Company C, James H. Ackerman; Company G, veterans, Harvey Emerson and Charles L. Kinniston.

Thirty-third infantry: This contained veterans George W. Shee, Company C, and William J. Bowers, Company E.

Thirty-fourth infantry: Company G contained Philip Roseman.

Thirty-fifth infantry: Private J. O. Valarnghan, Company E; Captain John Flanagan, Company H; veteran Alpheus W. Clough, Company A, and veterans August Falk, Robert Hawk and William Hertzog, company unknown, were in this regiment.

Thirty-ninth infantry: In Company I were Dennis Shea and James J. Thorp. In Company K was Curtis J. Bales.

Fortieth infantry: In this were private Henry Whitcomb, Company I; veteran Samuel Smith, Company K, and veterans Daniel Gorman and Francis Hardy, company unknown.

Forty-sixth infantry: In this regiment Scott county was represented by William R. Dodd.

Forty-eighth infantry: In this were William T. Hayes, adjutant; Sergeant B. Webster, Company B; Private John H. Clark, Company C, and Corporal John Wilkins, Company D.

Fourth cavalry: In Company A was Monroe M. Childs; in Company B, John Ireland; in Company E, John Spencer; in Company F, Edward Jones and Andrew Y. Thompson; in Company G, Alfred D. Bullard, John H. Clark, James B. Kenyon, William Moore and James M. Moss; in Company L, Jonathan Cranshaw; in Company M, John McRoberts.

Fifth cavalry: Company F of this regiment contained Christian Fischer, Henry Franke, Charles Franke, John Thomas, Christian Litscher, John T. Neht, Florian Seidel and Sidney Gipson.

Seventh cavalry: This regiment contained John A. Grey, saddler sergeant; Second Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, and Privates George Gardner, Augustus Herkert, John A. Grey and James Stevens of Company A; Privates James Maher, William H. Ward and Patrick Winn of Company B; Privates Jerome B. Ingle and Alexander Thomas of Company D; Privates Daniel H. Clark and George Hamilton of Company E; Sergeant John H. Wellman, Corporal Wallace R. Turner, and Privates Thomas Adamson, Hiram D. Barney, Robert S. Hazen, Daniel Keeth, Ira L. Hammer and Henry Vankirk of Company G; Corporal William L. Dodge, Farrier Ezekiel Weihrich, and Privates Jesse W. Duvall, William Stine and Charles G. Woodward of Company H; Private Thomas Amery of Company F, Privates Q. H. Brown and James Dugan of Company M, and Privates John Bolton, Alexander Conaway, William B. McCready, Silas W. Stewart, James W. Smith and Edward Thompson of companies unknown.

Light artillery: In the First battery was P. W. Starkweather; second, Thomas J. Clark; fourth, Henry Snyder, William H. Forney, Cornelius Peterson, William H. Smith and Joseph Page.

Thirteenth Illinois infantry: Company B contained Charles L. Fessler, John Henry, Henry Hansen, James Moore, Arthur Patterson and Thomas Randall; Company D, Oliver J. Cook, Orville B. Hazen and Mathew McCullough; and Company H, Albert H. Sidney; all privates.

Sixteenth Illinois infantry: Company H, private, Henry Ranzow.

Seventeenth Illinois infantry: Company E, private, John P. Stibold; and Company H, private, George Collins.

Thirty-seventh Illinois infantry: Company A, privates, Joseph C. Atkinson, Lemon G. Chilis, Charles Doyle, Cyrus Earhart, Samuel D. Hedges, Lewis F. Meyers and John Baglan; and Company H, privates, Peter Harrison and William McGinnis.

Forty-second Illinois infantry: Company G, private, George E. Wilson.

Forty-third Illinois infantry: Company E, Sergeant Heinrich Rhode and Privates Nicholas Bornholdt, Heinrich Kohberg, Henry Otto, Hans Rohwer, Tim Rohweder and Andreas Lima.

Forty-fourth Illinois infantry: Company K, Plidore Howe, Henry Howe, Gustavus Howe, Charles Leppy, Samuel Moore, Jacob Strasser, John Schultz and John Schippeld; Company D, Franz Stimer, and Company K, Benjamin Green—all privates.

Sixty-fifth Illinois infantry: Company B, Thomas Houghton and Ira M. Dayton, privates.

Sixty-sixth Illinois infantry: Company C, John P. Draper; and Company I, Alexander Campbell, Reuben G. Foster, William Sibolt, Otis E. Mason, Isaac P. Schooley and Ellis V. Van Epas, privates.

Eighty-third Illinois infantry: Company C, private, John W. Green.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois infantry: Company A, private,

William C. McManney; and Company B, James H. Fish, William H. Stevens and Joseph L. Heywood, privates.

Fourth Illinois cavalry: Company M, George S. Franks and Andrew Johnson, privates.

Seventh Illinois cavalry: Band, Henry G. Smith.

Ninth Illinois cavalry: Company D, Joseph Hickson, private.

Twelfth Illinois cavalry: Company E, private, L. C. Logue.

Fifty-ninth Illinois Veteran infantry: Company K, private, Joseph Hines.

First Nebraska cavalry: Company G, Joseph Blanch, private.

ROLL OF HONOR.

We subjoin a list of those from Scott county who perished in defense of the Union: Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Wentz, killed in battle at Belmont, Missouri, November 7, 1861; Major William A. Walker, killed in battle near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; Quartermaster Jesse J. Grant, died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, April 19, 1864; Captain Miles P. Benton, died at home April 8, 1863; Captain Jonathan Slaymaker, killed in battle at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; Lieutenant Enos Tichenor, killed in battle at Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862; Lieutenant Elia Taylor, died at Cassville, Missouri, October 25, 1862; Lieutenant William J. Steel, died at Carrollton, Louisiana, August 19, 1863; Lieutenant Harrison Oliver, killed in battle at Prairie Grove; Lieutenant Samuel Diffin, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, and died at Rome, Georgia, August 22, 1864; Lieutenant John G. Huntington, killed in battle at Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862; Lieutenant Hezekiah G. Dwire, killed in action near West Point, Mississippi, February 20, 1864; James B. Armstrong, died May 10th of wounds received at battle of Farmington May 9, 1862; Delos Alger, killed April 8, 1865, at Spanish Fort, Alabama, while in action; Francis M. Boyer, killed April 8, 1865, at Spanish Fort, in action; Hiram Blackman, died at St. Louis, January 12, 1862; Warner Berherns, died at Davenport, October 18, 1861; Orren R. Brown, died January 5, 1864, at Colliersville, Tennessee; John Boyer, died at Jackson, July 18th; Franklin Byland, killed November 3, 1863, at Colliersville, Tennessee; Philip F. Boyd, died May 24, 1863, at Fort Cook, Dakota; Peter Berry, died February 13, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; Solomon K. Banks, died June 13, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; Augustus Bradley, died December 17, 1863, at Benton Barracks, Missouri; Joseph T. Bren, died April 19, 1865, at Sioux City; John Baner, killed at Fourteen Mile Creek, May 12, 1862; Henry Brock, died September 9, 1863, at Carrollton, Louisiana; Charles E. Benedict, died November 2, 1862, at Ford's Farm, Arkansas; Matthew Brophy, killed July 8, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; James F. Barrett, died July 10, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; John L. Bell, died February 21, 1864, at New Orleans, Louisiana; Harry H. Bowling, killed at Millen, Georgia, December 3, 1864; Heinrich Bauchman, died June 9, 1863, at Cairo, Illinois; Henry Bowman, died September 11, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; James Burley, died at Keokuk, April 23, 1862; Victor N. Bartell, died at St. Louis, Missouri, December 4, 1861; J. W. Blanchard, died in regimental hospital at St. Louis,

September 26, 1861; Charles F. Beck, died in Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, March 2, 1862; John R. Buckman, killed April 6, 1862, in battle at Shiloh; Thomas Brattain, died in general hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, January 21, 1862; George Croad, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, Tennessee, in battle; John S. Christian, died at St. Louis, April 29, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; John Calvert, died at LeClaire, April 10, 1862; James A. Cisco, died November 1, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas; Orville P. Carpenter, died at Springfield, Missouri, November 22, 1862; Clinton Clark, died January 2, 1863, at Davenport; Eugene F. Clewell, died September 5, 1865, at New Orleans; Frederick Costan, died August 15, 1864, at Rome, Georgia; William F. Culbertson, died February 28, 1863, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, of wounds; Richard Carnes, killed December 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, in battle; James E. Clapp, died July 23, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; Alexander Cheny, died July 10, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; Edwin Clark, died June, 1862, at Monterey, Mississippi; William Dunderdale, died at St. Louis, June 19, 1862, from wounds received at Farmington May 9th; Henry Davenport, died April 13, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; Samuel P. Driskell, died August 25, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia; William Richard Dilworth, died February 28, 1863, at Camp Bliss, Missouri; James A. Davis, died February 1, 1863, at Jackson, Tennessee; William R. Danford, died at Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas, November 24, 1862; Nicholas Dose, died September 10, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; William A. Davenport, died August 5, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; Thomas P. Dean, died January 11, 1862, at Jefferson City, Missouri; James G. Dow, died at Memphis, Tennessee, October 25, 1863; John W. Downs, killed in battle at Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862; Robert S. Dodds, died at Pleasant Valley, July 8, 1862; William F. Earhart, died January 7, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas; Benjamin Edwards, died September 18, 1864, at Marietta, Georgia; Henry Ernst, died October 4, 1862, at Jackson, Mississippi; Peter C. Frame, died March 11, 1863, at Davenport; Nicholas Fabricus, died August 6, 1865, at Huntsville, Alabama; John Flanagan, died March 10, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; Charles I. Fitchner, died February 11, 1862, at California, Missouri; Edwin E. Goddard, died March 28, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; Frederick Grimm, died November 23, 1862; James A. Gray, killed June 20, 1864, at Powder Springs, Georgia; Henry Green, died April 2, 1865; William Graham, died August 28, 1862, at New Orleans, Louisiana; Joseph Goerlick, died June 15, 1864, at Aransas Pass, Texas; William Guthrie, killed February 15, 1862, at Fort Donelson, Tennessee; August Gottbecht, died September 5, 1864, at Rome, Georgia, of wounds; Richard Gear, killed July 28, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia; Karl Graak, killed at Shiloh; Fritz Grimm, killed April 8, 1865, at Spanish Fort, Alabama, in battle; Joseph J. Hilburt, died at St. Louis, January 12, 1862; J. Howard, died at Memphis, Tennessee, March 20, 1863; Godfrey Hansey, died May 22, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas; Casper Hellmuth, died January 6, 1864, at Devall's Bluffs, Arkansas; William Oscar Hunter, died October 2, 1862, at Davenport; William Hamilton, died July 24, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas; John Hancock, died July 11, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; Alexander M. Henderson, died August 17, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri; Walter J. L. Hunt, died December 14, 1862, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, of wounds;

Joseph F. Heath, died September 12, 1863, on steamer "Metropolitan"; Marx Henson, died August 14, 1864, at Andersonville prison; Hans F. Hamann, killed July 20, 1864, at Nick-a-jack Creek, Georgia, in battle; Enos Hottel, died October 20, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee; Newton A. Halderman, died May 15, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri; Bartus Hinger, died in general hospital at Cairo, October 25, 1861; John W. Hoge, killed at Shiloh; John P. Hale, died at Sedalia, Mississippi, November 20, 1861; George W. Howell, killed at battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; John Ireland, killed October 16, 1863, at Brownsville, Mississippi; John Jackson, died November 19, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; James G. Jack, died on steamer "City of Memphis" July 10, 1863; Josephus Jacobs, died September 4, 1863, at Carrollton, Louisiana; Heinrich Jacobs, died September 10, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; James Kizer, died at St. Louis, January 3, 1862; Earnest F. Kramer, drowned in White river, Arkansas, August 12, 1864; Gerhard Kleinhesslinz, drowned near Fort Randall, Dakota, in the Missouri river, June 15, 1863; Ebenezer King, died August 22, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia; Andreas Karste, died in Samaritan hospital, St. Louis, October 13, 1863; Kimes, died November 20, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas; John Knoche, killed June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; Claus Kuhl, died at St. Louis, June 6, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; Joseph S. Kelley, died February 19, 1865, at Rock Island, Illinois; Edwin Kelly, died July 12, 1863, at Corinth, Mississippi; Chris. G. Krummel, died May 11, 1862; Hans Lillienthall, died May 30, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; George Luders, died October 24, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; Aaron P. Lambert, died October 27, 1863, at Springfield, Missouri; Jacob Lehman, died March 20, 1865, at Goldsboro, North Carolina; Joseph R. Leyle, killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in battle; Leonard Lavender, died September 11, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky; David Mosely, died August 22, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; Sydenham W. Morgan, killed in battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; Frederick G. Myall, killed in battle of Okolona, Mississippi, February 22, 1864; James Martin, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 15, 1864, in battle; Jefferson McKight, died March 11, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; Thomas B. Miles, killed December 7, 1862, in battle at Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Charles McCormick, died August 23, 1863, on hospital steamer; William H. McMahan, died March 3, 1863, at Ozark, Missouri; Thomas Murry, died August 3, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee; Richard McKenney, died March 13, 1863, at Springfield, Missouri; John Magill, drowned on the passage to St. Louis; John Meenig, killed December 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, in battle; William Murray, died December 29, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, of wounds; James W. Miller, died December 25, 1861, at St. Louis, Missouri; Otto Mielok, died near Corinth, July 10, 1862; Henry R. Moore, died February 11, 1863, at Davenport; Donald McDonald, died November 8, 1861, at St. Louis, Missouri; John Melton, killed in the battle at Shiloh; James C. Mansell, died at Corinth, Mississippi, October 5, 1862; Martin L. Minor, died January 1, 1863, at Cincinnati, Ohio; Ebenezer McCullough, died August 3, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi; John F. Nass, died May 21, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi; James Nilson, died October 26, 1861; John Neben, died at Corinth, November 26, 1862; Hans Juery Nehm, killed in battle August 10th

at Wilson Creek, Missouri; David C. Oliver, wounded at Shiloh and died at Monterey, June 1, 1862; Joseph Pollock, died at Cassville, Missouri, November 4, 1862; Eggert Puck, died near Corinth, June 11, 1862; Dlos Phelps, died March 16, 1863, at Germantown, Tennessee; Johan Peters, died at Memphis, Tennessee, July 7, 1864; Walter Powell, died September 23, 1863, at Alton, Illinois; Thomas Preston, drowned in the Mississippi river, September 7, 1864, accidentally; Mathias D. Pines, died May 19, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; Hans Paustain, died October 2, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio; Francis Pentith, died June 14, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi; Francis Peasley, died December 12, 1861, at St. Louis, Missouri; David D. Palmer, died at Memphis, Tennessee, July 23, 1864; Garfield S. Page, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; Henry Pries, died October 10, 1862; James Perry, killed October, 1863, while on an expedition with First Alabama cavalry; Edward Peterson, killed in battle at Fort Donelson, February, 1862; Christopher Quinn, died April, 1862, of wounds; Lewis Reeps, died at Oswego Springs, Arkansas, October 31, 1862; Robert S. Ralston, died November 28, 1862; Hiram Reynolds, reported dead November 25, 1862, Springfield, Missouri; Johann Reimers, died near Corinth, June 16, 1862; James Rudd, died at Memphis, Tennessee; William C. Russell, killed in battle at Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 20, 1863; Chas. M. Robinson, died March 8, 1862, at Sedalia, Missouri; John D. Roberts, died September 11, 1865, at Tuskegee, Alabama; Augustus Sharp, died at St. Louis, February 3, 1862; Francis M. Steel, killed in battle at Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; Hans Stoltenberg, died at Jefferson Barracks, July 27, 1862; Adolph Schroeder, died at Corinth, October 20, 1862; Charles Schlegel, died August 25, 1864, at Colliersville, Tennessee; James Syms, died at St. Louis, Missouri, April 15, 1864; Joseph A. Scott, died April 12, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; Stephen Steffen, died October 24, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; George W. Snively, died November 7, 1864, at Millen, Georgia, of starvation while a prisoner of war; Levi Statton, died at Springfield, Missouri, December 23, 1862; Christian Shuman, died August 18, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri; Joseph A. Scott, died April 12, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas; Ezra Seaman, died August 28, 1863, at Carrollton, Louisiana; Daniel M. Sullivan, killed at battle of Prairie Grove; John J. Sissell, died at Springfield, Missouri, December 3, 1862; Otis T. Stewart, died November 22, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri; Ben. H. Sturdevant, died at Rolla, Missouri, September 16, 1862; Johann Schwartz, died at Camp No. 2, near Shiloh, April 22, 1862; August Schulz, died at Davenport, Iowa, May 25, 1862; Denis Sullivan, died at Davenport in Camp McClellan; William Shield, died in hospital at Jackson, Tennessee, October 3, 1862; Fritz Schlosser, died July 18, 1862, near Corinth, Mississippi; John Shadle, died August 16, 1864, at Andersonville prison; Peter D. Schmidt, died May 13, 1864, of wounds at Memphis, Tennessee; Basil Seymour, killed October 4, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi; Jonathan R. Shook, died June 21, 1862, at Keokuk; Jacob Speed, died October 25, 1862, at Cairo, Illinois; Frederick Sick, drowned March 26, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee; Stephen Tompson, died July 28, 1863, at Port Hudson, Louisiana; John A. Tisdale, died June 20, 1864, at New Orleans, Louisiana; Robert Taylor, died at Cincinnati, July 11, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; James A. Tompson, died in February, 1863, at

Jackson, Tennessee; Robert A. Tedford, died August 1, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia; Moses Thompson, died at home, August, 1861; Oscar G. Williams, killed September 27, 1868, at Centralia, Missouri, murdered by guerrillas; John A. Wolf, died August 6, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia; Henry Wunder, died at Rolla, Missouri, March 13, 1863; Henry Weise, died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, July 2, 1863; Lucian H. Wolf, died April 14, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee; Hans Wulf, killed in action before Vicksburg; George R. Wicks, died at Corinth, October 28, 1862; Martin Wood, died at New Madrid, April 10, 1862; Silas Williams, died October 5, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana; Joseph V. West, killed September 19, 1862, at Iuka, Mississippi, in battle; Frederick Wilkin, died near Corinth, June 13, 1862; Charles L. Whitnell, killed at Shiloh; Christian D. Wulf, died July 18, 1864, at Rome, Georgia; Alexander Work, died July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, of wounds; August Wichman, died August 28, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; James Work, died at Camp Denison, Ohio, April 26, 1862; James H. Ward, died April 28, 1862, at Savannah, Tennessee, of wounds; Heinrich Wright, died of wounds; Henry C. Wheeler, drowned in Mississippi river, August 16, 1861.

A HUNGRY AUDIENCE.

The following amusing account of the return of the 24th Iowa Volunteers from the front to Davenport to be mustered out, appeared in the "Annals of Iowa" in April, 1895: "It appears that the regiment had reached Chicago at 11:00 o'clock at night, supperless, but when it became a question between going after something to eat or stealing a train then in waiting for the Twenty-second Iowa and getting off at once, supper was not considered for a moment. But it did seem a little trying, upon arriving in Davenport about 9:00 o'clock next forenoon, without breakfast, as a matter of course, to be drawn up the first thing to listen to speeches of welcome from two or three of the warm-hearted Iowans, residents there. The occasion was somewhat inspiring. Here stood the survivors of the 1,000 men who in answer to their country's call had left their state three years before and now returned in triumph with 'glory and scars,' holding aloft the banner under which their comrades died and which had by them been borne with honor on many bloody fields. Little wonder that Davenport orators wished to 'improve the opportunity.' But never, methinks, was eloquence so sadly handicapped. Colonel Wright made a response, the brevity of which testified to his appreciation of the situation, and then away we went to Camp McClellan—only to find that not only was there no breakfast there but no rations. Then the colonel made another speech, brief but emphatic, when he started to the city to stir someone up, in virtue of which we managed to break our long fast, sometime in the afternoon."

ASTONISHED KEOKUKIAN.

The following appeared in the Keokuk Journal in May, 1861: "A crowd gathered along Main street yesterday evening to witness some extraordinary performances of Capt. Bob Littler's State Guards, Company B, of the Second Regiment.

Up and down Main and down other streets, around squares and back again for three miles, without halt or slack, this company ran in double quick time last evening, and this, too, after a squad drill of four hours during the day, besides a long company parade. Toward the last of the double quick one of the men picked up the drummer, put him on his shoulder, and so marched along, apparently without incumbrance. After all this drilling the company halted on Main street and built a pyramid, three men high and consisting of twenty men in all. Then six men formed a lock step, three abreast, with two men laid across their shoulders. One man stood on top of them and so they marched for a square or so, and after this, executed a double quick drill, the whole performance being entirely voluntary. The members of this company in age average twenty-five years; in height, five feet and seven and a half inches; in weight, one hundred and sixty pounds, and composed mostly of raftsmen and firemen. In muscular exercise they challenge the worst. They may almost be called a company of gymnasts and athletes. Some of their performances are actually astonishing. Captain Littler was himself chief engineer of the fire department and local editor of the Daily Gazette of Davenport for six years, and perhaps a part of his present power of muscle came from so much of that needless running after items which must be tried to be appreciated. If their pluck be equal to their muscle (and no one who sees them can doubt it) this company will make mighty men of war and we wish them and their gallant captain every success in the world."

When Captain Wentz's company was organized in 1861 at the first call for a regiment by Governor Kirkwood, there were no uniforms for the newly made soldiers. The ladies of Davenport came to the rescue and made for the members of Captain Wentz's company the uniforms they wore when they left the city for the front. They probably were not so well fitting and so natty looking as those now in vogue in the United States army, and for that reason the members of a Dubuque military organization poked fun at Captain Wentz's boys and their home-made blouses. Subsequently the good ladies of Dubuque made for their soldier boys new uniforms and Franc B. Wilkie wrote for his home paper the following intensely humorous description of the Dubuque Grays' military togs.

THE LADIES MADE THEM.

"The uniforms are all on. They are admirable fits, all of them, except say eighty or 100 of them. I now speak of the Grays. The majority of the boys are able to get their pantaloons from the floor by buttoning the waist-bands around their necks. Others accomplish this desirable result by bringing the waist-bands tight up under the arms and rolling them up six or eight inches at the bottom. To be sure, this is a little inconvenient in some respects. A fellow has to take off his belt, then his coat, and then ascend one story before he can reach his pockets, and after reaching them they are so deep that one has to take the pants off entirely before he can reach the bottom. Each pocket will hold a shirt, blanket and even the wearer himself, if at any time he finds such a retreat necessary. And the coats fit beautifully—almost, in fact, as well as the pants. To be sure, half of them are two feet too large around the waist and almost as much too small around the chest, but then these two drawbacks admirably offset each other.

In the case of fifteen or twenty of them, the tip of the collar is but a trifle above the small of the wearer's back, and in the case of about as many more the same article is a few inches above the head of its owner. The same collar, also, in some cases terminates beneath each ear of the wearer and in many others it sweeps way around in magnificent curves, forming a vast basin whose rim is yards distant from the neck of the possessor, and the sleeves, too, have here and there a fault. Some are so tight under the arms that they lift one up as if he were swinging upon a couple of ropes that passed under his armpits. Others strike boldly out and do not terminate their voluminous course till at a distance of several inches beyond the tips of his fingers, while others conclude their journey after marching an inch or two below the elbows. With these few exceptions the coats and pantaloons fit magnificently, and are admired as being the finest in the regiment."

ORATION AT THE DEDICATION.

At the time of the dedication of the Soldiers' monument which is located on Main street between Trinity cathedral and the high school July 4, 1881, Davenport in company with all the United States was in the shadow of sorrow caused by the assassination of President Garfield. In the column which marched to the scene of dedication were military and civic orders. The Scott County Veterans' association had ninety-seven men in line, representing fifty-seven regiments and ten states. There were military companies from Davenport, Rock Island and Muscatine, also detachments from the Knights of Pythias and Turngemeinde.

The statue surmounting the column was unveiled by Mrs. Foster, widow of the lamented Major Foster of the Eleventh Iowa, and her two daughters. The oration was by Gen. J. B. Leake, United States district attorney, of Chicago, formerly a citizen of Davenport.

In this oration, a most eloquent one, Scott county's part in the war for the Union was most fittingly and feelingly dwelt upon. Said General Leake: "Under the call for 75,000 men Iowa's share of three months' men was one regiment. In this county three companies contended for the honor of entering that regiment. Our German fellow citizens obtained that distinction and Capt. August Wentz marched the first company out of our county to the theater of war. He afterward as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh regiment of infantry laid down his life at the battle of Belmont. The other two companies under the command of Robert M. Littler and J. DeWitt Brewster went into the Second regiment of infantry, followed soon by Capt. Egbert's company in the Second regiment of cavalry, and then by many others.

"The number of men liable to military duty in the county was ascertained by reports of the assessors of the various townships making a canvass as directed by a law passed at the extra session of the general assembly held May 1861, to be 4,117. Of that entire number there voluntarily enlisted during the war about two-thirds of the entire number liable to duty in the county. Almost every family made sacrifices at the altar of country. During the whole war there was not a battle of importance in which men from Scott county did not have a part.

They participated in the long march, the wearing siege; they pined away in suffering in every southern prison; they left their dead in every soldiers' cemetery. And now after so many years, we, their fellow citizens, and many of us their companions-in-arms, have the precious privilege of bearing testimony to their virtues and leaving in enduring form for future generations a record of their patriotic sacrifice."

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION ANTEDATING G. A. R.

The association of veterans mentioned above was organized in 1865 antedating the Grand Army of the Republic by a year and was created for much the same purposes, and was administered in the same spirit. Unlike the Grand Army there was neither ritual nor secret work. At a meeting of Scott county soldiers held June 29, 1865, at the court house, Dr. J. M. Witherwax and Lieut. H. M. McNeil, secretary, a committee appointed at a previous meeting reported: "Having in view the good of the soldier, and believing there are no ties beyond the ties of blood so strong as those that are formed amid the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life, and for the purpose of strengthening those ties and keeping our memories refreshed we would recommend that the soldiers of Scott county enter into an organization with that view, the first principles of which should be to extend the right hand of fellowship to all soldiers who have battled for their country, universal rights and the freedom of all mankind.

"That our wounded and disabled brothers shall be the objects of our special care and consideration, and show them their sacrifices have not been made in vain, nor that we are ungrateful for their valuable services.

"And while we remember the living we should not forget the dead, and in no way can we better cherish their memories than by endeavoring to heal the heart wounds of their families and friends left behind, some of whom are destitute and needing the aid and sympathy of all patriots as well as soldiers.

"Such being our views, we believe that this society can be made the instrument of much good by endeavoring to restrain the wayward, holding up the hands of the weak, and satisfied only when we know the wounded and disabled are cared for and the widow and orphan of the fallen have received at our hands what is justly their due.

"We would also recommend that the matter of politics be kept entirely aloof from this organization and that all members shall have full privilege to exercise the elective franchise in accordance with their best convictions."

The report was signed by the committee, Messrs. Henry Egbert, C. Barney, J. G. G. Cavendish, N. N. Tyner, and George E. McCosh.

Adjournment was taken to July 1st when a constitution was adopted and the name of the organization decided upon—"The Old Soldiers' Association of Scott County, Iowa." The officers elected were: General Add. H. Sanders, president; Dr. J. M. Witherwax, vice president; Lieut. N. N. Tyner, secretary; Lieut. J. G. G. Cavendish, treasurer; E. R. Ames, sergeant at arms. The executive committee comprised Lieut. Col. Henry Egbert, Lieut. H. S. McNeil, and Lieut. H. W. Bennett.



MAIN BUILDING—IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME



CLARISSA C. COOK'S HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS

THE IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Any mention of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, brief or extended, must begin with reference to Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, the Keokuk woman whom Governor Kirkwood commissioned state sanitary agent and who during the long years of the Civil war was constantly engaged in works of mercy in the hospitals at the front. In a personal letter under date of 1888 she speaks of the movement for the care of soldiers' orphans: "I matured the plan during the Mississippi river campaign which culminated in the surrender of Vicksburg in July, 1863. It was in the hospital where I was surrounded by men facing death, whose one anxiety was for their children, that the thought came to me, and many a dying soldier was comforted by the assurance that I would undertake the enterprise."

The actual founding of the homes for the care of the children of the brave men of Iowa who had laid down their lives for their country came about through the state sanitary organization which worked through local aid societies in collecting and distributing supplies for the soldiers, supplies which exceeded a half million dollars in value.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' Aid society held at Iowa City, September 23, 1863, attended by Mrs. Wittenmeyer, the care of children orphaned by the war was discussed, and a call published for a meeting of the people of Iowa at Muscatine, October 5, 1863. Among the signatures appended to this call were those of Mesdames D. T. Newcomb and O. W. Leslie of Davenport. At this Muscatine convention there was a good and representative attendance from all portions of the state. Resolutions were passed that an asylum for children made fatherless by the war be established, and an organization effected to carry out the resolution. The following officers were elected for the society thus founded: Governor W. M. Stone, president; Miss Mary Kibben, Mt. Pleasant, recording secretary; Miss Mary Shelton, later Mrs. C. L. Poor, Burlington, corresponding secretary; Mrs. N. H. Brainard, Iowa City, treasurer; the board of trustees included: Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Keokuk; Mrs. C. Ben Darwin, Davenport, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Davenport; Mrs. L. B. Stevens, and Messrs. O. Faville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, M. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pemberton and C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the trustees was held in Des Moines, February 14, 1864, at which time and place arrangements were made for raising the necessary funds for the enterprise, although the impetuous Mrs. Wittenmeyer had anticipated this action by several months having issued an appeal for the orphans to the people of the state on Thanksgiving day of 1863. At the March meeting of the trustees Mr. Howell of Keokuk was authorized to lease a building, procure furnishings and solicit funds. In June Davenport contributed \$600 to the expense fund. The same month at another trustees' meeting a committee was appointed to open a home. The movement gained in popularity throughout the state.

The special committee of the trustees reported July 13, 1864, that a large brick building had been secured at Lawrence, Van Buren county, and that it was in condition to receive the children who were in need of shelter and in three weeks from that time twenty-one children were there domiciled. The first matron was Mrs. E. M. Elliott of Washington.

The movement for the care of soldiers' orphans gathered enthusiasm as the months went by. Ingersoll, the war historian, says: "There has never been any one work in the state that has convened so many people in large and enthusiastic assemblies, filled so many churches and halls, thrilled so many hearts, awakened so much emotion, suffused with tears so many eyes, commanded such great liberality, or enlisted so many great minds as the Soldiers' Orphans' home." The soldiers in the field deeply touched by these efforts for the children of their brothers in arms contributed more than \$45,000.

In addition to the home near Farmington another was opened at Cedar Falls where the soldiers' orphans living in the northern portion of the state were cared for to the number of more than 100 the first year. Early in 1865 there was suggestion made that the orphans' home at Lawrence could with advantage be moved to Davenport. In May there was a public meeting at the Presbyterian church in which the interests of the orphans were considered with liberal subscriptions. In October of 1865 another meeting was held in LeClaire's hall and subscriptions to the fund amounting to \$5,200 were made.

THE ORPHANS REACH DAVENPORT.

The steamer Keithsburg arrived from Keokuk, November 16, 1865, having on board 150 orphans of Iowa soldiers. Previous to their arrival the comparatively new barracks of Camp Kinsman on the present site of the home had been made ready for their reception. The barracks contained beds, bedding and much other equipment that could be utilized and the home was furnished by the liberal contribution of patriotic citizens of Davenport, the amount running into the thousands of dollars. Upon the arrival of the boat breakfast was served in the Christian chapel, now Hibernian hall, on Brady street near Fifth street by the sympathetic ladies of the city. Afterward the party went to Camp Kinsman and the Davenport branch of the institution was established. Mrs. Wittenmeyer consented to remain at the home as matron and this insured the perfect success of the enterprise. M. B. Cochran of Iowa City was made superintendent.

The first superintendent of the home while it was at Farmington was named Parvin. This was a temporary arrangement and he was soon succeeded by Rufus Hubbard who was superintendent until the removal of the home to Davenport in 1865.

In 1867 Superintendent Cochran and Matron Wittenmeyer resigned and were succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Pierce of Fairfield as superintendent and matron. Mr. Pierce resigned in 1886 and was succeeded by Gen. E. C. Litchfield who served less than eleven months. Mr. Pierce was recalled and managed the home for eleven months. Principal John R. Bowman was called from School No. 1 to the superintendency and served two years. He was followed by Dr. W. E. Whitney who resigned in 1893 and was followed by J. H. Lukens of Muscatine who served two years relinquishing the position to M. T. Gass who held it until his death in May, 1904. H. W. Kellogg was acting superintendent until June 8th of that year when Frank J. Sessions took charge of the largest family in Iowa.

UNDER STATE CONTROL.

The eleventh general assembly in 1866 acted favorably upon the petitions presented looking to a change in management of the Soldiers' Orphans' home. First established by what was virtually a private corporation and later splendidly maintained as a benevolent institution the time seemed ripe for the home to be numbered among the recognized state institutions supported by taxation. This was done, and an act passed by which it came under the support and control of the state. The legislature named a board of trustees consisting of one member from the state at large, and one from each congressional district. An appropriation of \$25,000 was voted and provision made for a tax levy. The main institution was located at Davenport with branches at Cedar Falls and Glenwood. At this time the number of children in these three homes numbered 864. In 1875 the homes were consolidated into one institution at Davenport.

From the time when the care of soldiers' orphans was assumed by the state the Davenport institution grew and prospered. Better buildings replaced the whitewashed barracks, and all features of the army camp were obliterated. Handsome structures of pressed brick came into existence, administration building, cottages, hospital, laundry, machine shop, tailor shop, schools. The state gave loving care and guardianship to the children of those who proved themselves "the bravest of the brave" and trusted their little ones to the keeping of those who survived the struggle.

The home has been visited by disastrous fires—one in July, 1886, and again the next year when lightning consumed the main building with a loss of \$50,000. The present administration building was finished and dedicated June 5, 1891. The handsome chapel which serves as an assembly hall when it is desired to call all the children together was finished and dedicated in April, 1901. In this chapel is located the handsome \$3,000 pipe organ, gift of Governor Larrabee, a member of the State Board of Control at the time this body was established to manage and conduct all state institutions of a benevolent and corrective character.

CARES FOR CHILDREN OF BROKEN HOMES.

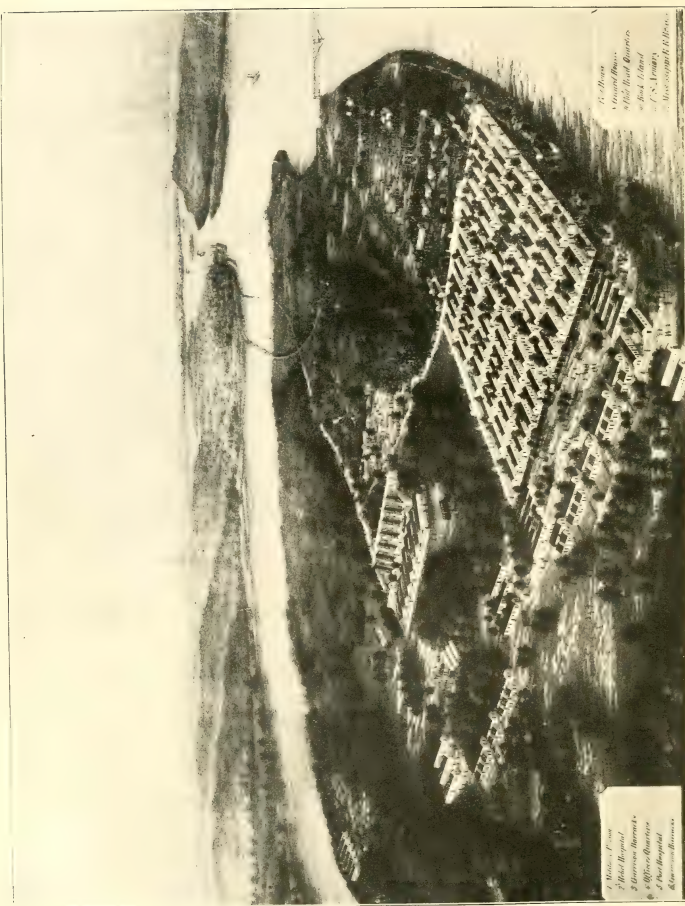
As the orphans of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion grew to manhood and womanhood with the flight of time this institution was utilized for the care of the poor children of the state, the little people who have poor homes or none at all, the children who would otherwise have no place of refuge other than the county poor farms, children in danger from evil surroundings and influence. Here they are gathered from broken homes—the number in 1910 exceeding 500, fed, warmed and clothed, given instruction in a school unsurpassed anywhere for curriculum or instruction, given healthful work on a farm of many acres, trained in habits of industry, thrift and all that makes for good citizenship, and when old enough are placed in good homes where they will have the level American chance to which all children of Iowa are entitled.

Life at the home is regular and well ordered. The children are well treated, happy and fond of those who have them in charge. There is a library of well selected juvenile literature and there is a systematic effort to provide for them

as much amusement as possible. Back in war days Muscatine inaugurated the custom of providing Christmas cheer in the shape of presents, a tree, a Santa Claus, etc. This good example was followed by other communities. The small people of the home are never far out of the minds of the people of Davenport and many treats have been arranged for them by the citizens.

The name of the institution has not been changed since post-bellum days and it is still the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' home, although the title is hardly appropriate these days, and it is to be hoped it will never be. The state collects from the county whence a child comes for its support, and no better investment do the ninety-nine counties of Iowa make than this investment in humanity.

The institution is officered by a selected corps of efficient and devoted employees, and is under the charge of Frank J. Sessions, superintendent for the State Board of Control.



REBEL PRISON ON ROCK ISLAND, IN 1864

CHAPTER XXII.

PATRIOTIC DAVENPORT.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS—CAMPS WHERE SOLDIERS WERE TRAINED—MINNESOTA SIOUX—MANY CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT ROCK ISLAND PRISON—THE ROUTINE OF PRISON LIFE—THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—ORATION OF GENERAL J. B. LEAKE—IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—FIRST EXERCISES AT OAKDALE—COMPANY B GOES TO FIGHT SPAIN—THE ROLL OF HONOR—COMPANY ROSTER IN DAYS OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the outbreak of hostilities between the north and south the telegraph lines terminated at Davenport. To be in close touch with affairs at Washington and to secure ready communication concerning military affairs Governor Kirkwood established his headquarters at Davenport, and before the close of the war there were located here various military organizations of the state and of the Union army. Among the state officers stationed here at one period of the war were N. B. Baker, adjutant general, and M. M. Trumbull, assistant adjutant general, with offices in the Griggs block, between Second and Third streets; also of the United States army Brigadier General B. S. Roberts, commanding the district of Iowa, whose headquarters were in the Metropolitan block, southeast corner of Second and Brady. On his staff were Captains J. M. Bell and T. P. Hunt, Lieutenant S. Prentiss, B. H. Roberts and Richard Skinner, Lieutenant Colonel William M. Grier, mustering and dispatching officer, had his headquarters in the Griggs block. The provost marshal for the second district of Iowa, General Philo E. Hall, had his headquarters in the Metropolitan block, and in the same building was stationed Major Thomas Duncan, Third United States cavalry, acting assistant provost marshal for Iowa. Captain Charles Bennett was superintendent of barracks on the island and Major C. P. Kingsbury was superintendent of the arsenal buildings on the island.

DAVENPORT MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

There were some attempts at the organization of companies of the citizen soldiery prior to 1857, but nothing of permanent character. In that year, February 3d, a number of German-born citizens who had seen service in the fatherland, organized the Davenport Rifle Corps. On July 4th of that year they made their

first appearance in parade under command of Captain A. Iten. They had their armory at Second and Ripley streets. Captain H. Haupt was later in command.

The Davenport City artillery was organized July 9, 1857, and served a double purpose in the community. It had civil officers, John Johns, Jr., president; F. B. Wilkie, vice president; C. C. Harris, secretary; and D. W. Van Evera, treasurer; also a full complement of military officers headed by C. N. Schuyler. R. M. Littler was orderly sergeant. The rank and file numbered forty and they possessed two six-pounders. Their armory was at Second and Brady streets. The artilleryists were notable both upon the drill ground and also in the ball room. They gave public assemblies through the winter that still linger in the memories of many citizens of Davenport.

The veterans of the Schleswig-Holstein uprising formed the nucleus and furnished the officers for the Davenport City Guards, organized in March, 1858. July 4, 1858, they made their first appearance in uniform. Their captain was F. Unrow. Later they were commanded by Captain D. H. Stuhr. Their armory was on Second near Ripley.

The Davenport Sarsfield Guards was another company organized at a date slightly previous to that on which the City Guards were organized, but they did not make their first appearance in parade in uniform until March 17, 1859. From that date and the name chosen to designate this body of militia it is not difficult to tell the nationality of a large part of its membership. Edward Jennings was the first captain. He resigned later and R. M. Littler was given the command. A hall on Brady street near Fourth was utilized as an armory.

In Barrows' history, written in 1859, there is this paragraph: "There is no young city in the west that can equal Davenport in her display of military. The companies are all excellently uniformed and officered and should their services be ever needed by their country they will not be found in the background."

That prophecy was amply fulfilled a few months after when Davenport was the scene, April 17, 1861, of a public meeting that immediately followed the receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter. The war spirit there kindled found expression in the enlistment of Scott county men in every regiment that Iowa sent to the front. Company G of the First regiment, commanded by August Wentz was composed entirely of men from this county.

MILITARY CAMPS IN DAVENPORT.

During the war there were at one time in Davenport five military camps: Camp McClellan was established August 8, 1861, and was the rendezvous of the Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments of infantry, and also of recruits for old regiments. This camp was located east of the city limits, near the river, and was in command of Lieutenant Peckenpaugh.

Camp Joe Holt was established September 23, 1861, on the fair grounds, between Thirteenth and Northern avenue (Kirkwood boulevard), Perry and Rock Island streets. It was the rendezvous of the Second and Sixteenth cavalry.

Camp Herron was established August 25, 1862, in LeClaire's addition, between Farnam street and Churchill's addition. The Thirty-first and Thirty-second regiments of infantry were stationed here.

Camp Hendershott was the rendezvous of the Sixth and Seventh cavalry. It was established October 10, 1862, between Thirteenth and Locust and Ripley and Scott. This camp and Camp Joe Holt were soon vacated.

Camp Roberts was the headquarters of the Eighth and Ninth cavalry. It was established July 14, 1863, on Duck creek near Oakdale. It was afterward called Camp Kinsman, and the buildings were still later turned over to the orphans of soldiers and became the Davenport Orphans' home.

GEN. B. S. ROBERTS.

General B. S. Roberts, after whom Camp Roberts at Davenport was named, graduated from West Point in 1835 and resigned from the service in 1839. He was appointed principal engineer of the Ogdensburg & Champlain railroad and later assistant geologist of the state of New York. He studied law and established himself in the practice of his profession at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1844. In 1846 he was appointed first lieutenant of a regiment of mounted riflemen and took part in many heroic incidents in the Mexican war. He led the advance of Quitman's army into the City of Mexico and raised the United States flag over the ancient palaces of the Montezumas. For service in General Scott's campaign he was breveted major and a colonel in the regular army by President Polk. He was thanked by the legislature of Iowa and a sword was presented to him. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was given charge of the southern department of New Mexico, was made a brigadier general of volunteers by President Lincoln and served as chief of cavalry and inspector general of the army under General Polk and later commanded a brigade in western Virginia. He was assigned to the command of the department of Iowa on June 11, 1863, with headquarters at Davenport. He was relieved from this department the following December 2, 1863.

INDIAN MURDERERS AT CAMP MCCLELLAN.

In 1862 the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, committed many depredations and massacres of the whites. For these murders they were rounded up by the government, about forty hanged at Mankato, Minnesota, and a large number brought to Camp McClellan in April of that year. Speaking of their arrival here the Democrat and News in its issue of April 27, 1863, had the following to say:

"On the night of the 21st inst., the condemned Minnesota Indians, numbering 278 Sioux braves, including one Winnebago, were quietly removed from their log prison where they had been confined and strictly guarded since last December, and marched on board the steamer Favorite, Captain Hutchins, and started down the river for this point. The night time was taken for this movement and great secrecy was observed in order to elude any demonstration the enraged Minnesotans might make—they having threatened so savagely that the murderers of their wives, their children, brothers and sisters should never leave the state alive. In addition to the Sioux warriors there were sixteen squaws and two papooses that embarked and came here also. The prisoners while at

Mankato were guarded by the Seventh Minnesota volunteers, Colonel S. Miller. The guard under which they came was Company C, seventy-four men, Captain Burt, First Lieutenant Winslow, second Lieutenant Pratt and a detachment of the Seventh Minnesota. Major Brown of the same regiment, who for the last forty-five years has resided with the Indian tribes of the northwest, was with the party. The other officers were Quartermaster Redfield and Dr. Signeurete, surgeon of the regiment. With the Indians came three interpreters: David Faribault, a half-breed Sioux, who speaks English fluently and writes a handsome hand, having received some education at school at Prairie du Chien; Antoine Provocilli, another French and Indian half-breed; and George Godfrey, a half-breed Indian negro, the same who escaped hanging with the thirty-nine who were executed last winter, by turning state's evidence, and who is under sentence of imprisonment for ten years. It is said that he alone murdered eighteen men, women and children in that awful massacre.

"The Favorite arrived here on Saturday morning. It landed above East Davenport in front of Post McClellan. Captain Littler was ready with his command and in thirty minutes after the landing the prisoners were all in quarters at camp. The pen made for their reception is 200 feet square and encloses four buildings, formerly barracks. Most of these Indians were taken by General Sibley, who led the attack against them, though a considerable number came in and gave themselves up, that being their best chance for life."

THE ISLAND BECOMES A MILITARY PRISON.

By order of the war department in July, 1863, Rock island was made a military prison for the confinement of Confederate prisoners. During the same month Captain Charles A. Reynolds, assistant quartermaster United States army, arrived and commenced building a prison and barracks. The first soldiers for guard duty arrived November 2, 1863. Lieutenant Colonel Schaffner arrived on the 19th of November and took command. On the 22d Colonel Richard Henry Rush arrived and took command of the post and Colonel A. J. Johnson was appointed in charge of the prisoners. The first installment of prisoners, taken at the battle of Lookout Mountain, arrived from Chattanooga, December 3, 1863; and from that time until the close of the war a large number of prisoners were kept under a strong guard upon the island. The whole number of prisoners confined here was 12,215; the number of deaths was 1,960. About 500 died of smallpox, many of scurvy and others of various diseases, chiefly pneumonia. They were put into rough boxes and buried in trenches. The corner-posts of the cemetery where their ashes repose are composed of cannon taken from the Confederates, planted with their muzzles in the ground and strung around with chains. Within this enclosure sleep nearly 2,000 Confederate dead. At a few of the graves friends of the deceased have erected plain headstones and placed on them a few simple inscriptions. There is also near the head of the island a Union soldiers' cemetery where 310 graves are enclosed by a neat fence. Here exercises are conducted each Memorial Day by the Grand Army posts of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline.

REMINISCENCES OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE PRISONER ON THE ISLAND.

In the Louisville Age some years after the war, the following very interesting reminiscent article, written by an ex-Confederate prisoner, was published. After describing the island and barracks, which embraced twenty acres of streets and buildings, he had the following to say:

"The outbuildings were about forty feet from the plank fence or parapet on which walked sentinels stationed about fifteen feet apart. Between the parapet and a certain limit significantly known as the dead line, was a ditch varying in depth according to the amount of soil on the uniform rock foundation of the island, and the fact that it was a rock island made attempts to dig out of it very uncertain, although the activity displayed in the way of sapping and mining by the involuntary inhabitants of the place was astonishing. It was not an uncommon thing for a government wagon in making its rounds to drop through the molelike channels dug by the prisoners. A few escapes were made by tunneling out but in no proportion to the amount of dirt dug or the sleepless nights of the toilers spent in these human rat-holes. In fact, with all the methods of escape devised perhaps fewer prisoners gained their freedom surreptitiously from the Rock island prison than from any prison, north or south, during the war. Yet much daring was exercised. All manner of schemes were devised for escape—rope ladders, a sudden dash on the guards; climbing the wall unseen; crossing the dead line and ditch and digging out beneath the parapet and sentinel; a combined uprising bribing the sergeants and guards, etc., In dark nights, amid thunder, rain and storms, there were frequent epidemics of individual attempts. There were shots heard from the wall, and the quieter captives would murmur to each other their sympathy for some poor soul—some poor fellow killed in an insane attempt at climbing the parapet or digging out. These attempts became so frequent that the distance between the guards was decreased and headlights were placed at shorter intervals along the wall. A youth from Florida who messed with the writer quietly communicated to me one evening that he did not propose to die of disease which was then prevalent in prison, and that he intended to get out or die. He seized a large, sharp case knife immediately after roll was called, crept along the shadow of the barracks, crossed the dead line (it was death to be seen after roll call even in the rear of the outer barracks), slid down into the ditch and was lost to sight. He had attached to himself a communicating string with the agreement to make certain signals in case he succeeded in getting an outlet under the plank wall. But the communication by way of the string was lost and nothing was heard from him again that night. The next morning we could see where he had dug his way to open air and free daylight. A few Federals looked gloomily at the impudent hole, which was at once filled up again and a closer watch ordered. Such attempts were generally unsuccessful. It was not uncommon, after a very dark night, to see the bodies of three or four unfortunates, some of them half way through the hole, shot either from above, having attracted the attention of the guard by scraping against him in passing through, or being discovered on the outside by a passing sentinel. The largest batch of prisoners escaped during the building

of the large government tunnel, the opening of which was protected by an iron gateway. Ten or twelve escaped by that road in one night.

PRISON LIFE.

"Each barrack was capable of accommodating 150 men. One's peculiar quarters was a bunk usually shared with a comrade, and in winter, for the animal heat, the bunk was occupied by a company of three, but the designs of the Federal government were liberal. We were well supplied with coal and two stoves were continuously kept glowingly hot at all hours of severe weather, around which would cluster the half clad prisoners. Each barrack governed itself. In the fall and winter of 1863 there were about 10,000 prisoners on the island, so that about 100 barracks were occupied. There was quite a difference in the efficiency of government in each barrack. In some the laws were numerous and stringent. In others much freedom and hilarity prevailed, and in others were factions and consequent discontent. The buildings were frame and the long seams in the wall were uncovered; but some occupants were negligent and others provident, so that in one barrack could be found the crevices all filled with a cement of mud and another quite cheerless. Some of the bunks were cosy; the walls were decorated with illustrated prints and many little tokens from home would be found, and not unfrequently a Bible under the pillow. Comfort or discomfort was more a personal matter than something for which the government was responsible. The kitchen was formed from a portion of the rear of the barrack. Boiling was the only preparation required for the food furnished, and the only cooking was done in an immense kettle attached to a small stove. In the better days of life there the bill of fare was generous—coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, boiled meats and bread in the loaf. After the Andersonville excitement rations were reduced and the state of affairs began to be painful. A wicked commissary tried a little private retaliation and corn beef got to be abominable. Considerable talent was required in the management of the kitchen—that important department of state. To be chief cook and butler was a crown of glory. The position of bottle washer and scavenger was dignified and no city election ever witnessed more intriguing. Men who had won their spurs in civil life and noted lawyers now on the bench canvassed in vain for office and sued for the honor of ladling out beef soup. Classic gentlemen who were familiar with the mode of cooking beef according to the best epicurean description fruitlessly presented their claims. The cook's was a fat office, with perquisites of bits of liver and scraps of choice bits. Thus the government was democratic but subject to central power on the outside. The representative of that power was as a rule a dilapidated veteran of the Federal army whose duties were simply to muster his barrack twice a day to hear complaints and see to the wants of its occupants. Some of those sergeants were sympathetic and acted as mediums of communication with the outer world—carrying letters, bringing newspapers and other forbidden articles.

WORD FROM HOME.

"The arrival of the letter carriers was the occasion of immense excitement. The regulation permitted but one letter a month, limited to a page. Many gave

the use of their names to others, and thus a very comfortable correspondence could be carried on. By this system signatures became an article of commerce. When there were none on the market or they had run up in price beyond the means of some anxious purchaser, I had recourse to borrowing a friend's name until next week. The letter carrier was besieged at the door by the curious and the names of the fortunate winners in this lottery were echoed by many sympathizing voices.

"The prison on Rock island gradually grew to self-reliance and became an independent city. Intellectual life was possible. A library on a large scale was contemplated. Anything of a purely literary nature was admitted by the authorities. French and German teachers announced themselves. Such old scholars there were—antique pedagogues, inaptly caught up by the chances of war, who knew more of the Punic or Peleponesian affairs than they did of the civil struggle which had landed them in prison. Barracks were transformed into shops. A lottery was established with a capital prize of several thousand dollars, and tales were told of immense amounts of money in the possession of some of the prisoners, smuggled in under buttons and in the heels and soles of boots or bow knots. Bread was temptingly displayed in windows—also cakes and pies. The making of rings and ornaments of cannel coal, gutta percha and silver developed much ingenuity. A theater was established in one of the barracks. 'Hell's Half Acre' was in the main avenue and all manner of games were conducted there—keno was the most popular, as the conditions of the betting admitted of a larger number of chance takers. The pot was made up of money or a certain quantity of tobacco, a loaf of bread or whatever the specialty of the cloth called for.

"In the autumn of 1863 the offer was made by the Federal authorities to administer the oath of allegiance to the prisoners and to receive them into the Federal army to serve on the frontier. A number of conscripted men, particularly those conscripted by General Price on his last raid in Missouri, accepted the conditions and were placed in barracks within the grounds, a new parapet being erected around them. To this quarter was given the name of 'calf pen' by the prisoners. There was at once noticed a great difference in the fare of the 'bull pen' and the 'calf pen.' Those were the evil days and humiliation and hunger were among the sufferings of the obdurate. Various punishments were devised against those caught in rebellious ways—riding a rail, hanging by the thumbs, wearing a ball and chain, etc., but on the whole the Federal government was liberal."

AUGUST WENTZ POST NO. 1, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The first post in Iowa was named J. B. Leake Post, No. 1. In 1881, when the order was re-organized, it was named August Wentz Post, No. 1, in honor of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel August Wentz, who fell at Belmont while fighting in defense of his country. In June, 1902, the following article was published in the Democrat and is self explanatory:

"Several days ago you republished from the Des Moines Capital an article written in view of the G. A. R. encampment to be held in that city, which was headed 'First G. A. R. Meeting. Call for meeting was issued in 1870, but 1874 virtually first reunion.' In the body of the article are these words: 'In 1874 at Keokuk the provisional department was organized to perpetuate patriotic sentiments of the war period. Hon. J. C. Parrott, of Keokuk, was elected first commander of the department.'

"Now in this there is, and no doubt unintentionally, an inversion of facts, both as to the time and place where the first provisional organization of the G. A. R. association occurred, and also as to who was its first commander. These honors belong to Davenport and the time is 1866. General Stephenson in Illinois was that year the originator and promoter of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his memory and to his honor as such a monument will be (was later on) soon erected at Washington. The first organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States was consummated in Illinois, and the second was in Wisconsin. At this time (1866) there was a large society or association of 'old soldiers' in Davenport, and at one of their meetings or banquets, held in the old Turner hall, the question came up of establishing a G. A. R. department in Iowa, and the president of the meeting was invited to visit Illinois and confer with General Stephenson on the project. He did this at his own expense and after some days made his report at home. He brought with him the appointment and authority as first commander of the first projected G. A. R. department of Iowa, and as such was authorized to start and charter posts, and was also supplied with all the application blanks, etc. The report was accepted and the society's president, General Add. H. Sanders, elected department commander with proper formality. He appointed his adjutant general and quartermaster, with headquarters at Davenport, and all went actively to work. This work was laborious with a great deal of traveling to do, especially by the adjutants. The commander bore all these expenses and after post fees began to come in he even then refused to accept a dollar in recompense.

"When nearly seventy posts were organized the commander called a meeting at Davenport of two or three delegates from each for business, and also for the purpose of tendering his resignation because of outside demands upon his time and labor. Then everything seemed prospering in the Iowa department. Iowa was the third state naming and organizing a G. A. R. department. General J. B. Leake, of Davenport, was elected the next commander of the state department, and it was from no fault of his, in work or ability, that not very long after the veteran organization commenced its decline, until in 1870 there were but few posts left in the state. In 1874, at Keokuk, a provisional reorganization took place with General Parrott as commander, and in 1881 finally merging into a permanent state department. In fact, the original G. A. R. organization became too political, for almost every member of it was a republican and the organization voted republican. Why, as an illustration, at the time of the delegate meeting here, by the earnest request of the delegates and against his mild protest for such political action, the commander that afternoon marched, or had ferried over the river into Illinois, the whole unanimous body to hear General Logan make a po-

litical speech in Rock Island. They were received with great applause and the commander was invited to preside at the big meeting. But this honor he declined."

ADD. H. SANDERS.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

On May 25, 1865, the Lincoln Monument Association of Scott County, Iowa, was duly incorporated under the laws of the state. The association had for its object the erection of a monument to the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, and Scott county soldiers who died in the service of their country. Subscription papers were at once distributed but donations were not very generous. On the 18th of May, 1871, six years after the movement had been started, the secretary of the association reported donations to the amount of \$529.25, with accumulated interest of \$148.50, which totaled \$707.40. At this May meeting Secretary Edward Russell informed the members present that Nicholas Fejervary was ready to give to the association the sum of \$1,300 upon the condition that the name and object of the association would be so changed that its sole aim would be the building of a county soldiers' monument. After a full discussion on the merits of this patriotic citizen's proposition the name of the association was changed to the Scott County Soldiers' Monument Association. After this donations began to increase and with the accumulation of interest it became apparent that provisions would soon have to be made for the actual building of a soldiers' monument. Pursuant to this idea a call was issued for a meeting of the association to be held on January 5, 1880, for the purpose of electing a board of directors. At this meeting the following gentlemen were selected as members of that board: Nicholas Fejervary, Edward Russell, J. G. G. Cavendish, W. C. Warriner, George P. McClelland, J. G. Crane, James Gildenburg, Henry Egbert and Joseph Andrews. Plans for the new monument as it now appears to the public were adopted by the board on the 5th of June, 1880, and the contract was entered into with R. F. Carter, of South Rydate, Vermont, the designer for its construction. The price agreed upon, exclusive of the foundation, was \$8,000. Much trouble was experienced as to a proper site for the shaft, but the place where it now stands was finally selected. It is located on the brow of the bluff in the center of Main street, between the high school and Trinity cathedral.

The monument is of English granite, rising from the base to a height of fifty feet. The work of the monument is most admirable in every part. It is of solid granite, no piecing in any of its parts. The foundation sinks at least seven feet in the earth and is of the best Nauvoo stone, resting on a cement floor. The base is seventeen feet, sixteen inches square, with buttress extensions at the corners. The lower base has a depth of one foot, three inches and two sub bases of two feet, six inches. The third section is one foot, six inches deep with bas relief—wreaths—on one side. On the south panel of the shaft is the following inscription:

Erected by Grateful Citizens of Scott County
In Memory
of the Fellow Citizens who Died in Defense of the Union 1861-5.

West panel:

Proved themselves the Bravest of the Brave—General H. W. Halleck.

North panel:

They died "That Government of the People by the People and for the People
Might not Perish from the Earth.—A. Lincoln. .

East panel:

"An Honor to their Friends at Home, to their State and their Country

* * * a Terror to their Foes."—Inspector General W. E. Strong.

On a lower section of the shaft in bas relief panels the following emblems appear: south panel, the coat of arms of the United States; east panel, anchor and shot, representing the navy; north side, crossed cannon representing the artillery; west panel, heavy crossed, sabers, belt, cartridges and revolvers, representing the cavalry. On the first plinth, immediately above the lower section of the column, are emblematic wreaths on the respective sides, thus: over the coat of arms, the laurel—joy; over the navy, the olive—peace; over the artillery, the oak—strength; over the cavalry, the ivy—lasting remembrance. The remaining plinths above the second and third sections of the columns respectively bear the record of those battles participated in by Scott county soldiers, as principal ones among many others: Wilson's Creek, Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Prairie Grove, Corinth, Vicksburg, Fort Blakeley.

This very graceful column is mounted by a capstone bearing on each side a shield and carving. Upon this rests the pedestal which is the support for the piece de resistance of the whole design—the figure of a soldier representing the infantry. This figure of the soldier of 1861 measures exactly eight feet in height from the sole of the boot to the crown of the cap. The base of the monument is protected by a neat iron fence that encircles it.

January 15, 1909, the Scott County Monument association gave the shaft and grounds to the city of Davenport, and by so doing practically terminated the life of this organization.

At this monument patriotic exercises are held on each recurring Memorial day under auspices of the Grand Army post. With them unite the Loyal Legion, the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps and other patriotic organizations.

COMPANY B OF DAVENPORT IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The first military company to be organized in Davenport after the Civil war was composed mainly of veterans of that bloody conflict and was brought together by J. A. Andrews, who had attained the rank of major in the federal army. This took place in 1878 and the organization, as Company B, was mustered into the state militia, as a component part of the Ninth infantry, Iowa National Guards. The first officers elected were: captain, J. A. Andrews; first lieutenant, E. L. Cook; second lieutenant, J. L. Mason. This company maintained its organization and attended the various rendezvous in camps selected by the authorities and at the target, and as a well-drilled and disciplined entity of the regiment to which it had been assigned gained distinction and became the pride of all well-minded Davenporters.



COMPANY B STARTING FOR THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR



THE ARMORY, DAVENPORT

When the difficulties arose between the United States and Spain on account of the latter's atrocities toward the people of Cuba, Company B was high on the pedestal of expectancy, looking eagerly for a call to arms and ready to respond. When President McKinley called for 125,000 troops the "boys" could scarce restrain the "war fever" that possessed them and when, in the afternoon of April 23, 1898, Captain Dalzell sent the word over the telephone to Sergeant Roe to mobilize the company, every member, on being notified, dropped whatever he had in hand and that evening had gathered at the armory to answer roll call and make ready for departure to camp and the field of battle, if need be.

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

Davenport—its people—was equally excited by the declaration of war against the Dons. The Shriners donated \$100 toward a company sick fund; the August Wentz post treated the company to a "mess" of hardtack, bacon and beans and the ladies vied with one another in efforts to give the soldier laddies a fitting "send off." Tuesday the company, with Company L of Maquoketa and the Second regiment band, boarded the train for Des Moines and arrived there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The train had picked up on the way Company C, of Muscatine, and Company I, at Iowa City. At Grinnell Company K was taken on board and a part of Company L, at Newton.

While in camp at Des Moines the company was thoroughly drilled and equipped with all the paraphernalia that comprises the accoutrements of the modern soldier and on the 17th of May, with the exception of a few rejected at the time of the physical examination, the boys were mustered into the service of the United States as Company B, Fiftieth Iowa Infantry, for three years or until the end of the war.

On the 20th of May the regiment left Camp McKinley for Tampa, Florida, there to go into camp and to acclimate for service in the West Indies. But Jacksonville was on the way and there the boys were ordered from the cars and into camp, which was named Camp Cuba Libre, and remained there until the articles of peace were signed and on the 13th of September the regiment broke camp and were entrained for Camp McKinley at Des Moines, which was reached on the 17th. On the 20th the company returned to Davenport on thirty days' furlough and was given a magnificent reception by the city, whose citizens were proud of the splendid record the boys had made, even though they had not been able to meet the enemy face to face.

Company B returned to Camp McKinley on November 1st, was re-examined, paid and honorably discharged, having served seven months and one week from the time the organization answered the president's call for troops the preceding April. It still maintains its identity as Company B, Fiftieth Regiment, Iowa National Guards.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following members of Company B died at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida: Walter G. Nagel, August 19, 1898; John Schroeder, September 10, 1898; Olin G. Hoover, September 19, 1898; Gustav B. LeGrande, September 25, 1898.

PERSONNEL OF COMPANY B.

The roster of the company in 1898: Company officers, Captain, Thomas C. Dalzell; first lieutenant, Alfred B. Hender; second lieutenant, James M. McManus. Sergeants, first, Albert A. Roe; quarter master, Julius E. Burmeister; Edward D. Middleton, Henry G. McBurney, John P. Leonardy, Emil Schmidt. Corporals, Frank S. Fidler, DeForrest C. McCollister, James A. Taylor, George H. Greene, Francis J. Parker, John A. Miner (transferred United States Signal Corps), Charles W. Hoover, Olin G. Hoover (died September 19, 1898), Louis G. Lasher, William J. Carson, George C. Cook (discharged September 10, 1898), Victor H. Plath, Louis Peterson, William F. Weiss, James D. Mason, Hamilton F. Gronen. Musicians, Robert R. Sindt, Phillip A. Sonntag. Artificer, Layton R. Ackley. Wagoner, Emil A. Speth. Privates, Frank H. Alford, Frank Attwater, David S. Baker, Hedley Beesley, Fred L. Bowman, Ernest E. Bruhn, Claude J. Bullock, August Busch, James Y. Cantwell (transferred to hospital corps), John D. Chambers (discharged August 20, 1898), Philo C. Colony, William H. Corry, Alexander L. Craik (transferred to hospital corps), Jesse L. Doty, Daniel F. Evers, Carl F. Finger, William F. Fisher, William H. Gosch, Arthur C. Grilk, Henry Groenwaldt, Albert Hass, Edward Haney, Harry N. Hoag, Henry Hoeft, Jr., Rudolph Huss, August Johannsen, Adolph Kahles, Jr., Hugo V. Koch, Oliver W. Kulp, Edgar M. Kurtz, Ole A. Landy, Frank Lane, Charles B. Lantry, Joseph Lawson, Gustav B. LeGrande (died September 25, 1898), Charles D. E. Lepper, George H. Martin, Harry T. McKown, Henry Meier, Herman H. Miller, Marshall Miller, William Muhs, Walter G. Nagel, (died August 19, 1898), Edward L. Nebergall, Robert P. Osborne, Thomas F. Owens, Max Pahl, Albert M. Parker, Peter Paulsen, Harry Pfabe, Obed K. Price, Alfred Proctor, Edward Reavy, Charles Reynolds, Robert Risley, John Rhoades, Carl A. Rhode, Theodore H. Rosche, Fred Schick, Herman T. Schmidt, Andy W. Schmidt, Paul Schmidt, John A. Schmidt, John Schroeder (died September 10, 1898), Eddie Schroeder, William Schwartz, Walter I. Sharpe, Martin Siegrist, Peter L. Smith, Ernest Sparbel, Felix Spelletich, Charles Stebens, Fred Traeger, Alfred S. Van Patten (discharged August 20, 1898), Edward H. Villian, Fred Vollmer, Henry Wohnrade, Edwin C. Weingartner, Fred O. Willey, John Witt, Henry Wohler.



CITY HALL. DAVENPORT

CHAPTER XXIII.

CITY OF DAVENPORT.

ALWAYS NOTED FOR STRIKING BEAUTY OF SITUATION—THE MAYORS OF THE CITY FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE 1910 ELECTION—THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS—A SPLENDID STREET CAR SERVICE—WATER SERVICE OF EQUAL MERIT—THE PARKS OF THE CITY—WHAT THE CITY OWES AND OWNS—A FEW DOLLARS EACH WAY FOR EACH MAN WOMAN AND CHILD. . .

The early history of Davenport has been already gone over in these pages, and a repetition here would only tend to tire the reader and consume unnecessary space. Since the beginning of things in Davenport great changes have taken place, however, and in order to keep in mind the trend of events since 1863, when Mr. Barrows ended his recital of the salient features pertaining to the infancy of the seat of government of Scott county, it may be well to recapitulate here and there. It will be remembered that at the close of the Black Hawk war General Winfield Scott conferred with representatives of the Sacs and Foxes upon the site of the present city of Davenport, for the purpose of making a treaty with them. By that treaty a section of land was reserved and by the Indians given to their friend and interpreter, Antoine LeClaire. Part of the city of Davenport now stands upon that reserve. Long before this section was settled the beauty of its scenery, the fertility of the soil, its pure, sparkling water, salubriousness of climate and natural advantages for habitation and the building of a city gave rise to enthusiastic comment on the part of the traveler. Note the following:

“At the foot of the Upper rapids is one of the most picturesque scenes that we recollect to have beheld. On the western side a series of slopes are seen rising one above another for a considerable distance, until the background is terminated by a chain of beautifully rounded hills, over the whole of which trees are thinly scattered. On the other side of the river is a broad, flat plain of rich alluvion, several miles in length, and more than a mile in breadth, and terminated by a range of wooded hills. On this prairie is a small village of the Sac and Fox Indians, composed of rude lodges, scattered carelessly about. In the front of the landscape, and presenting its most prominent feature, is Rock

island, the western shore of which is washed by the main current of the Mississippi, while the eastern side is separated from the main land by a narrow channel, which is fordable at low water. The southern point of the island is elevated about forty feet above the ordinary level of the river, and is supported by a perpendicular parapet of rock. Here stands Fort Armstrong, a strong and very neat work, garrisoned by two companies of United States troops; and here will be one of the most desirable sites for a town on the upper Mississippi. Rock river, which enters the Mississippi a few miles below the island, is a rapid stream, which may be easily rendered navigable, and which affords abundant water-power for the propulsion of any kind of machinery. The whole of this region is fruitful, healthful and agreeable to the eye."

CIVILIZATION'S ADDED BEAUTY.

George B. Sargent, at one time mayor of Davenport, in a little work entitled "Notes on Iowa," published in 1848, in copying the foregoing adds: "It is interesting to mark the changes that have taken place since the above description was written. On the western side, with the beautifully rounded hills in the background, now stands Davenport. On the other side, which was then occupied by the Sac and Fox village, is now the flourishing town of Rock Island, in Illinois. Fort Armstrong is abandoned and in ruins. All along the banks of the river are seen the marks of civilization and improvement. But though the scenery has lost some of its wildness, it retains its original characteristic, and has gained many pleasant features. The towns of Rock Island and Davenport, the old fort with its deserted blockhouses, the Mississippi, winding gracefully above and below, Rock river branching off through the woods, the forest-covered island, the high, wooded bluffs, and the rich, green prairies of Illinois, form a picture which, for beauty, variety and extent, can hardly be surpassed.

"The healthfulness and beauty of the situation, together with the facilities for hunting and fishing in its neighborhood, have made the place the fashionable resort during the summer months of large numbers of people from St. Louis and other southern cities. It has hitherto been more noted on this account than as a place of trade; but the business of the town is now rapidly on the increase. There are several flourishing stores and two large flouring mills have been erected during the past year, one of which is already in operation. Most of the houses are substantially built of brick. The hotel and courthouse are large and handsome buildings."

NEWHALL'S DESCRIPTION.

Newhall, in 1841, thus writes in regard to Davenport:

"This town was laid out in 1835-6, on a reserve belonging to Antoine Le-Claire, Esq. It is the seat of justice for Scott county, and is situated nearly opposite to the lower end of Rock island, on a handsome elevation, with a beautiful range of sloping hills in its rear. It is about 350 miles above St. Louis, by water, eighty miles above Burlington, and ninety-five below Dubuque. The town of Stephenson, on the opposite shore, with the glittering dome of its courthouse, the



RODOLPHUS BENNETT.
1838.



JOHN H. THORINGTON.
1840.



JONATHAN W. PARKER
1841.



HARVEY LEONARD.
1842.



JAMES THORINGTON.
1843-4-5-6.



JAMES M. BOWLING.
1847-8.



JONATHAN PARKER
1848.



JAMES HALL
1849.

DAVENPORT MAYORS

mouth of Rock river a few miles below, the picturesque and antiquated fortifications on Rock island, with its beautiful villa, the charming residence of LeClaire, the magnificent hotel overlooking the white cottages of Davenport, and the adjacent village of Rockingham—all form a combination of picturesque beauty seldom if ever surpassed. I have approached this point from all its bearings, and whether viewed from river or bluff, it is like a beauteous picture varied in all its lights and shades. I well remember the first and lasting impression it produced upon my feelings; it was on a bright, sunny morning in August, in the year 1836; the sun was fast dispelling the glittering dews, and every drooping flower was lifting its smiling crest; on the Iowa shore might be seen occasionally a gaily painted warrior of the Sacs and Foxes riding along the heights, his painted form partially exposed to view as his scarlet blanket waved to the breeze, his light feathers and gaudy trappings being in admirable contrast with the verdure-clad hills; then did I feel the utter incompetency to describe so beautiful a scene; then could I have invoked the pencil of the painter, or the pen of the poet.

"The distant reader may be skeptical concerning this high-wrought description. At this I marvel not. The author is aware of the difficulty of conveying entirely correct ideas of a region to those who have never traveled beyond the threshold of home; especially, in delineating *this* (in common parlance) land of the 'squatters;' as if, forsooth, the land of song, of Arcadian groves and shady bowers, must needs be in sunny Italy, or classic Greece. I will, however, add the corroborating testimony of one or two graphic writers, to convince the reader that nature here has been lavish of her beauties as well as her bounties.

THE MOST CHARMING.

" 'The country around Davenport is, in our opinion, the most charming that the eye ever beheld. Davenport is, of itself, one of the greatest natural beauties on the Mississippi. The "old fort," not to speak of its military association, is, in truth, an object on which the eye delights to dwell. The flourishing town of Stephenson upon the Illinois shore, adds greatly to the attractions of the scene; and Davenport, with its extended plains, its sloping lawns, and wooded bluffs, completes one of the most perfect pictures that ever delighted the eyes of man. The interior of the territory is rich, beautiful and productive from end to end. Enterprising and industrious farmers may flock in from all quarters, and find a rich reward for moderate toil. The interior is healthy and every section of land admits of easy cultivation.' "

The claim upon which the city of Davenport was first laid out was made in 1833, and was contended for by a Dr. Spencer and Mr. McCloud. The matter was finally settled by Antoine LeClaire buying them both out, giving them for the quarter section \$150. In 1835 Mr. LeClaire sold his holding to a company which was formed for the purpose of purchasing and laying out a town site. The company thus formed was composed of Major William Gordon, Antoine LeClaire, George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Alexander McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Philip Hambaugh, and Captain James May. In the spring of 1836 the site was surveyed and laid out by Major Gordon, United States surveyor, and one of the stockholders. The spot selected included the area bounded on the east

by Harrison street, on the north by Seventh, west by Warren, and south by the river. It included thirty-six blocks and six half-blocks, the latter being the portions lying adjacent to Warren, on the west.

The cost of the entire site was \$2,000, or \$250 per share,—a price which now would purchase but a very indifferent building lot in the least valued part of it. In May the lots were offered at auction. A steamboat came up from St. Louis laden with passengers to attend the sale, and remained at the levee during its continuance, in order to afford the conveniences of lodging, edibles, and the not less essential item of drinkables. The sale continued two days, but owing to the fact that the titles were simply such as were included in a squatter's claim, and purchasers fearful that such were not particularly good, only some fifty or sixty lots were sold, and these mostly to St. Louis speculators. The lots brought from \$300 to \$600 each, a smaller sum than the proprietors calculated upon. The remaining portion of the site was then divided among the proprietors.

IN THE BEGINNING.

The immigration this year was but small, only some half-dozen families coming in. The first hotel or tavern was put up this year, and opened by Edward Powers. It was located on the corner of Front street and Ripley. It was put up by Messrs. Davenport and LeClaire, and was called "Davenport Hotel"—in honor of the "city." The first saloon was also started this year by an old sea captain, John Litch. It was a log house, and stood on Front street. It was long a favorite resort for the politician and those who felt the necessity of using a "little wine for the stomach's sake and their often infirmities." The captain did not always live up to the letter of the law and the matter of license was probably contrary to his convictions of right, as he was on more than one occasion taken in hand by the board of county commissioners.

In October, 1836, James McIntosh opened a small stock of goods in a log house, built by A. LeClaire, on the corner of Ripley and Third streets. In December following D. C. Eldridge also opened a large stock of goods, and claims to be the first to keep a general assortment, with the intention of making it a business.

In the fall of 1836 a son was born unto Levi S. Colton, the first birth in the new village. The first female child born was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge, in the spring of 1837.

The town of Davenport was incorporated by the legislature in the winter of 1838-9, and the first election for township officers was held April 1, 1839. Rodolphus Bennett was elected mayor; Frazer Wilson, recorder; and Dr. A. C. Donaldson, D. C. Eldridge, John Forrest, Thomas Dillon and John Litch, trustees. The town council held its first meeting April 20. James M. Bowling was appointed treasurer; William Nichols, street commissioner; and W. H. Patton, marshal.

MAYORS OF THE CITY.

In 1843 a new charter was granted the town, which was used without amendment until 1850, when it was amended and in 1851 repealed by the passage and adoption of a new city charter. This charter has been amended from time to time



CHARLES WESTON.

1851.



JOHN JORDAN.

1852.



JOHN A. BOYD.

1853.



JAMES GRANT.

1854.



ENOS TICHENOR.

1855.



G. C. R. MITCHELL.

1856.



GEO. B. SARGENT

1857.



EBENEZER COOK.

1858 '9.

DAVENPORT MAYORS

to suit the convenience of the inhabitants or to grant or take from it some privilege. From 1839 to 1910 the following named have served as mayors of Davenport:

1839, Rodolphus Bennett; 1840, John H. Thorington; 1841, Jonathan W. Parker; 1842, Harvey Leonard; 1843, James Thorington; 1844, James Thorington; 1845, James Thorington; 1846, James Thorington; 1847, James M. Bowling; 1848, James M. Bowling; 1849, Jonathan Parker; 1850, James Hall; 1851, Charles Weston; 1852, John Jordan; 1853, John A. Boyd; 1854, James Grant; 1855, Enos Tichenor; 1856, G. C. R. Mitchell; 1857, George B. Sargent; 1858, Ebenezer Cook; 1859, Ebenezer Cook; 1860, James B. Caldwell; 1861, George H. French; 1862, George H. French; 1863, John E. Henry; 1864, Robert Lowry; 1865, John L. Davies; 1866, John L. Davies; 1867, M. Donahue; 1868, M. Donahue; 1869, James Renwick; 1870, J. M. Lyter; 1871, John C. Bills; 1872, A. H. Bennett; 1873, J. H. Murphy; 1874, J. W. Stewart; 1875, Roderick Rose; 1876, Roderick Rose; 1877, T. T. Dun; 1878, John W. Thompson; 1879, J. H. Murphy; 1880, Roderick Rose; 1881, John E. Henry; 1882, John C. Bills; 1883, John W. Thompson (died in office); 1883-9, Ernst Claussen; 1890-1, C. A. Ficke; 1892, John C. Bills; 1893-6, Henry Vollmer; 1897, S. F. Smith; 1898-9, George T. Baker; 1900-1, Fred Heinz; 1902-3, Waldo Becker; 1904-5, Harry W. Phillips; 1906-7, Waldo Becker; 1908-10, George W. Scott. In the April election of 1910 Alfred C. Mueller was elected to succeed Mayor Scott.

THE CITY HALL.

The city hall, which is located on the northeast corner of Fourth and Harrison streets, was built in 1895 and cost \$100,000. It is a beautiful building architecturally, is built of Bedford stone and is absolutely fireproof. On the ground floor is the police department, including the general offices and that of the chief; also assembly room, the desk sergeant's office, cell rooms and the office of the police judge. The offices of the city clerk, treasurer, board of public works and health department are on the second floor. A magnificent council chamber, the office of the city attorney and the engineering department occupy the third floor. There is probably no other city in the state of Iowa that has a city building that will surpass this one.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Davenport, like all cities of push and progress and good order, has its modern, systematized, metropolitan police force. At this time the number of uniformed policemen number forty-five, including the chief. Of this body of men twenty-seven are patrolmen. The police are chosen not only for their physical make-up, but they are also required to meet a certain standard—which is a high one—of morality and intelligence. Davenport was one of the first western cities of its size to employ a police matron who has charge of the house of detention for females and juvenile offenders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Davenport traces its first fire department to the year 1838, when, on July 27th, the proper official ordered each citizen to keep constantly in his house two buckets for fire protection, and to use them when needed. On July 26, 1856, the fire department of Davenport was actually organized at a meeting held in the office of R. G. Congdon, Colonel Robert M. Littler being chairman of the meeting. At that time a volunteer fire company was formed and two days later the constitution was adopted. The name given to the company was The Independent Fire Engine & Hose Company. Two hand engines and 1,500 feet of hose were purchased and about 100 members enrolled. In 1857 a lot was bought by the city on Brady street, just above Fifth, and thereon a building was erected and used for the fire apparatus, and also for meetings of the city fathers. It was called the city hall. This same year, 1857, the Fire King Engine Company and the Pioneer Hook & Ladder Company were organized. In April, 1858, the Rescue Engine Company, No. 3, was organized. When the Davenport Water Company began to furnish water, the city took over the fire department, reorganized it and installed a paid department and enlarged the equipment to meet the needs of a growing city. At this time the fire department of Davenport has assumed quite large proportions. With its fire chief it has a force of forty-five men that is distributed among seven hose companies and two hook and ladder companies. There are twenty-four horses, the best for the purpose that money can buy, a splendid electric fire alarm system, 14,000 feet of hose, eighty-one miles of water mains, with 669 hydrants, and the expense for the past fiscal year, ending March, 1909, of maintaining this department was \$56,318.55. The following is the valuation of the property :

Real estate	\$86,000.00
Apparatus and equipments	24,000.00
Furniture and supplies	2,500.00
Fire alarm telegraph	18,000.00
Horses	4,000.00

DAVENPORT'S PARK SYSTEM.

Davenport has a system of parks and drives that are very gratifying to the senses. In 1890 a board of park commissioners was established. The members of this board are elected by the people and ever since its existence have been men adapted to the work of beautifying the city and have given it their unstinted services.

CENTRAL PARK.

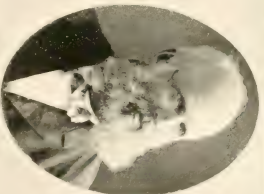
The main feature of this system, Central park, has been beautifully laid out with lakes and drives, and makes for the children a playground and a place of enjoyment for everyone. The park is ornamented with rustic bridges, fountains, a large and spacious greenhouse and floral gardens. It also has a small space set aside for animals and birds. A very pretty pavilion for musicians sits upon a prominence near the southern extremity where concerts are given at frequent



HIRAM PRICE,
1859.



JAMES B. CLADWELL,
1860.



GEO. H. FRENCH,
1861-2.



JOHN E. HENRY,
1863.



ROBT. LOWRY,
1864.



JOHN L. DAVIES,
1865-6.



MICHAEL GORMAN,
1867-8.



JAMES HENWICK,
1869.

DAVENTPORT MAYOIS

intervals during the summer months. A refectory has also been established there. Under the plan adopted by the city a boulevard system has been laid out, and is given the same care and attention as the parks. The portion completed is known as Kirkwood boulevard. It will eventually connect McClellan Heights on the east with Fejervary park on the west, with drives reaching to the other breathing spots. These boulevards are laid out with flower beds and shrubbery, and please the eye of the beholder exceedingly.

FEJERVARY PARK.

The grounds for Fejervary park were presented by Miss Celestine Fejervary, a daughter of Nicholas Fejervary, a Hungarian refugee, who came to Davenport in the '40s, following the collapse of the insurrection in his native country. This park site was formerly the homestead of Mr. Fejervary. The house is still retained upon the grounds and the main features of the interior have been preserved. To the exterior have been added porticos and here those who desire may be served with lunches and other refreshments. The landscape gardener has done his very best here. The hills have been preserved and the ravines have been spanned with rustic bridges. At the northern part of the park is a zoo wherein is a herd of buffaloes, which add greatly to the attractions of this resort. There are also elk, deer, bears, leopards and other animals confined within concrete dens fenced around with steel.

PROSPECT AND RIVERVIEW TERRACES.

In the eastern portion of the city is Prospect Terrace and in the western Riverview Terrace, both of which occupy commanding sites which overlook large portions of the city and great expanses of the Mississippi river.

LAFAYETTE AND WASHINGTON SQUARES

Are located in the business heart of the city. They are maintained by the park commissioners for the benefit of the public and are filled with beautiful shade trees. There are also benches and fountains.

In addition to these beauty spots may be mentioned McClellan Heights, where Camp McClellan was established during the Civil war; also Walling court, Arlington court, Dover court, Grand court and Riverview place. There are also a number of private parks, such as Schuetzen park and Surburban island park, situated on Credit island, the scene of the battle between General Taylor and his American troops and the British and Indians under command of Lieutenant Graham, of the British army.

In their last annual report the park commissioners reported the following expenditures, which give the reader a pretty clear idea as to the amounts of money and care expended upon these breathing spots in the city: For the fiscal year ending April 1, 1909, there was expended on Central park \$9,111.24; on Fejervary park, \$8,086.87; on Washington and Lafayette squares, \$2,290.01; on Prospect Terrace, \$294.44; Riverview Terrace, \$291.98; Kirkwood boulevard, \$309.95;

on gardener's grounds, \$6,523.33; other expenses, including superintendent's salary, commissioners' salary, etc., brought the total of expenses for the year to \$28,798.88.

CITY'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN 1909.

Capital Assets.

City hall—land and building	\$ 125,000.00
City hall—furniture and fixtures	5,000.00
Parks	500,000.00
Police headquarters—land and buildings including armory	30,000.00
Police headquarters—equipment	5,950.00
Fire department—land and buildings	100,000.00
Fire department—equipment	48,500.00
Library—land and buildings	100,000.00
Library—furniture, fixtures and books	25,000.00
Building corner Front and Brady streets	3,000.00
Levee and City island	5,000.00
Street commissioners department	16,525.00
Board of health department	7,000.00
Paved streets and alleys	2,134,934.00
Sewers	571,366.00
Total	<u>\$3,677,275.00</u>

SUMMARIES.

Assets April 1, 1909.

Unremunerative but realizable—buildings, land, etc.	\$ 970,975.00
Unremunerative and unrealizable paved streets and alleys	\$2,134,934.00
Sewers	571,366.00
	<u>2,706,300.00</u>
	\$3,677,275.00
Cash on hand in office	1,682.37
Cash in bank	242,347.96
Cash in banks (sinking fund)	103,970.52
	<u>348,000.85</u>
Total cash on hand	\$ 348,000.85
Total April 1, 1909	<u>\$4,025, 35</u>

LIABILITIES.

Bonds outstanding (4½ per cent due August 1, 1909)	\$275,000.00
Floating indebtedness (borrowed from banks)	175,000.00
	<u>\$450,000.00</u>



JOHN M. TYLER,
1870.



JOHN C. BILLS,
1871-1872.



A. H. BENNETT,
1872.



J. M. MURPHY,
1873-1874.



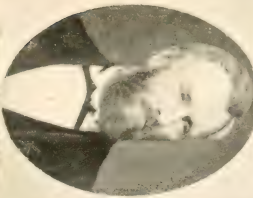
JOHN W. STEWART,
1874-1875.



JOHN M. ROSE,
1875-1876.



J. M. A.,
1876-1877.



JOHN W. THOMPSON,
1877-1878.

DAVENTPORT MAYORS

Four per cent bonds are to be issued to retire the 4½ per cent bonds maturing August 1, 1909, and the floating indebtedness, for the amount of	450,000.00
The sinking fund of \$100,000.00 will be used to retire part of issue. .	100,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$350,000.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Valuation of Property.

Real estate	\$100,000.00
Apparatus and equipment	24,000.00
Furniture and supplies	2,500.00
Fire alarm telegraph	18,000.00
Horses	4,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$148,500.00

PARKS.

Central Park	}	\$500,000.00
Washington and Lafayette Squares		
Prospect Terrace		
Riverview Terrace		
Kirkwood Boulevard		
Gardeners' Grounds		
Walling and Arlington Courts		
Fejervary Park		

STREET COMMISSIONER DEPARTMENTS.

1 Tool house on Front street (storage).....	\$ 1,000.00
1 Tool house on Fifth and Main streets	2,000.00
1 Electric sprinkler	4,000.00
11 Wagon sprinklers	3,500.00
4 Sweepers	2,000.00
1 Steam roller	2,000.00
5 Horses	500.00
2 One-horse wagons	150.00
1 Buggy	125.00
2 Road graders	200.00
6 Wheel scrapers	300.00
Tools and supplies	500.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$16,275.00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

1	Garbage scow	\$4,500.00
7	Garbage wagons	2,500.00
Total		\$7,000.00

CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Brick paving	43.00 miles	
Asphalt paving	9.58 miles	
	52.58 miles	\$2,242,372.52
Deduct for repaving on Second and Third street....	1.50 miles	107,437.56
	51.08 miles	\$2,134,934.96
Sewers	71.57 miles	571,377.11
From 1889 to 1909.		

INCOME FROM USE OF LEVEE.

Annual Rentals.

C. M. & St. P. railway	\$ 600.00
Rock Island, Southern Ry. Co. & Iowa & Illinois Ry. Co.....	200.00
Rock Island & Davenport Ferry Co.	100.00
Chr. Mueller Lumber Co.	390.00
Hugh Mullen	10.00
Total	\$1,300.00

STREET RAILWAYS.

The first street railway to be operated in Davenport was the Third street line, which was built by the Davenport Central Railway Company. The larger part of the utility was built in 1868 and the first car started March 2, 1869. A. C. Fulton was the first president. Next came the Brady street line, from Second street to Central park, and Judge James Grant was its president. This road had two branches, one running east to Oakdale cemetery, and the westward branch from Brady to Washington Garden. These branches were subsequently abandoned and then a line was built by way of Second, Fourth and Sixteenth to Northwest Davenport. In 1888 the Brady street was equipped with electric motive power. A Chicago syndicate bought the other lines and operated them after making general improvements to their betterment and additions to the services by building the Harrison and Locust street belt line and another on Sixth, Tremont avenue, Kirkwood boulevard, Perry and Main, which were afterward taken up. Subsequently all the lines were merged into one system.

In its system of street railways Davenport is very fortunate indeed, and there is no other city in the country that surpasses her in that regard. The service and equipment is excellent and fully meets the present wants of the community. The



NICHOLAS FEJERVARY

lighting system is equally good, both in the business and residential sections. In the fall of 1909 boulevard lamps were placed on the lower portion of Brady street, making the illumination of that locality a beautiful feature, and gave rise to flattering encomiums by strangers on first beholding the novel sight. Of these things, Sherman W. Searle, at one time editor of the Davenport Leader, has written interestingly and with the data at hand that makes the following authentic:

THE MERGING OF UTILITIES.

"The merging of the street railways, electric power, electric light and gas companies of the cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, in 1906, has resulted in great benefit to this community. It has given to the manufacturing interests cheap gas and power and has brought the power generated by the rapids of the Mississippi river to the door of every factory. In addition to this it has made Davenport one of the best lighted cities in the country and has given to her sister cities a system of street railways unequaled in any community of their population.

"In the spring of 1906 three New York banking firms, N. W. Halsey & Company; Mackay & Company; and J. G. White & Company, purchased all the lines in the three cities. They included the lines of the Tri-City Railway Company, the Davenport & Suburban Railway Company, the Davenport Gas & Electric Company and the Peoples Light Company of the city of Davenport, the Moline & Watertown Railway Company and the Peoples Power Company of Rock Island and Moline. The reorganization of these companies was effected with the Tri-City Railway & Light Company as the holding company of the different properties. These properties were consolidated into four companies, each with its own officers and executive board. J. F. Porter is president and H. E. Weeks is secretary of each of the four companies, while the Tri-City Railway and the Moline, East Moline and Watertown Railway have J. G. Huntoon, the Peoples Light Company has H. G. Blackwell and the Peoples Power Company has F. W. Reimers as their superintendents.

"The purpose of this amalgamation was the introduction of economies in the production of power and gas and in the operation of its plants. It was believed by the purchasers that the economies introduced would warrant in savings sufficient to justify the expenditure of large sums of money to put the properties in first class condition, and their judgment has proven to be correct. Already this company has expended \$1,800,000 in cash in the improvement of its different plants, and it will require another million to place the properties in the high state of efficiency that is contemplated. All of its improvements are in charge of J. G. White & Company which, in addition to being a banking firm, is one of the leading engineering companies in the United States. All the work of reconstruction is of the highest class. Wherever new track is laid or old track replaced eighty-pound rail, laid upon concrete sub-structure, is used. The equipment of the street railway system is being constantly improved and the rolling stock is kept in the best possible state of efficiency.

ELECTRICITY FROM WATER POWER.

"The electricity used in the operation of the cars of the street railway companies, and used also for lighting and commercial power purposes, is generated by water power secured by utilizing the rapids of the Mississippi river. This water power furnishes electricity not only sufficient for all of these purposes, but for an overload capacity of 12,000 kilowatts, or 15,000 horse power. The system is provided with sub-stations and storage stations from which extra power is drawn in case of emergency. It has, in addition to this, an auxiliary steam power plant sufficient to carry the entire load of the different properties in the event of accident, high water or other casualty to the water power plant.

"The people of Davenport received immediate and direct benefit by this amalgamation in the reduction of prices of both gas and electricity. The company, upon assuming control of the properties, authorized a reduction of thirty per cent in the price of electricity and twenty per cent in that of gas, the consumers being the beneficiaries.

"Another feature of the economies in this consolidation was the reduction of electricity to large consumers. So great was the reduction that many large manufacturing plants have abandoned the generation of power by steam and are buying their power from this company. Indeed, this fact is becoming generally known throughout the west and is attracting manufacturers to the locality. The same may be said of such concerns as use gas in their manufacturing enterprises. Gas is delivered at as low a rate as can be found anywhere in the west. The reliability of the power furnished by the amalgamated companies, and the excellence of the gas, are matters of favorable comment among all its consumers.

"When the merging of the different properties took place, the Tri-City Railway & Light Company became the possessors of the City Steam & Heating plant of the Davenport Gas & Electric Company. This plant had been run down so that the service was not considered of the best. The new owners, however, installed a new heating plant at the corner of Third and Rock Island streets. Immense water tube boilers are being placed which will furnish an abundance of steam for the heating of the entire business section of the city. The steam mains have been relaid and re-inforced, and with the extensions made, the business houses find it more economical and more satisfactory to heat their office buildings, stores and shops in this manner."

DAVENPORT WATER COMPANY.

One of the public utilities of which the citizens of Davenport are justly proud is their waterworks system and filter plant, operated by the Davenport Water Company. In the early '70s, the citizens of Davenport began to plan a waterworks system, but the city being in debt to the constitutional limit, it was impossible to undertake the work. Hon. Michael Donahue, a former mayor of the city, stepped to the front and offered to install a water system provided the city would give him a reasonable franchise under which to work. The conditions of

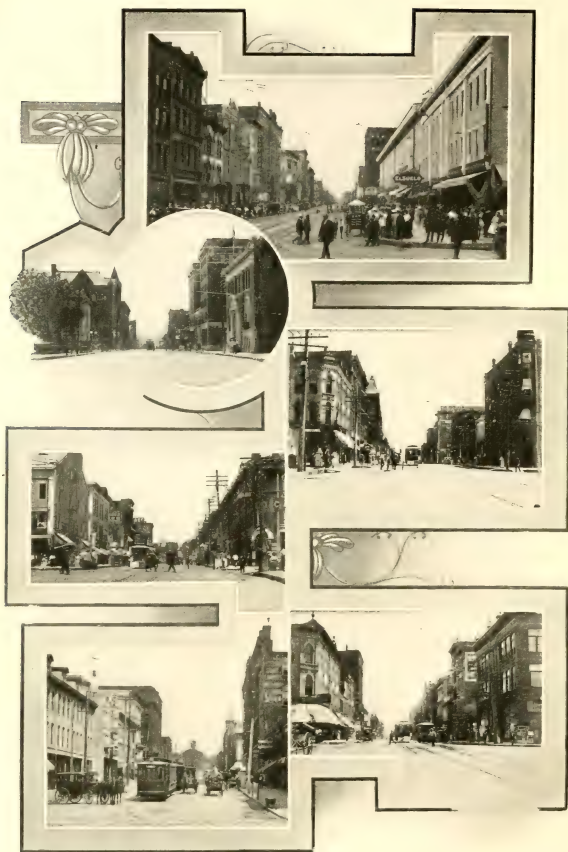
the franchise were agreed upon, passed and approved on December 4, 1872, and accepted by Mr. Donahue December 5, 1872.

In the early spring of 1873 ground was broken for the erection of a suitable pump house and system of pipes. The system laid at that time consisted of twenty miles of main pipes and 245 fire hydrants, and provided fire protection not only for the business section but for the bluffs and residence portions. While this plan was successful in providing fire protection, to do this work endangered both the pumps and the main pipe system. For that reason a reservoir, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, was built, and a pumping station erected on Ripley street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The system of mains was then divided into high and low pressure service, the reservoir supplying the bluff district and the river station supplying the downtown district of the city. By this system fire service is given under lower pressure with better results and the danger of the pumps and mains is minimized.

For the first few years after the installation of this system the company did not receive the patronage expected on account of the turbidity of the water and it was to provide pure, clean water that eighteen years ago, investigations were made by Colonel James P. Donahue, son of the late Michael Donahue, with the view of filtering the water for the entire city. Careful search was made for a source of supply other than the river, but quality and quantity were not to be found. Colonel Donahue then visited a number of cities where mechanical filtration had been installed but not successfully operated. Notwithstanding the defects in other companies, the Davenport Water Company had the courage to invest a large amount of money in installing the filtering plant which has proven so very satisfactory.

In February, 1908, they again started to enlarge their plant, adding more filters and remodeling the old ones. They also put in a new independent system for washing the filters and erected a large air compressor for aerating the sand beds. This is done every night, to keep the sand beds in sanitary condition. In fact, the filters are the most spectacular pressure filters in the United States, and are daily delivering millions of gallons of pure, sparkling water to the citizens of Davenport.

No description can give an adequate account of the magnitude of the plant at Station No. 1, and only by a visit to this institution can a full idea be obtained. The company is always willing and pleased to show visitors about its plant.



STREET SCENES

Second Street looking west from Brady; Main Street looking south from Fifth;
 Third Street looking east from Harrison; Brady Street looking north from
 Second; Main Street looking north from Front; Second Street looking east
 from Harrison. Davenport has over 140 miles of streets, 50 miles of which
 are well paved with brick or asphalt

CHAPTER XXIV.

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE.

EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO GROW IN CULTURE AND USEFULNESS IN DAVENPORT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROVIDED FOR ALL LINES OF INTEREST—A FINE LINE OF HELPFUL INSTITUTIONS—PLACES OF INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT—HOTELS, HOSPITALS—SOMEWHERE FOR EVERYBODY TO STAY—A GREAT ARRAY OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN BANDING TOGETHER.

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE.

For the social side of its citizens and also for the higher plane of intellectual life Davenport makes adequate provision for its citizens. The parks with their fine refectories and dining halls supplement the accommodations offered by the Outing Club, the Commercial Club, the Turner Hall, hotels and private homes for entertainments. There are social organizations by the hundred. The clubs for study are numbered by the score. One organization of men, the Contemporary club, has a long and useful history. A similar one among the German-American men is the Tafel Runde. One community only antedates Davenport in maintaining University Extension lecture courses. These lectures are annually given in the spacious auditorium of the High school and are generously maintained. Among the societies for philanthropic work are the Ladies' Industrial Relief society, the People's Union Mission, the Rummelpott club, the Visiting Nurse's association, the Babies' Friendly society and the many organizations connected with the various churches.

One of the newer organizations which holds regular meetings in its handsome home on Western avenue is the Ethical society. The Public library offers accommodations in handsomely appointed club rooms and here a number of literary and scientific organizations hold regular sessions.

This chapter will be devoted to mention of public buildings and organizations of various kinds.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Academy of Sciences was organized in 1867, on the evening of December 14th, by four men who met in a business office to consider plans for the instituting of a scientific society, and within a year from that time the society had fifty members on its roll. As soon as possible a cabinet of natural history specimens was begun and placed in the rooms of the library. In 1873 a small back room was rented, in which three or four cases of relics were displayed and the following year saw the society installed in better quarters in the Odd Fellows' building, where weekly meetings of the members kept alive an active interest in the academy's work. In 1877 a building lot was donated by Mrs. Patience V. Newcomb and the desire to erect a home for the academy took possession of its enthusiastic members. The building soon assumed proportions and in 1878 was finished, giving the devotees to scientific research meeting and library rooms and an apartment for the collection of relics. Prior to this, or in 1873, the academy had become interested in the exploration of mounds in the neighborhood of Davenport and many valuable relics were secured by their efforts in the way of carved stone pipes, skulls, copper axes, objects made of skulls and bones, pieces of pottery and stone arrow-heads, spear-heads and the like. Later valuable pieces of pottery were secured from mounds in Arkansas, Tennessee and states contiguous, most of which were collected by Captain W. P. Hall, who had made long voyages in his skiff on the Mississippi and many of its tributaries. To give to the world a description of these valuable "finds" the "Academy's Proceedings" appeared in book form in 1875, the money for its publications having been raised by the Women's Centennial Association in subscriptions and home entertainments. This volume was one of the exhibits at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876. Since then many volumes have gone to press and today the academy has at its command a permanent publication fund, the foundation of which was established by a bequest of Mrs. Mary P. Bull, of \$10,000, and which was given as a memorial to her brother, Charles E. Bull, and a nephew, J. Duncan Putnam. This fund was increased in 1903 by Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam, who left to the academy \$24,000. This makes it possible to keep up the publication of the "Proceedings" which are sent to leading libraries, learned societies and similar institutions in various parts of the world. As a result the academy in turn receives similar publications, which assures to the building up of a scientific reference library that is now one of the most complete west of Chicago. The library is classified and catalogued, making any subject readily obtainable. Twelve large rooms are now devoted to the display of the academy's collection of anthropological and natural historic relics.

In 1899 the academy came into possession, by purchase, of the Presbyterian church building, adjoining its property on the south, which is now known as Science Hall. It is located on the corner of Seventh and Brady streets. In 1902 a curator was employed, whose duties are continuous and the academy is today quite frequently visited by teachers and their classes of the various schools of the city. In 1904 the Davenport school board gave official recognition of the academy's work by appointing its curator as special instructor in science in the schools.



BURTIS OPERA HOUSE IN LATE '60s



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING

The first president of the academy was David S. Sheldon, who was professor of natural science in Griswold college, and Dr. C. C. Parry, an eminent botanist, became his successor, with a number of others of prominence to follow him in that office.

The Putnam family have for many years taken a deep interest in the Academy of Sciences. The will of W. C. Putnam who died in 1896 provided for an endowment of property approaching a quarter million dollars in value, the income to become available for the Academy's enlargement when the property has been put into its most productive condition. In accordance with this provision the trustees commenced in the spring of 1910 the erection of an eight-story office building on the historic site of the famous hotel of 1839, LeClaire House, the old structure being razed to make room for the new one. The many friends of the academy are looking forward to the time when the institution may benefit greatly by the bequest.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In 1867 the birth of Young Men's Christian Association took place in Davenport and from a small and humble beginning the city has the splendid society of Christian men and its magnificent home, built from funds donated by broad-minded and liberally disposed citizens. The association's home at one time was in the Metropolitan block, then in Moore's hall, later in the old postoffice block and afterwards in the Forrest building. The expenses were maintained (?) by voluntary subscriptions and a useful and beneficent work was carried on by the members. The association had many ups and downs and from time to time almost ceased to exist. This was the condition of its affairs when, in 1908, new courage was aroused by a movement for a re-organization on different lines and the offer of \$50,000 toward the erection of a building by Davenport's lumber king, E. S. Crossett. This gave impetus to other subscriptions and after the committee selected for that purpose had made a canvass of the city, the total amount subscribed for a Young Men's Christian Association building amounted to \$102,000, and it may be here related that within ten days after the subscriptions were closed \$100,000 was placed in the bank to the credit of the association, a record for prompt payment probably never surpassed or equalled in any other city in the country. A further gratifying fact to be noticed is that of the \$102,000 subscribed and the \$100,000 paid in, the difference has been more than made up in accrued interest and special subscriptions by individuals and church societies since the erection of the building, which has been placed in the fund for furnishings. Another fact, which is still more gratifying and substantial, is that the association is absolutely free of debt.

Of the large subscriptions to the building fund Mr. Crossett's stands out pre-eminently—\$50,000. J. E. Lindsay subscribed \$10,000; Major E. B. Hayward, \$2,500, and several subscriptions of \$1,000 and less made up the grand total.

The new building which is on the corner of Harrison and Fourth streets, was started in 1908 and on the 1st of July of 1909, the dormitories were furnished and occupied. The building proper was completed on the 6th of September following, and October 21st was formally dedicated, the principal address

being delivered by Dr. E. B. Rogers, pastor of the First Baptist church of Champaign, Illinois. The program was an elaborate one and extended from Monday, October 18th, to Saturday, the 23d. The structure architecturally is modest, though very pleasing to the eye and is constructed of dark gray brick and stone trimmings, and cost, with the lot and furnishings \$110,000. The basement is occupied by the junior department where they have their club rooms and so forth, and swimming pool, and the first floor, gives way to the main social parlors and gymnasium. The second and third floors are devoted to dormitories. There are now over 600 members and the association has a bright future before it. The officers are as follows: Board of directors, president, George S. Johnson; vice president, A. G. Bush; recording secretary, J. E. Hardman; treasurer, George M. Bechtel; general secretary, C. B. Turner; assistant secretary, S. A. Randall; physical director, H. L. Reinhardt.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Board of Trade was organized in 1867, with the object of collecting and recording statistical data relating to commerce and manufacturers to the end that Davenport might be benefited and to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city. The association continued as such for some time, when interest in it lapsed until in 1882 a reorganization was accomplished, but later abandoned the Board of Trade's features of buying and selling stocks and furnishing market reports, and in January, 1882, the Produce Exchange took its place. Finally this concern reached its end and the Davenport Business Men's Association was formed and did much good, while it lasted, to promote the welfare of the city until the early part of 1906, when steps were taken to organize the Davenport Commercial Club. The committees selected to start the movement for the new organization were not long in reaching the conclusion that their efforts were to meet with success and with but little difficulty the money was raised for the magnificent seventy-five thousand dollar building which was soon thereafter built on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets. This building is a modern club house in all its appurtenances. The main floor has the parlors, secretary's office, reading room and director's room. The next floor is devoted to the cafe, and contiguous thereto are the dining room and kitchen. On the floor below the sidewalk those of the members so disposed can find a rathskeller and billiard and pool rooms. The club itself meets the needs of a city like Davenport, which is ever ambitious to grow and shine with its competing cities of the state, and the organization is accomplishing this in a way that calls for the commendation of every real friend of Davenport. Manufacturers and jobbers have been brought together, freight rates have come under the club's special attention, with gratifying results to the shipping and receiving merchant. In many things through its efforts the railroads have been induced to meet requests of the club on the part of citizens at least half way, to the end that Davenport has become a convention city of no mean order, and in that one item the city is largely advertised and the hotels' and merchants' receipts largely increased.

The club has its committees on commerce, manufacturing, jobbing, transportation, finance and other business interests and their endeavor and determina-

tion is to talk unremittingly of the advantages of Davenport as a manufacturing and business center and to do everything legitimately within their power to advance the interests of the city.

The Commercial Club is incorporated with a paid up capital of \$10,000.

THE OUTING CLUB.

It was in 1890 or 1891 that some indefinite plans Rev. A. M. Judy, pastor of the First Unitarian church, was making which looked to the establishing of a center for out-door recreation began to take more specific shape. He had long seen the need for some place where the young people of his congregation and their friends could gather for games and field sports. The members of the Unity Club agreed with him and promised to help him in a substantial way. Near Central park was found the ideal location, the residence and grounds formerly occupied by J. D. Brewster. The home would serve the modest requirements of the original plans for a club house. There were acres enough for tennis, ball and field sports. The plan widened as citizens outside Mr. Judy's congregation asked to be allowed to join. In June, 1891, the stock subscription lists were opened. In July the required 300 shares were placed. The property was purchased and the Outing Club took its place among the city's good features.

This was but the beginning. As the desires of the young people were manifested for additional facilities they were furnished. There were summer band concerts and dances; a bowling alley and shooting gallery was installed and when the idea of a club house for larger social occasions appeared a sumptuous structure arose with dining rooms, large enough to seat some hundreds of guests, smoking and billiard rooms, reading room, a splendid ball room which has a stage and scenery for private theatricals,—almost everything that anyone could consider worth while. All this the club house furnishes. In April, 1905, a disastrous fire almost ruined the club house or Inn, as it is called. In July of the same year it was reopened, rebuilt and handsomer than ever. In August, 1907, the stockholders voted to sell the grounds to a holding company who has since paid all indebtedness, and furnish the property to the Club free of rental. The Inn has become a great feature in the social life of Davenport. Many people entertain there rather than at their own homes and the Inn is brightly lighted and filled with flowers and music many times during the social season. A great part of the social pleasure of the city has the Outing Club for its center.

DAVENPORT HOTEL.

The Davenport hotel was the first public caravansary to be erected in Davenport. It was built in 1836 by Antoine LeClaire and Colonel George Davenport and was situated on the corner of Front and Ripley streets.

THE BURTIS HOUSE.

This famous hostelry was thrown open to the public in 1857 and the first banquet to be held in the house was the first given by the Scott County Old

Settlers' association. The hotel was the rendezvous for everybody of importance during war times, and many army officers made it their headquarters. The building was erected by Dr. Burtis at a cost of \$75,000, and for many years he was the boniface of this widely known place of entertainment for the inner man and the traveler of fastidious tastes. When the Rock Island road changed its through line over the newly constructed bridge the Burtis was left in the switch yard and its usefulness as a hotel ended. It is now occupied by the Crescent Macaroni Company. A new Burtis hotel was built at Perry and Fourth streets, on the new line. Shortly after the name was changed to the Kimball in honor of Superintendent A. Kimball of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

THE KIMBALL.

This hotel was built in 1878 and was for its day all that could have been desired. But the demands of the traveling public and new methods and conveniences coming into vogue made a change imperative, and in 1880 at least \$80,000 was expended upon the interior of the building, making the hotel, as it was then considered, without a fault. But in 1908 the building was completely remodeled, at an expense of \$150,000, and today it is par excellence in beauty and equipment and has few equals in this section of the country. The office on the ground floor is finished in marble, with large luxurious leathern chairs and settees, writing tables, and the whole lobby magnificently lighted by large plate-glass windows. The dining rooms and bedrooms are beautifully furnished and the corridors are marvels in spaciousness. The Dutch style of decoration obtains and the lobbies' ceilings are supported by massive pillars of Flemish oak.

LE CLAIRE HOUSE.

The next hotel of importance was the LeClaire House, built by Antoine LeClaire in the later '30s at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and at the time it was the finest and most noted hostelry west of the Mississippi. It was located on the northeast corner of Main and Second streets and became a landmark for travelers, many of them of great distinction, and also was the social and political center for the city and surrounding country. The LeClaire was finally called the Newcomb House, and in 1895 W. C. Putnam secured control of the property and additions built thereto by LeClaire in the early '50s. Since then the buildings have been known as the North Putnam block. In the spring of 1910 that part of the block originally devoted to hotel purposes was torn down to give way to a modern eight-story business building, and at this writing is in course of construction by the Putnam estate. The manager of the estate intends eventually to extend the improvement so that the whole block will be uniform in design and architecture. This will be one of the greatest and most ambitious improvements in Davenport since its intense spirit of progressiveness began to show results in the many public and private structures which have been put up and which now can be seen on every side of the business section of the city.



DAVENPORT HOTEL



DAVENPORT HOTEL, LATER U. P.
HOTEL
Built in 1836, Now Razed



SCOTT HOUSE



NEW KIMBALL HOTEL

THE NEW DAVENPORT.

The New Davenport opened for business in 1908, a short time before the New Kimball, and presented to the public one of the finest and costliest hotels in the Mississippi valley. It is located at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, is a fireproof structure and modern in every detail. There are 250 rooms, of which 150 are provided with baths, and each room has hot and cold running water, as has also the New Kimball.

Davenport is well supplied with good hotels, and the accommodations given by them make the city a most desirable place for conventions, of which there are many here gathered in the course of each succeeding year, especially in the summer. Of these mention may be made of the St. James; Kemper Hall, a select private hotel presided over for a number of years by Mrs. Louis LeClaire; The Saratoga; The Arlington; The Palestine; The Windsor, and a number of others.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

High school, between Main and Harrison and Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

No. 1. Washington, Fulton and Mississippi avenues.

2. Adams, Seventh and Perry streets.

3. Jefferson, Sixth and Warren streets

4. Madison, Locust and Main streets

5. Monroe, 1607 West Third street.

6. Jackson, Union street, near Mitchell street.

7. Van Buren, Lincoln and Hancock avenues.

8. Harrison, Fourth and Ripley streets.

9. Tyler, 1921 Grand avenue.

10. Polk, Eighth and Marquette streets.

11. Taylor, Fifteenth and Warren streets.

12. Fillmore, Fourth and Warren streets.

13. Pierce, Fulton avenue and Christie street.

14. Buchanan, Sixth and Oak streets.

15. Lincoln, Eighth and Rock Island streets.

16. Johnson, Locust and Howell streets.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Davenport has the reputation in the theatrical world of being a "good town" for the business and from that fact the best talent in the country makes dates for this place. The city has two modern opera houses, the Burtis and the Grand, and then there also is the Princess, which now is devoted to performances by a stock company, at popular prices. There are two vaudeville places, the American and the Family theatre, which entertain large audiences daily and nightly, at a small price, and since the advent of the "moving pictures" Davenport has been well supplied with places, whose seats are generously patronized both day and night, where for five cents a half hour's entertainment can be obtained.

THE POST OFFICE.

On April 19, 1836, Antoine LeClaire became the first postmaster of Davenport, having received his commission on that day from Washington. He had no deputy, nor had he any other means of carrying the mail but on his own proper person, and his mail bags were the capacious pockets in the tail of his coat. Semi-occasionally letters would arrive in Stephenson, now Rock Island, to which place he would go and receive them. His first quarter's stipend was said to have been the munificent sum of seventy-five cents. But this was not the first postoffice established in this vicinity. The island of Rock Island is given that distinction and Colonel George Davenport was placed in charge of the mails there in 1824. Previous to this, during the occupancy of the island by government troops, the mails came in at very irregular intervals, by military manipulation, once a year or oftener, as supplies or reinforcements were sent in. When Colonel Davenport was appointed the nearest office was at the little town of Atlas, on the Illinois river, about three miles from its mouth. It was between this point and the island, about three hundred miles distant, that the mail carriers, either on foot or on horseback, made trips once a month. A few years later the nearest post-office was at Clarksville, Missouri, 245 miles away; then the service got up as far as Hannibal, 208 miles, and a little later to Quincy, 183 miles. Between the island and Quincy the mail service was performed by Rev. Peter Williams, a Methodist minister. A local writer says of him: "Meager as to education, but chuck full of zeal, he faithfully served Uncle Sam and his Divine Master contemporaneously delivering his mail and his rousing old backwoods Methodist sermons at the same time. Despite the well-known text upon the subject, he did serve two masters, and did it well. Parson Peter's loftiest efforts were reserved for the sinful men of sanguinary war who peopled Fort Armstrong. At that point, of a Sunday, in his plain, ungrammatical style, did the venerable old man thunder forth the gospel with most earnest vehemence. He was a Methodist, with the bark on, and he took no pains to conceal it. He was the pioneer Methodist of these parts, probably the first preacher of any denomination among the white men in this vicinity."

LATEST YEARLY STATEMENT.

Yearly statement, ending March 31, 1910: Stamp sales, \$175,430.75; box rent, \$692.40; newspaper postage, \$9,491.51; waste paper, \$44.96; total, \$185,659.62; year 1909, \$169,114.96; gain for year, \$16,544.66.

MAIL FROM THE EAST.

The route from Quincy to the island was suspended in 1829 or 1830, and the island mail came in by way of Chicago and Galena, by horseback from the latter place until about 1835, when it commenced coming by vehicle by way of Dixon, and it kept coming by that route until the advent of the steam horse. In 1838 there were several mail routes into this vicinity, bringing mail about half the days of the week.

Colonel Davenport was in possession of the office several years before he was properly sworn in. Judge Irwin, of the United States supreme court, by



COMMERCIAL CLUB



ELKS' BUILDING, DAVENPORT

chance visited the island and administered the long-neglected oath of office. Mr. Davenport was postmaster on the island until November 25, 1834, when his charge was turned over to Miles Conway, at Farnhamsburg, now Rock Island.

In December, 1836, D. C. Eldridge opened a store in a little log house down on the corner of Front and Ripley streets, and Mr. LeClaire made him his deputy, and gave him charge of the office. The duties of this office were not yet burdensome, though provisions were made for bringing the mail over in a mail bag. Mr. Eldridge closed out his store in a year or two, and in the summer of 1838 built a little one-story brick house on the corner of Third and Main streets, for his future residence, and just east of it, upon the same lot, erected the little brick office for a postoffice. It was not much of a building, and would but poorly accommodate the business of today. But it was quite a neat little affair, and really a great improvement in its day. There was plenty of room for the neat little array of boxes, and for two or three city magnates to sit and talk awhile with the agreeable and chatty postmaster. It was the first expressly built postoffice building in Davenport. From a well-written article by D. N. Richardson, the following extract is taken: "Mr. Eldridge ended his service as deputy in February, 1838, and was now commander-in-chief of the department, receiving his commission through the influence of General George W. Jones, of Du-buque, then delegate in congress for Wisconsin territory. Mr. Eldridge had formed the acquaintance of the general in 1835, while moving into this country, and afterward met him at Burlington, in 1837, while the Wisconsin territorial legislature was there in session, before which body he was a candidate for further congressional honors. Mr. Eldridge was a whig and the general a democrat, but politics didn't amount to much on the border in those days, and if it did it didn't make any difference in this case. The general took a liking to Mr. Eldridge and got him the position, which he held, with but a single recess, for more than a dozen years. The postoffice remained in the little brick office for nearly two years, but in 1840 was removed to the White Hall tavern, but then newly erected upon the site now occupied by the Democrat building, Mr. Eldridge being its host. The postoffice was kept in the bar-room of the White Hall for a little more than a year, when Mr. Eldridge retired from hotel-keeping and established a handsome and spacious reading room in the basement of the LeClaire House. The postoffice was removed into the reading-room and there remained until 1843, when a little frame bakery down on Main street was fitted up for its occupancy and the reading-room abandoned to other less literary uses. Here Mr. Eldridge kept his office until the inauguration of James K. Polk as president, in March, 1845, soon after which the office was handed over to John Forrest, the village justice. In the same building did Squire Forrest hold his court and handle the mail during the entire Polk administration. He informs us that he was unfortunate in his official career, in that about the time he entered upon his duty the rate of postage was reduced from twenty-five, eighteen and three-quarters, and twelve and a half cents per letter to ten and five cents, which interference on the part of the government in favor of the letter-writing masses for a while very seriously curtailed his percentage, which was no higher under the new arrangement than under the old. This trouble was but temporary, however, for under the reduced postage system the mail bags became much more

weighty after awhile, and the receipts got to be quite satisfactory before his office term had expired. He remained postmaster until the summer of 1849, when General Taylor, having assumed the presidential chair, executed a commission to the former incumbent, and D. C. Eldridge again became postmaster. Upon taking hold of the office that gentleman removed it to Second street, into a new brick store building. He had bought out two drug stores just before, one of Dr. John F., now Judge Dillon, and another of Alfred Sanders, editor of the Gazette, and consolidated the pills and pestles in the aforesaid new two-story brick. So the drugs and mail matter were both dealt out over the same counter.

OUT IN THE COUNTRY.

"This new postoffice location made trouble. It was away out in the country, the bulk of the city being between Main and Ripley streets. The people wanted very much to know what the mischief he was carting the postoffice away up to Princeton for? They wanted their mail, and they didn't want to hunt all over the prairies for it, either! Petitions were circulated, numerous signed, and forwarded to Washington, where the grievances of the people were taken under advisement. The department called on Mr. Eldridge for an explanation of his sudden movement toward the lead mines. The worthy official responded by saying that he had sought to serve the interests of the department by removing the office from a rickety old frame to a substantial brick, and the entire distance between the old postoffice and the new was but about 500 feet by actual tape-line measure, and he believed it to be his duty to keep it there. So the government thought, and so the difficulty ended.

"The office remained there. In November, 1852, was General Frank Pierce chosen president. Mr. Eldridge wanted to spend the winter in Cincinnati, and concluded to give up the office, knowing that a change would probably be made in the spring, so he forwarded his resignation in favor of William Van Tuyl, a well known democrat. Mr. Van Tuyl was duly appointed postmaster and continued the office in the same place until the following spring, when the Pierce administration came into power, and assumed the reins of government. While the people of Davenport had no reason to find fault with the manner in which Postmaster Van Tuyl had conducted the affairs of his office, the democrats did object to the manner of his appointment. There were other aspirants to the position in the field, among whom were A. F. Mast, T. D. Eagal, editor of the Democratic Banner, Richard Shields and Gilbert McKown, who with their backers vigorously disputed the right of Mr. Eldridge, the former incumbent and a whig, to dictate as to which of the expectant democracy should enjoy the spoils of the glorious democratic victory. The general disquiet culminated in an appeal to General George W. Jones, who, not wishing to take the postal bull by the horns, directed, as there were several candidates in the field, the choice of the democracy be indicated by ballot. So they met at the court-house one quiet spring morning and voted—as usual. After a ballot or two Mr. Eagal withdrew his name in favor of Mr. Mast, who was the fortunate candidate. His name was sent forward and in due time his commission arrived. Mr. Van Tuyl, be-

ing of the opinion that his position would be sustained, did not go into caucus, and so lost his office.

A BUILDING PROVIDED.

"Mr. Mast assumed control of the office and held it for eight years. Its location remained on Second street, near Brady, about three months, during which time he put up a new postoffice building on the corner of the alley on Brady, below Second street, which room becoming too small, was deserted in 1855 for more commodious quarters further up Brady street. When Mr. Mast entered the office, Davenport was just becoming a point of importance. The Chicago & Rock Island railroad was approaching completion; seven four-horse mail coaches of Frink & Walker's line left this place daily for various western points. The western mail arrived by way of Muscatine, at midnight, and about the office on arrival and departure of the mails there was that noise and bustle, rattling of coach wheels, prancing of horses, cracking of whips, and slinging of mail bags that will never be seen again. In those days, and until 1861, the postoffice boxes, now the property of the department, belonged to the postmaster, together with all their proceeds. This income, together with the usual percentage of 40 per cent on mail matter, amounted to about \$800 the first year; increased to \$3,300 in 1856 and 1857, and then under pressure of the panic subsided to \$2,000 a year, in the later part of his official term. With the exception of a few months at the beginning, Richard Smetham was with him the entire term; and during the flush times spoken of, three clerks were employed. The opening of the mails on Sunday mornings in those times afforded a rare sight, the 'general delivery' patrons being numerous and anxious. Taking place in line as they arrived, the 'rear sergeant' generally found himself well nigh out of sight of the postoffice. At that time the Davenport postoffice was only one of three postoffices in the United States that had a surplus over expenses. The room, which was originally about fifty feet deep, was extended some thirty feet farther back by tearing away the partition and taking in what was then the city marshal's office.

TO THIRD AND PERRY.

"In the spring of 1861, President Lincoln having been inaugurated, Charles H. Eldridge, having distanced all competitors, who were neither few nor far between, was commissioned to take the office. The city had grown during Mr. Mast's term to a place of 15,000 when Mr. Eldridge went into the office. The war broke out about that time and postal matters became very important. The business of the office swelled rapidly again. Mr. Eldridge remained in charge until April 1, 1864, when his resignation was accepted and Edward Russell, head clerk in the office, was appointed in his stead. Again the office was found to be too small and was removed to its present location (Third and Perry streets), in the fall of 1864.

"President Lincoln was assassinated in 1865 and Andrew Johnson reigned in his stead, and many were the official heads that tumbled into the gutter in those days. On the 1st of December in that year General Add. H. Sanders, the eighth postmaster of Davenport, took Mr. Russell's place. Mr. Russell had really

been removed on the 5th of October preceding, but by reason of a sturdy fight carried on by Mr. Price, then in congress, the 'taking off' was delayed until December. Mr. Russell retired in good order to the editorial room of the Gazette, of which paper he had been for some time editor-in-chief, and among quills, ink, paste-pot and scissors, bided his time until he should be able to wring the official neck of his official enemy. General Grant was elected president in 1868, and in May, 1869, the coveted hour came and Mr. Russell assumed control."

Great changes have taken place since Antoine LeClaire and his successor, D. C. Eldridge, brought the Davenport mails over from Stephenson in their hats or coat-tail pockets. Then the first quarter's salary amounted to less than a dollar; probably less than fifty letters were handled. Now they come in daily by the thousand. The position is a lucrative one. Then for several years the postmaster was wont to deliver letters to his patrons as he met them on the street; now he sends forth squads of men in uniform to scatter the heavy mails throughout the city, and the rural delivery wagons go out each morning loaded with letters, the daily papers, magazines, and other mailable matter and deposit them at the farmers' doors. But recently the crowd assembled at mail openings, and the people who called at the postoffice during each day numbered in the thousands. Now under the free delivery system it has dwindled down to a mere shadow of its former self. Time was when the principal number of letters were mailed at twenty-five cents, prepayment optional. Now you may write four pages and send it for two cents, or order \$10,000 worth of goods on a postal card. But a few years ago sending money by mail was extra hazardous; now by systems of registration and postal orders you may transmit all you are worth in a short time and with perfect safety. Mail coming is no longer anxiously looked for; it is coming all the time, morning, noon and night. We are told that time was when it was a great financial question how to take out a twenty-five cent letter. Money was painfully scarce, and often the postmaster delivered them on credit, taking pay in farm and garden produce, day's work and barter generally.

THE PRESENT POSTOFFICE.

The present postoffice building is located at the corner of Perry and Fourth streets, and is constructed of red sandstone and the architectural design is quite pleasing. At present the basement and first floor are devoted to the handling of mail matter and is the post office proper, while the second story is used by the government for its various offices here. The business of the office has increased to that extent that the building has been found altogether inadequate and not properly arranged to facilitate the receiving and distributing of the mails, and the other uses for which it is required. To obviate this difficulty an appropriation was made by congress of \$70,000 for the enlargement of the building and as this work goes to press the addition to the main building and the alterations necessary to harmonize with the general plan are well under way. The original cost of the post office was \$135,000.

Davenport has been a postal point seventy-three years, and has had but thirteen postmasters in all that time: Antoine LeClaire, D. C. Eldridge, John For-



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, DAVENPORT



MERCY HOSPITAL

rest, William Van Tuyl, A. F. Mast, C. H. Eldridge, Add. H. Sanders, and Edward Russell; also J. M. DeArmand, who served from 1884 until 1888; Colonel H. Egbert, 1888-92; Fred Lischer, 1892-97; George Metzger, 1897-1903; and Captain Lon Bryson, the present incumbent of the office, who was appointed in 1903.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

Mercy hospital was opened December 8, 1868, under an agreement between the Sisters of Mercy and the county, whereby the county obligated itself to furnish the hospital \$2,000 for five years, without interest, this money to be used toward fitting up a building then owned by the Sisters. Ten insane paupers then devolved upon the incipient institution for its care, and a general hospital ward was prepared for other patients. Since that time the hospital has grown until today it has a main building devoted to its uses probably larger than any other in the state conducted under semi-private auspices. St. John's asylum, a monument to Bishop McMullen, who was one of the chief supporters of the institution in its infancy, is four stories in height and can easily shelter over 200 patients. Here most of Scott county's insane are taken care of, the expense of which is borne by the public. The main hospital building is four stories in height and is 60 by 150 feet.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

St. Luke's hospital was established in 1894 and occupies a commanding position on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. It was founded through the efforts of Davenport physicians and officials of the Episcopal diocese, and was first established in the old Newcomb home. It has since been enlarged and faces on Eighth street. It has prospered in every way and is now one of the important institutions of the city.

THE CLARISSA C. COOK HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution is located on the corner of Pine and Bowditch streets and was established under the will of Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook, of Davenport, who died in February, 1879. In her will Mrs. Cook left \$50,000 for the purpose of founding a home for the friendless where destitute and indigent women might find a safe refuge. Under the will Mrs. Cook gave the above sum of money to John F. Dillon, Edward E. Cook, Daniel B. Shelley and Ira Cook as trustees of the fund, and providing that they reside in the city of Davenport and county of Scott, and become incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, the object and purpose of said corporation being to provide a home for destitute and indigent females under the name and style of Clarissa C. Cook Home for the Friendless. With this sum of money was also bequeathed fifteen acres of land lying on the outskirts of the city, which was devised for the same purpose and upon which the home was directed to be built. Under another provision of the will \$65,000 more were added to the resources of the proposed home. The provisions of the bequest were carried out to the letter by the trustees, who had accepted the trust

imposed. On June 14, 1880, the trustees and Mrs. Agnes French, Miss Harriet Rogers, Mrs. Mary E. Wing and Mrs. Clara B. Bills, selected by the trustees, formed a corporation as directed. These with F. H. Griggs as treasurer and ex-officio manager, formed the board of managers. The first officers were Mrs. Mary E. Wing, president; Miss Harriet Rogers, vice president; D. B. Shelley, secretary and F. H. Griggs, treasurer.

THE N. FEJERVARY HOME FOR AGED AND HOMELESS MEN.

In 1892 this retreat for aged and homeless men was opened for the worthy who might seek its protection. It was the gift of Nicholas Fejervary, a Hungarian by birth, who had been connected with the Cook Home as trustee for a number of years. Mr. Fejervary was a man of large wealth and was imbued with the spirit of the liberal giver. The home is located in the northeast part of the city on Grand avenue.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

It was October 1, 1892, that the commodious and well located home of the Ladies' Industrial Relief society was opened, although the society had been in existence for six years previously. The building of this attractive two-story brick building was made possible by the liberality of Davenport citizens, notably the philanthropic Nicholas Kuhnlen whose bequest formed a large part of the fund. The Ladies' Industrial Relief society was the successor of similar organizations maintained in the spirit of relief to the deserving poor, enabling them to help themselves through the help extended. The first organization of the sort was the Ladies' Benevolent society of 1849. During the war of the Rebellion this work was done under the name of the Soldiers' Relief association whose work was also local. In 1869 the Ladies' Christian association formed the next link in the chain. It was an auxiliary to the work of the Young Men's Christian association. This was succeeded by the present organization. While the names have been different the spirit and work of the societies have been the same, not only the relief afforded by gifts but a training in thrift and an influence to self-support. To name those who have given years of thought and work to this line of sisterly helpfulness would be to fill pages of this book with names of hundreds of the finest women that Davenport has boasted for sixty years. In this home of the Ladies' Industrial Relief the poor woman can do her washing with appliances, soap, hot water, everything necessary, free of cost. Here her children will be cared for out of school hours, and those too young to go to school, all day, while she goes out to work. Here relief in the way of clothing is constantly ready. The sending out of hundreds of Christmas dinners collected by the children of the city schools is an annual feature. Until sewing was introduced into the public schools a sewing school was maintained during the winter where girls were taught to make their own clothing, retaining the garments they fabricated.

At present there is an evening class in cooking to which are admitted young married women and younger girls upon whom have devolved the mother's duties



FEJERVARY HOME FOR OLD MEN



BISHOP DAVIS' RESIDENCE. KIRKWOOD BOULEVARD AND BRADY STREET

in the household. An employment branch to supply housekeepers with helpers has grown into great popularity and is steadily diminishing the number of applications for aid.

In the years of its life this society has done a vast amount of good; all honor to those generous people who have given to it so freely of their means, their time and their sympathies.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION MISSION.

In 1895 Rev. Edward D. Lee, or as Davenport people seem to prefer to call him Ned Lee, came to this city and opened a mission at 207 West Second street. The name which sticks to a man usually indicates his character and Ned Lee is like his name, plain, unostentatious, useful. His work in rented rooms attracted attention and support and April 24, 1903, a two-story building, 313 East Second street, was opened. Here are all facilities for mission work, an auditorium for meetings and entertainments, a large upper room for gymnasium, Sunday school, sewing school, suppers, a smaller upper room for the kindergarten and a meeting place for the Mothers' Mutual Benefit association. Here are held great suppers and dinners for the poorer people of the city. From here start summer picnics and outings. Here relief in clothing, lodgings and meals is dispensed. The Mission is generously maintained by the citizens and for its welfare they work shoulder to shoulder, people of all shades of religious belief and those of none. The Mission deserves well of generous people and its claims are cheerfully recognized. An endowment fund is growing slowly through bequests.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANS' HOME.

The above is a Catholic strong arm of help, support and training for orphan children of this diocese, and is conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of Humility of Mary. The home is located on North Gaines street and just within the city limits, upon a large and valuable tract of land.

FRATERNAL ORDERS AND OTHER SOCIETIES OF DAVENPORT.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting the data of the various fraternities and societies of Davenport, and the large number of them that are in the city, no attempt has been made to write an extended chapter for this work. However, a list of them is given below:

MASONIC (these bodies all meet in the Masonic temple): Davenport Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M.; Davenport Chapter, No. 178, O. E. S.; Davenport Lodge, No. 37; Fraternal Lodge, No. 221; Mohassan Grotto; Kaaba Temple; St. Simon of Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Trinity Lodge, No. 208.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE: Adoniram Lodge of Perfection; St. John's Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 4; Coeur De Leon Council of Kadosh Zarepath Consistory; Masonic Board of Relief.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, Division No. 1.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN: Evening Star Lodge, No. 231; Germania Lodge, No. 5; Lessing Lodge, No. 74; Teutonia Lodge, No. 294.

DRUIDS: Teutonia Grove, No. 9. (This is a German organization.)

FRATERNAL AID ASSOCIATION: Davenport Council, No. 703.

FRATERNAL BANKERS' RESERVES, No. 96.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES: Davenport Aerie, No. 235.

HARUGARI: Herman Lodge, No. 489; Treue Brueder Lodge, No. 663; Treue Schwester Lodge, No. 130.

HEBREW: Davenport Lodge, No. 174.

HIGHLAND NOBLES: Castle, No. 92.

HOME GUARDS OF THE WORLD: Davenport Lodge, No. 1.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS: Davenport Lodge, No. 7; Canton Davenport, No. 40; Scott Zedoka Lodge of Rebecca, No. 281; Scott Lodge, No. 37 (German); Herman Encampment, No. 82 (German); State Encampment, No. 3; Prosperity Lodge, No. 704.

IOWA WORKMEN OF IOWA: Lessing Lodge, No. 74.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS: Coeur De Leon Lodge, No. 80; Columbian Lodge, No. 333; Davenport Lodge, No. 50; Damon Lodge, No. 10; Garfield Company, No. 2; Uniformed Rank; Pythian Sisters, Phoenix Temple, No. 21.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF GOLDEN PRECEPT: Davenport Lodge, No. 44; Ladies' Working Society.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR: Eureka Lodge, No. 751 (German).

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS: Loras Council, No. 532.

KNIGHTS OF FATHER MATTHEW: St. Mary's Council, No. 80.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS: Alberta Camp, No. 505; Cedar Branch Camp, No. 122; Forrest Camp, No. 2149; Golden Rod Social Club.

MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA: Davenport Lodge, No. 219; Lafayette Lodge, No. 1021.

MYSTIC TOILERS: Davenport Council, No. 70.

ORDER OF SONS OF HERMAN: Davenport Lodge, No. 1; Eintracht Lodge, No. 3.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN VETERANS of 1848-9-50.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

ROYAL RESERVES SOCIETY: Davenport Lodge, No. 8; Royal Aid, No. 1.

SUPREME COURT OF HONOR: Supernal Court, No. 359.

TRIBE OF BEN HUR: Frank L. Snyder Tribe, No. 71; Terza Society, No. 1.

UNION VETERANS UNION.

UNITED TRAVELERS, No. 310.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD: Carnival Camp, No. 1, of Iowa; Carnival Grove Camp, No. 12; Fidelity Camp, No. 347; Riverside Camp, No. 150; Olive Branch, No. 86.

WOMEN'S ORDER OF CATHOLIC FORESTERS: Sacred Heart Court, No. 315.

AMERICAN PATRIOTS, Council No. 42; Council No. 42; Council No. 44, Ladies' Working Society.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, Davenport Lodge, No. 238.

FRATERNAL UNION OF AMERICA, Davenport Lodge, No. 428.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, August Wentz Post, No. 1; General Geddes Circle, No. 24 (Ladies) Woman's Relief Corps, No. 34.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, Multnomah Tribe, No. 134; Tecumseh Tribe, No. 32.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Catholic Order of Foresters, No. 1350; Tri-City Court, No. 1609.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES, Davenport Hive, No. 8; Hennepin Hive, No. 7; Hennepin Tent, No. 73; Success Hive, No. 720.

LEGION OF HONOR.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE, Davenport Lodge, No. 28.

ORDER OF OWLS, Nest No. 52.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, Cedar Camp, No. 27; Mapledale Camp, No. 393.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

ROYAL ARCANUM, Windom Council, No. 80.

COLORED FRATERNAL ORDERS.

MASONIC: Hiram Lodge, No. 19; Naomi Chapter, No. 23, O. E. S., St. Mary's Court, No. 11.

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS: Eureka Lodge, No. 3899; Morning Glory Lodge, Household of Ruth, No. 1016.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Deutscher Krieger Verein; Davenport Rummelpott Club; Germania Sick Relief Association; German Beneficial Union; East Davenport Sick Relief Society; Einigkeits Club; Harmony Sick Relief Society; Ladies' Industrial Relief Society; Knights of Thor (Skandinavian); Teutonia Sick Relief Society; North-west Davenport Relief Society; Davenport Lodge, No. 1, O. D. H. S.; Claus Groth Gilde; Benevolent Association of the Paid Fire Department of Davenport; Arbeiter Kranken Und Sterbekasse; Black Hawk Sick Relief Society; Danish Sister Lodge, No. 3; Columbia Sick Relief Society.

BABIES' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Davenport Knights' and Ladies' Sick Relief Society, Industrial Home Association.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Davenport Trades & Labor Assembly; Davenport Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 7; International Association of Machinists, Tri-City Lodge, No. 388; Iron Molders Union of North America, No. 118; Electrical Workers Local, No. 109; International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, Tri-City Local, No. 85; Journeymen Plasterers Union, No. 28; Journeymen Tailors Union, No. 300; Lathers Union, No. 146; National Horseshoers Protective Association of Davenport, Iowa, No. 40; Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, No. 116; Sheet Metal Workers Union, No. 299; Painters & Decorators'

Union, No. 199; Stonemasons Union; Plumbers Local, No. 387; Tri-City Labor Congress; Teamsters' Union, No. 563; Retail Clerks Association; Tri-City Bricklayers International Union of Illinois and Iowa, No. 7; United Brotherhood of Leather Workers in Horse Goods Branch, No. 11; Tri-City Typographical Union, No. 107; Women's Union Label League Local, No. 205; Tri-City Musical Society Local, No. 67, A. F. of M.; Association of Master Plumbers.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, No. 312; Amalgamated Glass Workers, International Association of America, No. 27; Bakers' Union, Local No. 36; Bakers' Union; Beer Bottlers and General Laborers, No. 365; Boilermakers' Union; Brewers' Union, No. 98; Brotherhood of Boilermakers' Helpers, Division No. 214; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Davenport Lodge, No. 273; Butchers' Union; Carpenters' Union, No. 1664; Carpenters' Union, No. 1272; Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of America, No. 554; Cigarmakers' Union, No. 172; Coopers' Union, No. 130; Grocery Clerks' Union; International Association of Machinists; Women's Trades Union Council.

CLUBS, DEBATING SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS.

Cumberland Gun Club; Danish Brotherhood Society; Davenport Commercial Club; Davenport Academy of Sciences; Davenport Visiting Nurses' Association; Davenport Shooting Association; Davenport Cremation Society; Davenport Maennerchor; Davenport Turngemeinde; East Davenport Turner Society; Freie Brueder Gemeinde; Excelsior Rifle Club; Germania Chor A. O. U. W. of Iowa; Germania Kranken Unterstuetzungs Club; Hibernia Hall Association; Irrawadi Canoe Club; Gesang Verein Vorwaerts; Grocers Retail Protective Association; Ideal Club; Iowa & Illinois District Medical Association; Ladies' Auxiliary of the Davenport Turner Society; Lend-a-Hand Club; Ladies' Harmonie Society; Master Butchers Association; Master Builders Association; Master Horseshoers Association; Masonic Temple Association; National Association of Letter Carriers, Branch No. 506; Northwest Davenport Turner Society; Peerless Club; Robert Burns Club; Platt Deutcher Unnerhohlungs Club; Scott County Humane Society; Women's Catholic Mutual Protective Society; St. Ambrose Literary & Debating Society; Scott County Medical Society; Teutonia Singing Society; Thalia Verein; The Old Veteran Kampfgenossen of 1870-71; Travelers Protective Association; United Commercial Travelers; Triangle Clinical Club; Turner Singing Section; Tri-City Musical Society, Local No. 67; Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association; West Davenport Gesselichkeits Club; The Vorwaerts Singing Society; Women's Christian Temperance Union; West Davenport Maennerchor.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL; Association of Master Plumbers; Davenport Boat Club; Davenport Dairymen's Protective Association; Fairmount Cemetery Association; Germania Frauenbund; Harugari Frauenbund; Home Builders' Loan and Savings Association of Davenport; Mercy Hospital Medical Board; Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society; Scott County Soldiers' Monument Association; Skat Club; Socialist Party, German Branch; Outing Club; United National Association of Post Office Clerks.



MASONIC TEMPLE, DAVENPORT

WOMEN OF DAVENPORT AND THEIR CLUBS.

Sunday, November 25, 1905, the Daily Times issued a souvenir number of its paper, in which a large part of the history of Davenport was given its readers, together with many illustrations that added to the attractiveness of the publisher's most laudable undertaking, which was uniquely named "Watch the Tri-Cities Grow." In this well and carefully prepared issue of the Times a list of clubs organized and controlled by the women of Davenport was published and the same list is here reproduced:

DAVENPORT D. A. R.

In the matter of prestige and numbers the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution take the lead of women's organizations of the three cities. The Davenport society, known as the Hannah Caldwell chapter, was named for Hannah Ogden Caldwell, one of the two women martyrs to British bullets during the revolution and of whom the late Mrs. Mary Louise Duncan Putnam, of Davenport, a charter member of the national society of the D. A. R., was a lineal descendant. The Davenport chapter was organized in 1896 and is composed of many of the city's representative women. Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck of Davenport, one of its charter members, served for two years as state regent for Iowa of the D. A. R. and refused to consider the office of vice president general when her name was brought up before the national conference. Meetings are held once each month at the homes of the members from October to June inclusive. The early history of our country is studied faithfully and the chapter works continually for the preservation and promotion of the general spirit of patriotism.

IOWA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES.

The origin of the Iowa Society of Colonial Dames belongs to Davenport for it was here on April 18, 1896, that a coterie of prominent women eligible to the order met at the call of Mrs. William S. Perry, the wife of Bishop Perry, and organized the Iowa Dames. The first meeting, when the society was formally launched, was held with Mrs. Perry at the Episcopal residence on Eleventh and Brady streets and it was attended by about fifteen or sixteen prominent women of the city. Mrs. Perry was chosen first president of the new organization. On July 1, 1896, the society was incorporated. Today there are about seventy members of the Colonial Dames scattered all over the state. Eligibility to the society is only by direct lineal descent from some person of high official rank (above captain) in the colonial army or of the government prior to 1776. This limits the membership of the national society to a comparatively small number in which the Iowa branch makes a good showing. Miss Alice French of Davenport, known in the world of letters as Octave Thanet, was president of the Iowa order for several years. The Colonial Dames of Iowa meet about three or four times a year, the annual session being held in May. Its chief work has been promoting the study of state history by the offer each year of a fifty dollar prize for the best essays on Iowa historical events. These essay contests which are open to pupils of the high schools and some of the colleges are each year en-

tered into with spirit and have proved themselves incentives to the young people for much historical study and research. The Iowa society has also contributed much in the way of funds to the philanthropic work of the national order, among which was the fitting up of a hospital ship during the Spanish American war. The work of general preservation of historical spots of the country is also a feature of its work. By special permission from the Illinois society several Rock Island women are members of the Iowa society of Colonial Dames.

THE CLIONIAN CLUB.

Davenport enjoys the distinction of having had the first formally organized woman's club in the state of Iowa. This was the Clionian club, founded in February, 1874, and from which sprung the Clionian club of today. The old Clionian club, named for Clio, the muse of history, was founded by Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, assisted by Mrs. H. M. Martin, the latter now deceased, who invited a coterie of ladies to meet for the purpose of forming a study club, and thus was laid the foundation of the present day club system here. The old Clionian club flourished for ten years and finally adjourned. In 1899 it was formally reorganized by charter members of the old club and a sister organization of about the same time, known as the Bric-a-Brac club. Mrs. Peck was chosen to be the first president of the Clionian. The Clionian club is original in its line of study, following no set program and issuing no year book. The general study, independent of fixed outline, is determined by world events of interest that call forth research along historical lines. A few general topics are chosen at the beginning of a season and current events relied upon to furnish live ideas for study and discussion. The Clionian is foremost among the study clubs of the tri-cities by its earnest, intelligent study of vital topics of the hour.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CLUB.

The origin of the Parliamentary Law club of Davenport dates back eight years when an impetus was given students of the subject by Madame Urquhart Lee, lately of Leland Stanford university of California, who came here to deliver a series of lectures on the topic before a circle of local club women. It was not, however, until three years later that a group of the women interested formed a morning club and resolved to meet fortnightly to continue their studies in that line. Earnestly and thoroughly has the study been pursued until its members today are considered splendid parliamentarians. The meetings have been resumed with vigor and practical work in parliamentary science is done at each session.

THE LEND-A-HAND CLUB.

The Lend-a-Hand club of Davenport, organized by the King's Daughters in 1887, incorporated in 1888, has done excellent service in behalf of the working girls and women of the city during these eighteen years. Its purpose is to be helpful in whatever direction girls need friendly counsel and protection. It provides social recreation and instruction privately or in classes and by an an-



INN AT FEJERVARY PARK



OUTING CLUB INN

nual course of lectures. It encourages among girls a high standard of service and character and helps its members to attain skill and ability in whatever line of work they may be engaged. It stimulates an interest in every kind of woman's work and a spirit of mutual helpfulness among all women workers. It has no class distinctions, no religious test of membership, all meet on common ground for the common good. The club occupies the entire second and third floors of the brick block at 323 West Second street, where the Noon Rest serves dinner from 11:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. The business affairs of the club are under the management of a board of directors, in which the seven circles of the King's Daughters in the city are represented by their leaders. A loan fund, without interest, guards members against financial difficulties and an educational fund helps girls struggling for an education. Ten nationalities, twenty churches, Catholic and Protestant, and twenty-five occupations are represented in the membership.

THE TUESDAY CLUB.

The Tuesday club is one of the leading and influential women's clubs of the three cities. Its organization dates from 1892 when thirty of Davenport's prominent women, realizing the value of a purely study club, became its founders. In its quest for knowledge the organization has come to base its researches along systematic lines. From topics of minor importance it has gradually broadened its work to that of higher thought, sociological questions and even municipal problems. Several years have been spent in the study of "Arts and Crafts," but later the Tuesday club took up a new departure, that of "The Economic Energies of Our Government." This includes a study of the scope of the national departments of agriculture and that of commerce and labor, model tenement houses, the Panama canal, corporation ownership vs. government control of railways, river and harbor commission, our colonies, department of the interior with the educational bureau and of the work of the commission of Indian affairs.

DAVENPORT KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION.

This is the sixth year of the existence of the study department of the Davenport Kindergarten association and all interested are always welcome at the fortnightly meetings held at the homes of the members. The work of this club has been to keep in touch with the progressive thought along educational lines as they effect the home, the school and the industrial world; to strive for the understanding of the kindergarten principles in their application and the discussion of practical problems concerning the growth of the child mentally, morally and physically.

WEST END MOTHERS' CLUB.

The organization of the West End Mothers' club dates from 1902 and its years though few have been broadening and full of helpful work for its members. It was formed by a few earnest women for the purpose of promoting a study of domestic life and the problems of the home and child life among the mothers of that part of the city. At first papers and talks were given by the mem-

bers informally at each meeting, but in 1905 the work became more systematic with a lecture at every session by some person of prominence in a particular line of study, such as "The Library and the Home" by the city librarian, Miss Seybold; "The Visiting Nurse," by the city nurse, Miss Craine, or "Child Labor" by one of the leaders of the movement in the state, Dr. Jennie McCowen. These have proven of inestimable value and especially the discussions of the general thought of the meeting which are made informal at the close of the lecture. The membership now numbers about forty-five and the club is enthusiastic in its study. The social side of the club life is not overlooked and every meeting closes with an hour of sociability when tea is served. The sessions are held once each month and the attendance and assistance of all women interested are invited.

THE S. L. A. CLUB.

The S. L. A. club is the outgrowth of an informal organization of 1894, when a circle of six ladies met every Tuesday for the purpose of reading and studying Shakespeare. The club was formally organized in 1896, since when it has flourished in a quiet unassuming manner, working always for a broader culture of its women. The S. L. A.'s have studied English literature, delved into the history of their own as well as many of the foreign countries. The social element figures delightfully in this club's work for its members are most congenial. Many novel social gatherings are held each season at which the husbands are guests (for all the S. L. A.'s are married) and the husbands always reciprocate by entertaining the club ladies, usually at banquets.

ARLINGTON CLUB.

A number of bright and progressive women residing in close proximity on Arlington avenue some five years ago launched the Arlington club and an energetic and ambitious organization it has been from the beginning. To Mrs. F. Rainbow belongs the credit of being its founder, for she it was who invited a coterie of ladies of the neighborhood to meet at her home to form a study class. A reading club was thus begun. The members met at intervals, bringing their fancy work and one of their number was chosen to read aloud. A study of early American history was the first work. In September, 1901, the society was formally organized, taking up a line of regular club study. Current events at each session gave pleasant variety to historical research. A study of some of Dickens' works was taken up later and this has included "David Copperfield," "Pickwick Papers" and "Dombey and Son." This season the club has changed its usual plan and there is no general topic for the year, but each member furnishes a paper on some subject of general interest, one paper to be read and the topic discussed at each fortnightly session.

UNITED STATES HISTORY CLUB.

The United States History club has already accomplished considerable in its study of the history of our country. It was organized in January of 1902

by a few earnest women intent upon a more thorough study of the early history of the United States. Beginning with the landing of the Pilgrims they have taken up the colonies and early history of the states in most interesting form. The club has broadened out and is pursuing the study of Alaska and the island possessions of our country, including the Sandwich islands, Cuba, the Philippines, together with some of the western states. Meetings are held fortnightly at the homes of the members.

DICKENS READING CIRCLE.

It was some three years ago that a little circle of enthusiastic lovers of Dickens met informally for the reading and study of the works of the famous English author as a summer's diversion. The reading club was an outgrowth or branch of the S. L. A. club and included a number of its members. The circle has never been formally organized, but meets alternate Monday afternoons and after an hour's reading and discussion of the book in hand the hostess serves English tea which promotes congenial sociability among the members. It is a delightful organization and both profit and pleasure is derived from this informal study of Dickens. They began with "Little Dorrit" and have taken up "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Hard Times" and "Barnaby Rudge." The study and discussion of "Dombey and Son" has been completed and later "Pickwick Papers" was taken up by the club. There is no official board as no formal organization exists.

CLUB OF EIGHTY-NINE.

For sixteen years has the Club of Eighty-Nine flourished and the enthusiasm that marked its early years has only increased as time rolled on. Miss Phoebe Sudlow is founder of the organization which evolved from a reading circle of congenial women, a history class as it was styled in the beginning, into a full fledged study club that has some good meritorious work to show on its balance sheet for the years. Its members have through its medium delved into Roman and Italian history, Latin literature, one year took a trip through Mexico, last year reviewed English literature and this year are enjoying a delightful study journey entitled "A Trip to Europe." The various countries of the world and their literature have furnished them interesting topics for research and discussion. Meetings are held bi-weekly at the homes of the members.

CUISINE CLUB.

While other clubs searched literature, art, history and sociology for topics of study, twelve young society girls of Davenport decided to band themselves together for the study of the art of cooking, the preparing and serving of dainty dishes. It was in 1901 that the Cuisine club was formally organized and today all but a small number of the club members are happily married and presiding over cuisine departments of their own. The Cuisine club differed from the usual domestic science organization in its mode of study. At every meeting a

course dinner was served, each dish being prepared by a member of the club. On these occasions the hostess at whose home the spread took place, made out the menu and assigned each member a certain dish to prepare and bring. Then during the progress of the dinner there were free and unbiased criticisms of everything and the members assert that in those early days of the club none were spared. They learned, however, by mistakes and gradually became perfect in certain dishes while friends who were invited guests at the club dinners considered themselves most fortunate. In the past two seasons the members have been married off so rapidly, many removing from the city, that it was found necessary to discontinue the former method of preparing club dinners and the few remaining members still meet fortnightly but have taken up an informal study of topics of the day. This was first accomplished by the means of prepared answers to questions, but lately the members discuss current events in world history and the hostess provides the luncheon. Occasionally they resort to the old custom of a general club dinner and these occasions are always happy ones. It was the Cuisine club girls who recently furnished entirely and in a most artistic manner the ladies' dressing room at Outing club after its recent destruction by fire.

CHEMAUN CLUB.

The youngest in Davenport's galaxy of study clubs is the Chemaun club. It was organized in the spring of 1904 by a party of fifteen young ladies who decided to meet fortnightly for an evening of study. The initial plan was to take up American history and its study proved so absorbing that it was decided to continue on this line. The members began with prehistoric times in America, following the current of events through the Revolutionary period until now they have reached the interesting time of the Louisiana Purchase. The early settlement of the various colonies furnished good topics for general discussion in a series of meetings. The plan followed is that of one member preparing a paper on the topic of the evening which is read, and is then followed by a list of questions propounded by the leader of the discussion that follows. A pleasant feature of the organization is the social hour after every study session. Its name, Chemaun, is of Indian origin.

TRI-CITY KINDERGARTEN CLUB.

To promote the welfare of the kindergartens, the kindergartners and directors of the various schools for little folks, both public and private, in the three cities, organized themselves into a study club in 1901. The Tri-City Kindergarten club has done excellent work along its lines and each member has found benefit from the meetings and discussions. The first year was chiefly theoretical, the work being along the line of child study. For the past two years more practical matter has been taken up including the every day experiences with the children in the schools. This season the study has grown more specific, taking the form of stories, games and songs in which the kindergarten children are instructed. Constructive work and clay modeling are among the topics to be considered during the winter when practical illustration of the work done by the children will

be given. An interesting ruling of the season is that each member of the club is a committee of one obliged to assist in the program of each session. Members are requested to bring any new or unusual suggestions they may have found in their practical work with the children.

DAVENPORT MUSIC CLUBS.

The music clubs of the tri-cities center in Davenport, which has always prided itself on being a musical city. However, many prominent musicians of both Rock Island and Moline are affiliated with the Davenport clubs, and sessions and recitals are often held in homes of the sister cities. The clubs given herewith comprise the large music study clubs. There are also a considerable number of teacher's music classes, organized into clubs, which had to be omitted on account of lack of space. Yet many of these, though their members are of tender years, are doing as earnest and conscientious work in pursuing the study of music and harmony as are the older established clubs.

MUSIC STUDENTS CLUB.

The Music Students club, the leading music club of the three cities, dates its existence from 1883, when four women, well known then in music circles, Mrs. D. C. Garrett, Mrs. Robert Smith, Miss Celestine Fejervary and Mrs. Marcus Curtius Smith met informally during one whole season for short recital programs. Formal organization was effected in the winter of 1884 and the Music Students has since then done much for the music loving people of the city by bringing artists here annually for concerts and recitals. Many talented musicians are numbered among its members whose bi-weekly recitals are always of high merit. The Music Students has thirty active members and its year book this season outlines a fine list of recitals. Its work is always of the highest order. The club is a member of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

HARMONIE SOCIETY.

Many years have elapsed since the Harmonie Society of Davenport was launched in the music world of the city and well and wisely has it paved the way for the many musical clubs that followed. It was in the year 1875 that the ladies' chorus, with men as associate members, was formally organized and the late lamented Professor Theodore Cramer assumed charge as director. The chorus did good work from the first and became the pride of the musical people of the city. After the death of Prof. Cramer the chorus was conducted by Prof. Toenniges for two years, and then Prof. Jacob Strasser was in charge. The most important public work that the chorus had done up to this time was its participation in the great northwest Saengerfest held in Davenport in 1898. The Harmonie chorus then sang several numbers accompanied by an orchestra of sixty pieces and called forth most favorable comment from critics both at home and abroad. In former years fine concerts were frequently given by the Harmonie in Turner hall with a full orchestra, when the choral work was a feature. Later there was

an interim of two years when the interest in the singing waned and no meetings were held. In 1903, however, prominent musical people of the city who had realized the value of the Harmonie choral work, effected its reorganization and Miss Louise St. John Westervelt was made director. Miss Westervelt has done most effective work with the chorus for years and this season has opened most auspiciously. The chorus now numbers seventy members. The Harmonie society holds monthly recitals entirely distinct from the work of the chorus, which is a branch of the main society.

MUSIC LOVERS CLUB.

Much good work has been done by the Music Lovers club of Davenport since its beginning some few years ago among a coterie of music lovers of the city. This club differs in its plan of study from any other musical organization in the city in that it works under no set constitution nor by the direction of any official board. There are a number of rules governing the club, but beyond these, there is no formal organization nor any list of officers. The membership is in three divisions, viz., active, associate and student auxiliary. Twenty-two well known musicians of the three cities comprise the active membership, eleven the associate and there are fifteen in the student auxiliary, making a total of forty-eight in all. One recital is given each month during the season at the home of the leader of the club, Mrs. W. D. Middleton, Thirteenth and Ripley streets, and the programs include a study of world composers and their music in every phase. The Music Lovers study music on the broadest lines and its work is done thoroughly. One gratuitous recital is given annually to which friends or other music clubs are invited guests, but the remainder of its time is devoted to furthering the study of its own members in music and musical lore.

THE ETUDE CLUB.

It was in the autumn of 1896 on the return of Miss Selma Bruning from her musical studies in Boston, that a circle of her friends met with her informally once each week for the purpose of a mutual study of music. These meetings, held every Thursday afternoon, continued for some months until in January, 1897, organization was perfected and the Etude club was launched. There were fourteen charter members for, at the initial session each young lady had been asked to bring a friend. The first year the "Music of Nations" was taken up, at each meeting the music of another people being played and illustrated. The Etude club has flourished well since its organization and today has a membership of thirty-five. Its musical study has been on the broadest of lines and has included a year of grand opera when both music and singers of prominence in the grand opera world were discussed. "Form in Music" was the interesting topic that occupied one whole season. Last year the study was divided between Russian and American composers. This year the program committee has arranged a miscellaneous course, various composers of note being taken up at each meeting. A leader is appointed for each session who is responsible for the recital program. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at the homes of the members.

CHAMINADE MUSIC CLUB.

Excellent work has been done in a quiet, unassuming manner by the Chaminade Music club, which is one of the most earnest and studious organizations of its kind in the city. The Chaminade dates its beginning from 1899 when Mrs. Rudolph Toll and Miss Cora Hetzel assembled a circle of music students and formally organized this club for mutual study and benefit. For the first few years the recital programs, which are given monthly, were of a miscellaneous character but later a more definite course of study was begun. Today the club is taking up systematically the music of nations of the world. At one meeting there will be a program of music by German composers, again it is that of the French, and then again the Russian music. Thus its members become familiar with the best in music of composers of all the world. These monthly recitals, which are held in the evening, always close with a social hour during which the hostess serves luncheon. This gives a delightful air of informality to the club's work. Two miscellaneous meetings are held each year at which the members are privileged to bring a limited number of guests and these are always the occasion for most artistic recitals.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL CLUB.

The Amateur Musical club of Davenport is a small organization just entering upon its third year. The club's work has been along musical lines, having studied the music of the principal American cities, their composers, best known performers, music halls, clubs, societies and musical atmosphere generally. The first meeting was devoted to the recent musical celebration at Oberammergau, witnessed by Mrs. N. S. Stephens, one of the members who sent to the club books of the play and pictures, the full music score and an account of her personal impression of the performance of this "David and Christus."



BUFFALO IN FEBRUARY PARK

CHAPTER XXV.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE.

CHEAP FUEL, TRANSMISSIBILITY OF ELECTRICAL POWER AND FINE SHIPPING FACILITIES HAVE MADE DAVENPORT A GREAT MANUFACTURING CENTER—THE THRIFT OF THE PEOPLE OF SCOTT COUNTY HAVE MADE IT A GREAT BANKING CENTER—THE GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING INTERESTS AND THE WIDENING OF THE FIELD SUPPLIED—COUNTRY BANKS SPRINGING UP, EVERYWHERE.

These are the days of big things, Davenport has come in for at least a part of her share of them, and is reaching out steadily and persistently for more. This thriving, enterprising and ambitious city is possessed of manufacturing industries, the products of which reach many parts of the world, and the unceasing aim of the men interested in this branch of the city's multifarious activities is to extend her manufactures whenever possible. The growth of Davenport's factories has been slow in comparison to some other cities that might be mentioned, but that growth has been substantial and dependable. It is probable, however, that this place will compare very favorably in that regard to any city in the state and it may not be going too far in saying that as a manufacturing city her superior can not be found within the borders of Iowa.

BEGINS WITH THE MILLS.

The beginning of manufacturing in Davenport is marked by the saw mill and the flour mill, which were the prime necessities of the early settlers and were put up as soon as possible, the details of which are given by Mr. Barrows. Other industries followed as the settlement grew and today Davenport has a place in the manufacturing world of which her citizens are proud. Transportation facilities here, in a measure, meet the demands of the manufacturing trade, as three great trunk lines, the Rock Island, Burlington and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul enter the city, and the Mississippi comes in for a share of the traffic supplied by the factories.

In the early history of Davenport its lumber industry was of large proportions and several mills for years were busily engaged in turning out the manufactured article, giving employment to a small army of men. Local saw mills are a thing

of the past, but the lumber business in Davenport has been brought to great dimensions by certain of her merchants engaged in the trade. The flouring mills also took an important place in the industries of the town and then came the plow factory of Bechtel & Krum, the first of its kind in this section, and also the Eagle Manufacturing Company. The Crescent Mill's product became known far and wide, but competition became too strong in the northwest, where the bulk of the hard winter wheat was raised and big mills established, so that this industry in this section has become of less importance.

SUGAR FROM CORN.

As in many other cities Davenport's industries have grown from small affairs and some of them are still diminutive, but not all. The Corn Products Refining Company has one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, and its start in life in Davenport was on a very modest and economical scale. In the fall of 1872 H. G. Weinert, by experiment, succeeded in producing sugar from corn-starch—a species of grape sugar—and seeking assistance in his endeavor to go into the business of making the article, he submitted samples of his product to the Board of Trade, R. Krause, Nicholas Kuhnen and Thomas Scott being the committee of examination. After this committee had submitted the samples to brewers and noted chemists of the country, and obtained from them a gratifying analysis, a company was formed with a capital of \$20,000 by H. G. Weinert, F. H. Griggs, H. H. Andersen, R. Krause, Otto Albrecht, H. O. Seifert, N. Kuhnen, John S. Davies, George L. Davenport, J. H. Murphy and G. Schlegel, and buildings were erected for the manufacture of glucose, with Mr. Weinert as superintendent, but after the concern had been operated something less than two years at a considerable loss of money, the works closed down. In the fall of 1874 they were again opened under the superintendency of L. P. Best, having interested capital into the concern to the extent of \$30,000, of which amount he himself contributed \$3,000, and with new machinery the business continued about two years with indifferent headway, although success only meant a matter of money and requisite machinery. This was forthcoming in 1876 and the capital was doubled to \$60,000, and from this on the plant grew in importance until a short time ago the company above named secured control and now with a capacity of 20,000 bushels of corn daily, over 500 people find employment.

VARIED MANUFACTURES.

Products such as glucose must be placed in a receptacle for shipment and tin cans seemed best to serve the purpose. Hence the manufacture of tin cans became one of the industries of Davenport and today one of the largest can factories in the west is in operation here. The manufacture of washing machines in Davenport has reached large proportions and four factories are devoted to the business. Brooms, a very necessary and constantly used article, are made in Davenport and the first factory was started in a couple of small rooms on Front street. Today the largest broom factory in the country is within the confines of this city, with branch factories in Lincoln, Nebraska, and Boston, Massachusetts.

The brooms turned out by this concern are of the best marketed and probably no state in the union but what handles these products. This factory and its branches were the conception and creation of local brains, capital and industry, and the business has a prominent place in the markets of the country. Davenport also has its steel car works, which makes steel freight cars and from its large plant is constantly turning out its product to the railway companies of this country and those of other localities. The Davenport Wagon Works is another manufacturing concern placing its products not only locally but over a wide territory. Probably the largest and most important line of manufacture, however, is that of metal wheels, the product of the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company. A description of the Bettendorf Axle Company and the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company is given on another page. The Davenport Woolen Mills contribute to the list of important industries here and the manufacture of macaroni has been increased to that extent that Davenport lays claim to having one of the largest plants devoted to making this delicacy now in existence. There are also two large cracker factories, giving employment to many hands, and the manufacture of cigars here has, in the past few years, grown to vast proportions and demand the services of a host of men, women and children. Another flourishing industry is that of the Davenport Machine and Foundry Company, dealers in engines, machines and all kinds of metal, steel, iron and foundry work. Mention should also be made of the overall, pearl button, pump, sash and door, soap, syrup, trunks and valises, vinegar, wooden shoes and other factories, but no detail of them can be here given. Davenport has her packing houses and is in the trade to no inconsiderable extent, and as a grain center it takes an important rank, which also may be said of its wholesale mercantile business, as it has a number of wholesale houses and many representatives on the road, most of whom make their homes here.

DAVENPORT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The Whitehead Machine Works, for the repair of stationary engines and other like work, was started in the southwest part of the city. E. S. Johnson, J. H. Flick, Dr. A. L. Hageboeck and Charles Pasche became interested in the concern and eventually bought it of Mr. Whitehead and changed the name of the concern to the Davenport Machine Works. From this time on the business prospered and the gentlemen comprising the company by adding more money increased the plant and the features of the work, thus widening the scope of its operations. Being alive to the fact that there was a great demand for small locomotives, the firm immediately changed its name to the Davenport Locomotive Works and began the erection of suitable structures for building light locomotives on a grand scale. The company was reorganized with E. S. Johnson, president; J. H. Flick, vice president; A. L. Hageboeck, secretary; and S. M. Hill, treasurer.

When the company first commenced to build locomotives its plant covered about two acres and something like seventy-five men were employed. The largest engine they made was a fourteen-ton locomotive. They advertised the manufacture of small locomotives for contractors, brick-makers, lumber mill haulers, sugar plantations and mines, and fitted their shops to do this work, engaging the

highest skilled labor, using the best material, securing the best designers and competing with the eastern builders of established business and reputation for such engines until the business increased rapidly. As their output increased they increased their facilities. In 1902 they turned out about fifty locomotives of the fourteen and eighteen-ton types; in 1903 they turned out about seventy-five; in 1904, something over 100; in 1905, over 150; and today their output is double the last figure. During this time they have increased their buildings until their plant now covers something over seven acres of ground, on which there is a machine shop, forge shop, carpenter and pattern shop, a boiler shop, engine and boiler house, warehouse and tool shop. Every machine in the boiler shop represents the highest attainment in design and make in its class in the world. The machinery is operated either by hydraulic or electric power—no shafting, belting or interdependent connection with any other machine. The entire plant is systematized and is arranged in departments. The man at the head of a department is an expert in his specialty and the superintendent is a locomotive expert. The company is now manufacturing locomotives that go to the west, south and southwest, Mexico and Central America, the Antilles and South America, the great Northwest and Alaska, the islands of the Pacific and the Philippines, China and Japan and in every state in the Union. This company manufactures seven types of engines, ten sizes of each type, weighing from 17,000 to 120,000 pounds each. It is furnishing with each locomotive the following guarantee: "Every locomotive built by us, whether so stipulated in the contract or not, is guaranteed by us to be built in accordance with the specifications; to be of the best workmanship and material; accurately constructed to our duplicate system and to develop the tractive force stated in its descriptive catalogue. Each individual part is guaranteed to be of good material and free from physical defects. This guarantee is intended to cover everything for which a builder can be considered accountable;" and it lives up to its guarantee. The Davenport Locomotive Works are the only regular locomotive manufacturers west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Davenport Locomotive Works decided at the outset to be modern locomotive manufacturers in the strongest sense of the expression. They do no repairing. They make nothing but small locomotives.

After a meeting of the stockholders of the Davenport Locomotive Works held in February, 1910, \$100,000 was added to the capital stock, making the total capital \$550,000. The regular six percent dividend was declared. The following were elected to the board of directors: E. S. Johnson, Dr. A. L. Hageboeck, Charles Fasche, P. T. Walsh, J. A. Burmeister, Jacob Kastlin and W. G. Besler. This board elected as president, E. S. Johnson; vice presidents, Dr. A. L. Hageboeck and Jacob Kastlin; secretary, August Sebelein; treasurer, J. A. Burmeister. Jacob Kastlin, who had been manager, was appointed general manager and vice president. At this meeting it was decided to enlarge the plant and when the plans of the company are carried out the Davenport Locomotive Works, instead of occupying seven acres will cover about twenty acres of ground. At the present time a blacksmith shop and a main erecting shop is in course of construction, and as soon as possible the work on other buildings will be commenced.

GREAT FACTORIES AT BETTENDORF.

W. P. Bettendorf came to Davenport years ago with small capital and a head full of ideas. There seem just as many ideas as ever but the capital has greatly increased, also his responsibilities. His inventions have been both numerous and practical. He has had the fine assistance of his father, M. Bettendorf, and brother, J. W. Bettendorf. 'All that they have put their hands to has prospered. Along at first after W. F. Bettendorf had planned and built his machinery there was a factory for making steel wagons. These were done in time to be shown at the Chicago exposition in 1893 and create a field in South America and the islands of the sea. These wagons were sheared out of sheet steel, turned, crimped, riveted, finished by hydraulic pressure and a furnace or two. In making this all steel wagon a metal wheel was made that has been a mine of wealth.

Later there were other factories, one for making axles and one for bolsters. In January, 1902, the first one burned, loss, \$200,000. In May, the other one went the same way, loss, \$250,000. The question of rebuilding or seeking a new location was solved by purchasing seventy acres in the sleepy suburb of Gilberttown, where great factories commenced to arise. The Gilberttown people were willing to be waked up and joined in to make their hamlet a city. The first move was to change the name from Gilberttown to Bettendorf, in honor of the family who were planning such an important future for the quiet suburb of Davenport.

In Bettendorf one of the largest and most complete steel car shops in the country has sprung up. The continually increasing business of the company has caused the constant making of plans for enlargement. The foresight which caused the purchase of so large a tract of land has proven good. In the location of the various buildings of the plant consideration was given to the rapid handling of material brought by the railroads which reach the town. The main shop erected at first was 700 feet by 240 feet. This shop had a capacity of twenty-five completed steel coal or tank cars per day, also seventy-five steel underframes and trucks.

Orders from the principal railroads of the country continued to come with increasing frequency and size. The New York Central wants Bettendorf cars; the C., B. & Q. buys lots of them and the Milwaukee is still ordering. In the spring of 1910 an addition was commenced to the main shop which will treble the size and capacity of the works. When completed the main building will be 2,100 feet long. That would just about bridge the Mississippi from the Davenport shore to the government island. A new foundry, 500 feet square, is being added to the plant, which will add a few hundred men to the Bettendorf force. In these great shops there are shears to trim steel plate that work like the scissors in a manicure set, hydraulic presses, sixty of them, ranging in size from fifty to 1,800 tons, and riveting machines that do the work. The material is worked cold, punching, shaping, trimming. Here is where the hydraulics come in. The rivets are worked hot, plenty hot.

To facilitate the handling of material and finished product there are twelve traveling cranes driven by electricity and traversing the length of the shop. Large I beams and channels, as well as completed cars, are picked up and swung

around at will, while steel plates, as well as other structural shapes are picked up by the use of magnets attached to the cranes.

In the power house, 340 feet by 50 feet in size, there are engines of 10,000 horse power, dynamos for the cranes, electric lights, etc., air compressors or the riveting machines and other work and heavy duty pumps to furnish water under pressure for the hydraulic presses.

The Bettendorf cars, bolsters and underframes are winning their way in an open market in a surprising way. Orders have been coming in a way to embarrass the company, but with that 2,100 foot shop, everything will square around. The business runs into the millions now, and there is no prophet in sight to predict just where the expansion will end.

DAVENPORT'S CLEARING HOUSE AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The "community of interests" idea was not given its full appreciation by the financial institutions of Davenport until the year 1895, when, in August, the bankers of the city organized the Davenport Clearing House association by electing F. H. Griggs, president; I. H. Sears, vice president; Charles Pasche, secretary and treasurer; and C. A. Mast, manager. The forming of this organization was for the establishment of a unity of interests among the banks for economic reasons, the expediting of interchange of commercial paper upon a systematic basis, establishing moral and financial support between the different banks of the organization, and the resulting united efforts of the banks for the promotion of the best interests of Davenport. From that day on the association's business has increased from day to day up to the present time. The total clearings of the first year amounted to \$29,439,839, while the clearings for the past year more than doubled that amount. To be more exact the amount for 1909 was \$67,110,645. F. H. Griggs held the office of president of the association until January, 1900, when he was succeeded by I. H. Sears, who retained his incumbency of that responsible position until 1903, and was then succeeded by A. Burdick. C. A. Mast remained as manager until January, 1897. At that meeting a new rule was formulated limiting the tenure of office of manager to one year, owing to the amount of work that devolved upon him, and since that time each bank has been required to bear its share of the work. The incumbent in the office for the year 1910 is J. E. Burmeister. The members of the association are: German Savings bank, Scott County Savings bank; Davenport Savings bank, Iowa National bank, the Citizens Trust & Savings bank; Farmers & Mechanics Savings bank; and the First National bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National bank of Davenport, was organized and opened for business on June 29, 1863. As has been indicated elsewhere, Austin Corbin, the renowned financier, was the moving spirit in the organization of this institution, and it was owing to his energy and public spirit that it was the first national bank in operation in the United States under the national banking act of 1863.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Corbin, Ira Gifford was elected to succeed him. He was followed by Major T. T. Dow, and he, in turn, by James Thompson, who held the position until 1894, when A. Burdick, the present president, succeeded him. D. C. Porter was the first cashier, and was succeeded by Lloyd Gage, brother of Lyman J. Gage, formerly secretary of the treasury of the United States. Mr. Gage was succeeded by John B. Fidler, and upon Mr. Fidler's retirement C. A. Mast was cashier for several years. Mr. Mast, in turn, was succeeded by George Hoehn, who served until his death, when L. J. Yaggy, the present cashier, was elected to the duties of that office.

Connected with this institution, from time to time, have been many of the leading financiers not only of the state of Iowa, but of the United States. It has always been a strong, conservative bank, and at all times has had the confidence of the people with whom it does business. Its capital stock has been increased from time to time until it is now \$200,000. The surplus and the undivided profits, at the time of the call of the comptroller of the currency, was \$109,431, while the deposits were \$1,391,937. The officers of the bank at present are: directors, Anthony Burdick, John F. Dow, M. N. Richardson, Joe R. Lane, John P. Van Patten, August E. Steffen, John L. Mason, George W. Cable, Frank W. Mueller, Wilson McClelland and August Reimers; president, Anthony Burdick; vice presidents, Joe R. Lane and John P. Van Patten; cashier, L. J. Yaggy; assistant cashier, W. J. Housman. This bank is a United States depository and does a general banking business, receiving the accounts from other banks, corporations and individuals.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

The German Savings bank is the largest banking institution in the state of Iowa. Its capital stock is \$600,000, its surplus and undivided profits \$704,750, while its deposits at the time of the last public statement were \$10,552,109. The German Savings bank was organized and opened its doors for business April 1, 1869, and is, therefore, forty-one years old. Its first officers were: directors, Henry Lischer, Robert Krause, J. M. Lyter, Nicholas Kuhn, H. H. Andresen, L. Wahle, Daniel Gould, Otto Albrecht and Jens Lorenzen; president, Henry Lischer; vice president, L. Wahle; cashier, H. H. Andresen. Mr. Lischer continued to serve the bank as president until December 12, 1893, at which time he retired and H. H. Andresen was elected in his stead. At the January election of officers, in 1901, Mr. Andresen retired and Jens Lorenzen became the head of this great financial institution. It was in the fall of 1892 that Charles N. Voss became its cashier, in which position he served for fourteen years. This long and faithful service was rewarded on September 17, 1906, by the election of Mr. Voss to the presidency, Mr. Lorenzen taking the office of vice president.

The German Savings bank is the oldest savings bank in the city of Davenport although there had been a savings bank organized prior to it, known as the Davenport Savings institution—succeeded by the Davenport Savings bank. The present officers are: directors, F. H. Griggs, William P. Bettendorf, H. O. Seifert, T. A. Murphy, F. G. Clausen, Ed. C. Mueller, J. J. Richardson, Henry Braunlich and Charles N. Voss; president, Charles N. Voss; vice presidents,

D. H. McKee and August A. Balluff; cashier, Ed Kaufmann; assistant cashier, F. C. Kroeger.

DAVENPORT SAVINGS BANK.

The Davenport Savings bank was the next to be incorporated and it opened its doors for business on April 1, 1870, with a capital of \$12,000. The incorporators were Judge James Grant, C. E. Putnam, Abner Davison, James Armstrong, James Thompson, Ira M. Gifford, S. F. Smith, Thomas Scott and Francis Ochs. The capital stock has been increased from time to time until it is now \$300,000. Of this sum but \$35,000 has been actually paid in in cash, the remaining amount having been paid in from its earnings. During the forty-one years of the bank's existence it has had but five presidents. C. E. Putnam, the first president, was succeeded in 1884 by Walker Adams. In 1888 Anthony Burdick was elected and continued in the office until 1905, when he was succeeded by William O. Schmidt, who held the office until his death, in August, 1908. It is interesting to note that Louis Haller has served as vice president for thirty-six years, from 1874 to the present time. Francis Ochs, the first cashier, was succeeded by R. Smetham in 1874. In 1879 Charles N. Voss, now president of the German Savings bank, became cashier, serving until 1885, when succeeded by J. B. Meyer. Henry C. Struck, the present incumbent, succeeded Mr. Meyer in 1892. The present officers are: directors, Louis Haller and Henry Kohrs, who have served since the organization of the bank forty years ago, Anthony Burdick, John F. Dow, Henry C. Struck, W. H. Wilson, August E. Steffen, John W. Gilchrist, and Theo. Krabbenhoef; president, John F. Dow; vice president, Louis Haller; cashier, H. C. Struck; teller, Otto L. Ladenberger; assistant teller, A. Brunig; attorney, W. H. Wilson. The total amount of surplus and undivided profits at the time of the last public statement was \$294,363, and the deposits, \$4,016,442.

SCOTT COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

One of the most important banks in the city of Davenport in point of stability, amount of its deposits and volume of business transacted, is the Scott County Savings bank. Organized December 1, 1883, with a capital stock of \$50,000, it has developed into an institution with a capitalization of \$250,000 and a total amount of deposits of \$4,523,489, with surplus and undivided profits of \$266,912. The organizers of this bank were I. H. Sears, H. F. Petersen, Charles F. Watkins, A. P. Doe, C. A. Ficke, Otto Klug, J. L. Miles, J. B. Phelps, George M. Schmidt. The officers were: president, I. H. Sears; vice president, H. F. Petersen; and cashier, Charles S. Watkins. During more than a quarter of a century the bank has had but few changes in its officers and directors. Its policy has been conservative, and it has enjoyed the confidence of a constantly increasing clientele. At the close of business on December 4, 1884, the amount of deposits was \$283,254—no dividends had been paid. On December 1, 1889, the total deposits were \$803,486 and the amount of deposits required an increase of capital stock to \$100,000. At this time the bank had paid to its stockholders \$25,000 in dividends. Three years later, on December 1, 1892, the deposits had increased to \$1,506,843.

and the capital stock was again increased, this time to \$200,000. It was in December, 1898, that the total amount of deposits passed the \$2,000,000 mark and the capitalization was raised to \$250,000. The amount of deposits constantly increased from year to year, and in 1901 passed the \$3,000,000 point, reaching the total above given on August 14, 1908.

Mr. Sears has served as president of the institution since the organization, as has Mr. Petersen, its vice president. Charles S. Watkins remained its cashier for one year, when he was succeeded by J. H. Hass, who still holds that important position. The present board of directors is composed of I. H. Sears, H. F. Petersen, J. W. Watzek, C. A. Ficke, Morton L. Marks, Patrick T. Walsh, Johannes Sindt, Louis Hanssen, Jr., and J. H. Hass.

IOWA NATIONAL BANK.

The Iowa National bank was organized and opened for business May 15, 1889, with a capital stock of \$100,000. A. P. Doe, the present president, was chairman of the first meeting of stockholders, and at this meeting the following officers were elected: directors, Charles Beiderbecke, John D. Brockmann, Henry Schroeder, A. P. Doe, W. P. Halligan, E. P. Lynch, C. A. Ficke, M. D. Petersen, William O. Schmidt, J. H. Hass, and A. Moritz; president, Charles Beiderbecke; cashier, D. H. Vieths. Mr. Beiderbecke served as president of the bank until the time of his death, when A. P. Doe was elected his successor, on December 2, 1901. Mr. Vieths served as cashier until January 12, 1892, when Charles N. Voss succeeded him. Mr. Voss, however, remained with the bank but a few months, and on November 15th of the same year Charles Pasche was elected cashier. Mr. Pasche held the office of cashier for ten years, during which time the bank prospered and developed into one of the strong financial institutions of the state. He retired late in the year 1902, and at the following annual meeting, in January, 1903, J. E. Burmeister was elected to succeed him and is still holding that important position.

There have been few changes in the officers of the bank, the present board being officered as follows: directors, A. P. Doe, John D. Brockmann, J. E. Burmeister, W. H. Gehrmann, R. C. Ficke, J. H. Hass, W. P. Halligan, Ferd Haak, M. D. Petersen, Charles Shuler and Henry Wittenberg; president, A. P. Doe; vice president, John D. Brockmann; cashier, J. E. Burmeister; assistant cashier, F. B. Yetter. Present surplus and undivided profits, \$164,012; deposits, \$1,999,913. The capital stock has increased to \$150,000.

UNION SAVINGS BANK.

One of the junior members of the Davenport Clearing House, the Union Savings bank, has made a remarkable record for the length of time it has been in business. It had hardly started on its career when the great panic of 1903 broke over the country, and yet it continued to grow and develop, laying a firm and lasting foundation. Upon this, in the later years of its existence, it has builded until it has become one of the important factors in the commercial life of Davenport. Organized September 1, 1891, with a capitalization of \$50,000, it has forged ahead

until its deposits have reached a total of \$1,651,766, with surplus and undivided profits of \$100,460.

In addition, it owns its own banking house, worth, conservatively, \$75,000. The organizers of the bank included such men as M. J. Eagal, Colonel J. R. Nutting, Colonel Henry Egbert, A. F. Cutter, W. C. Hayward, now secretary of state, Uriah Roraback, now one of the leading lumbermen and financiers of St. Paul, Fred B. Sharon and W. H. Snider. The officers of the bank were, in addition to the above who were its directors: president, W. C. Hayward; vice president, Fred B. Sharon; cashier, A. F. Cutter.

Shortly after its organization, Mr. Cutter having other important interests, S. L. Ely was elected assistant cashier. On January 13, 1897, he succeeded Mr. Cutter in that position, holding it until his death in 1904. On August 1, 1904, William Heuer assumed the duties and is still the efficient cashier of this growing bank. Mr. Hayward, its first president, was succeeded by John W. Ballard, and Mr. Ballard was succeeded in turn by Fred H. Bartemeyer. The present vice president is W. R. Weir. In September, 1901, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, the deposits at that time amounting to \$798,525, while the dividends paid that year amounted to thirty per cent, which included the stock dividend of twenty-five per cent on the capital of \$60,000. Indicative of the growth of this bank during the past few years, it may be stated that in 1904 the total amount of deposits was \$868,000, while at the present its deposits exceed \$1,600,000, showing a larger percentage of growth, in proportion to its capitalization, than any other bank in the city.

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

The Farmers & Mechanics Savings bank was organized and opened for business on September 3, 1892, with a capital of \$100,000. Its officers and organizers were: directors, E. H. Dougherty, George Mengel, J. B. Meyer, L. A. Ochs, Rudolph Rohlf, Julius Sander, Claus Stoltenberg, Fred Heinz and George Wolters; president, Fred Heinz; vice president, Claus Stoltenberg; cashier, J. B. Meyer.

There has been but little change in this bank since its organization. Fred Heinz served as first president until his death in 1904, and Claus Stoltenberg, then vice president, was elected his successor on January 11, 1905. In 1904 J. B. Meyer retired as cashier, and Julius Hasler, the present incumbent, was elected to succeed him.

The bank has always been prosperous and one of Davenport's substantial financial institutions. It has won for itself a good name by its conservatism and careful conduct of the business. It now has surplus and undivided profits of \$57,143, while its deposits amounted to \$1,090,521, at the time of the public statement, November 3, 1909.

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.

The youngest member of the Davenport Clearing House is the Citizens Trust & Savings bank. This bank was organized and opened for business on Novem-

ber 1, 1906, with the following officers: directors, F. B. Sharon, J. A. Hanley, P. H. Wolfe, J. P. Calnan, J. J. Fleming, G. H. Higbee, E. C. Walsh, J. W. Walsh and A. E. Walsh; advisory board, J. R. Nutting, C. D. Martin, W. M. Chamberlin, W. F. Winecke, Charles Maher, Edward Dougherty, R. K. Brownlie, W. A. Shirk and Edward Hidden, president, E. C. Walsh; vice president, A. E. Walsh; cashier, H. R. Krohn (who had since been succeeded by W. T. Brownlie); assistant cashier, C. J. Calnan. Its capital stock is \$100,000 and a paid-in surplus of \$100,000 makes it one of the leading financial institutions of the city. Its deposits now exceed \$300,000, and its loans and discounts are over \$400,000.

One of the particular features of the bank is its safety deposit department. It has an extensive vault, private retiring rooms for the depositors and an arrangement whereby absolute safety is guaranteed from impostors or those not entitled to privileges of the vault. A master key in possession of the bank must be used in connection with the private key of the depositor. This master key is never given to anyone except those who are authorized to use the private key. This safety deposit department furnishes absolute protection for valuable papers, such as insurance policies, deeds, notes and for safe keeping of jewels, plate and other valuable property.

The commercial department is becoming quite popular, as it handles the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and extends to them every facility and convenience consistent with sound and conservative banking policies. The savings department is equipped to handle the savings of men, women and children. Accounts may be opened, subject to their exclusive control, with interest at the rate of four per cent for full calendar months.

DAVENPORT'S TRUST COMPANIES.

A statement of the financial institutions of the city of Davenport would not be complete were nothing to be said of its trust companies. The more important of these is the German Trust Company, organized August 9, 1894. The organizers of this institution were H. H. Andresen, L. Wahle, Jens Lorenzen, Henry Techentin, Charles N. Voss, T. W. McClelland and Otto Albrecht. Its capitalization was fixed at \$100,000, \$25,000 of which was paid in upon organization. Later \$25,000 more was called in and the balance, \$50,000, was paid in in 1905. Its first board of directors was composed of the following financiers: H. H. Andresen, F. H. Griggs, Henry Lischer, L. Wahle, Henry Techentin, Jens Lorenzen, Charles N. Voss, Christian Toerring, T. A. Murphy, H. P. Seiffert and John D. Brockmann. Its first president was F. H. Griggs; vice president, Charles N. Voss; secretary, Richard Andresen; treasurer, John Bredow. In 1905 the stock of the German Trust Company was placed with the officers of the German Savings bank, and it is now held in trust for the benefit of the stockholders of that bank.

The purpose of this institution is to do a general trust business. It acts as administrator, executor and trustee under wills, and accepts and executes trusts of every description from courts, corporations and individuals. One of the most important features of its business is the issue of debenture bonds, secured by the first mortgage loans, for people desiring safe and long time investments.

The present officers of this company: directors, F. H. Griggs, W. P. Bettendorf, Ed. C. Mueller, H. O. Seiffert, T. A. Murphy, F. G. Clausen, J. J. Richardson, Charles N. Voss, Dr. Henry Braunlich, A. W. VanderVeer and John D. Brockmann; president, Charles N. Voss; vice president, H. O. Seiffert.

DAVENPORT TRUST COMPANY.

The other institution belonging to this class of Davenport's financial concerns is the Davenport Trust Company. This company has an authorized capitalization of \$50,000 of which \$15,000 is paid up. Its officers are: president, John F. Dow; vice president, August E. Steffen; secretary and treasurer, Henry C. Struck. It was organized December 9, 1902, with John F. Dow as president.

This company has never pushed its business, owing to the fact that the laws governing trust companies in the state of Iowa are not considerable favorable to the promotion of such enterprises. The organization, however, is maintained in the hope that the legislature will see fit to deal justly with institutions of this kind.

BUFFALO SAVINGS BANK.

The Buffalo Savings bank was organized May 1, 1909, with a capital of \$12,000, and the following officers were elected: H. S. Morehead, president; J. G. Dutcher, vice president; A. H. Dorman, cashier. In its third report, issued February 16, 1910, it showed deposits amounting to \$32,000. This is the first bank to be established in Buffalo and bids fair to become one of the important financial institutions of that section of the county.

BLUE GRASS SAVINGS BANK.

The above institution has for its president W. I. Vanderveer; vice president, Julius Schiele; cashier, H. F. Wonder. It is capitalized at \$25,000 and last reported deposits of \$277,000.

DIXON SAVINGS BANK.

John Lanseth is president of this bank, E. P. Woods, vice president and B. L. Clark, cashier.

DONAHUE SAVINGS BANK.

The Donahue Savings bank is capitalized at \$10,000 with deposits amounting to \$100,000. Its president is G. F. Burmeister; vice president, Frank Keppy, Sr.; cashier, Frank C. Keppy.

NEW LIBERTY.

The German Savings bank of New Liberty is capitalized at \$10,000 and has deposits at its last report of \$150,000. William Treimer is president, J. C. Bolte, vice president and George Lueders, cashier.

ELDRIDGE SAVINGS BANK.

The Eldridge Savings bank has a capital of \$25,000 and reported in its last statement deposits of \$417,000. M. H. Calderwood, president; Henry Gertz, vice president; H. W. Bruhn, cashier.

M'CAUSLAND SAVINGS BANK.

This bank has a cash capital of \$10,000 and in its last report shows deposits of \$109,000. L. Litscher, president; F. J. Lessen, vice president; F. E. Ringey, cashier.

LECLAIRE SAVINGS BANK.

C. S. Simpson, president; W. A. Shirk, vice president; F. C. Michael, cashier; capital, \$10,000; deposits, \$114,000.

WALCOTT.

The Farmers Savings bank of Walcott has a cash capital of \$25,000 and last reported \$153,000 in deposits. E. F. Kegel, president; C. A. F. Koeppe, vice president; C. F. Emler, cashier.

The Walcott Savings bank is capitalized at \$60,000 and its last statement shows deposits amounting to \$845,000. L. Bennewitz, president; Louis Hinz, vice president; J. H. Stouffer, cashier.

PRINCETON.

The Farmers Savings bank of Princeton has for its president J. H. Shaff; vice president, J. D. Dennis; cashier, C. H. Suiter. This bank is in a flourishing condition.

BETTENDORF SAVINGS BANK.

The Bettendorf Savings bank was organized March 1, 1909, capitalized at \$25,000. Its officers are: president, P. W. Peck; vice president, F. C. Siebengartner; cashier, J. E. Brownlie. This is one of the last banks to be established in Scott county but shows by its deposits of \$41,000 that it has gained the confidence of its clientele and bids fair to grow in proportion to the wonderful little manufacturing town of which it is the financial center.



SCOTT COUNTY'S FIRST COURTHOUSE. ERECTED 1840-41
 Present Courthouse occupies same site. Standing on the steps are Dr. E. S. Barrows,
 James Thorington, Harvey Leonard and Judge W. L. Cook



SCOTT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

CHAPTER XXVI.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

THE HANDSOME PALACE OF JUSTICE—TABLETS WHEREON THE PIONEER SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION HAVE INSCRIBED THOSE COMING TO SCOTT COUNTY BEFORE 1846—FULL LIST OF NAMES—THE COUNTY JAIL—THE SCOTT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST FAIR—BASEBALL WHEN THE PITCHER OVERSTAYED HIS TIME IN THE BOX AND GENTLEMEN CAUGHT FLY BALLS.

The present temple of justice was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$125,000. It is bounded by Fourth, Scott, Fifth and Ripley streets, and is constructed of stone. The architecture is quite pleasing to the eye. A number of decorations of allegorical design are placed in conspicuous places on the exterior. These are illustrative of historical periods of the Mississippi valley. The interior is conveniently arranged and is quite spacious. Upon entering the building, on each side of the main entrance, are marble tablets inserted into the walls upon which are inscribed the names of many of the earliest settlers of Scott county. The list and inscription follow exactly as they appear today:

MEMORIAL TABLET

Dedicated to the Pioneers
Who Settled in Scott County
on or Before December 31st, 1846.

Erected 1901

BY THE OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION.

1833.	LeClaire, Margaret
Clark, W. L.	LeClaire, David
Clark, Ben W.	LeClaire, Sarah
Clark, Margaret B.	
Davenport, George L.	1834.
Davenport, Sarah G.	Smith, Ira F.
Davenport, George A.	Davenport, A. H.
LeClaire, Antoine	Davenport, Harriet

1835.

Bowling, James M.
 Bowling, Margaret A.
 Condit, S. G.
 Condit, Phoebe
 Cook, Ira, Sen.
 Mitchell, G. C. R.
 Matthews, Margaret D.
 Smith, P. M.
 Van Tuyl, William
 Van Tuyl, P. V. Cook

1836.

Averill, Leverett
 Burnside, James E.
 Burnside, Elizabeth
 Burnside, Elizabeth Baker
 Cook, Ira, Jr.
 Cook, William L.
 Cook, Ebenezer
 Cook, Clarissa C.
 Cook, Hon. John P.
 Cook, Eliza A.
 Cassell, Mary L.
 Dodge, Capt. Leroy
 Eldridge, D. C.
 Eldridge, Rebecca
 Eldridge, J. M.
 Eldridge, C. H.
 Friday, John M.
 Hyde, Andrew
 Hall, Dr. James
 Hall, Capt. W. P.
 Higgins, Henry W.
 Higgins, Maria W.
 Jones, Thomas
 Leonard, Maria H.
 Little, Samuel
 Mitchell, Nat'l.
 Mitchell, Anna Rhea
 McIntosh, James
 Parkhurst, Lemuel
 Spencer, Roswell H.
 Sullivan, David
 Rowe, Christopher
 Rowe, Elizabeth F.
 Welch, Cornelia M.

1837.

Armil, John
 Armil, Susanna
 Armil, Jesse L.
 Armil Thomas H.
 Armil, E. Bradon
 Armil, William
 Baker, Philip
 Baker, Louisa
 Barrows, Willard
 Bennett, Rodolphus
 Curtis, Phineas
 Curtis, Louisa B.
 Coleman, Andrew
 Carter, Vincent S.
 Carter, Ann Eliza
 Dyer, James
 Fuller, Dennis R.
 Fuller, Lovencia
 Forrest, John
 Forrest, Annie E.
 Forrest, John G.
 Forrest, Eugenia R.
 Glaspell, Susan
 Grant, Hon. James
 Hyde, Julia R.
 Hyde, Emma M.
 Hall, Mrs. Mahala
 Hedges, Sarah M.
 Lyter, Samuel
 Lyter, Sophia
 Leonard, Harvey
 Leonard, Pelagie
 McIntosh, Robert
 Macklot, Louis A.
 Mead, Rev. Enoch
 Pelamourgues, Rev. J. A. M.
 Rowe, William
 Rowe, Mary
 Summers, Laurel
 Summers, Mary
 Wallace, Mrs. M. A.

1838.

Brownlie, James
 Brownlie, Richie
 Burrows, J. M. D.
 Burrows, Mrs. Sarah M.

Collins, William S.
Collins, Miles A.
Cook, Mary
Christie, Robert
Weston, Col. Charles
Dillon, Thomas
Dillon, Rosanna
Dillon, Hon. John F.
Dillon, Anna Price
Dow, Hildah A.
Hall, Israel
Hall, Rachel B.
Hall, George F.
Hickson, W. H.
Hyde, George J.
Hoge, David
Hutt, Abraham
Hitchcock, Jared
Hitchcock, Lucy
Jordan, Anna E.
Jacobs, Mark C.—1837
Jacobs, Louise
Littig, Peter, Sen.
Littig, Mary Baily
Littig, John, Jr.
Littig, Louisa
Littig, August N.
Littig, Mary
Logan, Andrew
Maw, Johnson
Maw, Julia
Munger, Cheeney
Munger, Priscilla L.
Mead, James R.
Mead, Mary E.
McArthur, Gabriel
McArthur, Elizabeth
Owens, James F.
Owens, John
Parmele, Moses
Parmele, Laura
Parmele, Henry
Parmele, Emma Condit—1835
Parmele, Edwin
Parkhurst, Waldo
Pope, John
Paddock, Lenora

Taylor, Edward
Taylor, Precilla
Wells, Bartholomew
1839.
Billon, A. C.
Billon, S. J. Wood
Burrows, L. W.
Burrows, Ruth
Baldwin, Richard C.
Baldwin, Flora C.
Bradley, Horace
Bradley, Eleanor
Collamer, L. B.
Collamer, Mary A.
Donaldson, Adam
Donaldson, Rachel
Donaldson, G. H.
Donaldson, P. A.
Donaldson, J. R.
Donaldson, A. C.
Evans, John
Forrest, George
Eldridge, John M.
Eldridge, Joseph
Eldridge, Mary A.
Holbrook, John C.
Inslee, William
Jack, James
Jack, Eliza C.
Jack, Andrew
Johnson, Ben
Kober, Christian
Kober, Sarah
Lesslie, Charles
Myers, C. F.
Morton, John
Prettyman, R. M.
Prettyman, Mrs. R. M.
Randolph, D. F.
Randolph, Mary J.
Rumbold, James, Sen.
Rumbold, Margarette
Rumbold, James, Jr.
Rumbold, Isabella
Rumbold, Dr. Thomas
Rumbold, William
Shaw, D. B.

Thorington, Hon. Jas.
 Thorington, Mary
 Walraven, John
 Witherwax, Dr. J. M.

1840.

Arnil, Henry B.—1837
 Arnil, A. Jackson—1837
 Arnil, James L.—1837
 Burrows, Elisha
 Burrows, David A.
 Burrows, Mary
 Buckwalter, David
 Buckwalter, Elizabeth
 Blood, Dr. Cyrus G.
 Dutton, Jerome
 Dutton, Celinda P.
 Hickson, W. H.
 Kelley, Walter
 Kelley, Mary
 McLoskey, A. A.
 McLoskey, Elizabeth
 Speer, William
 Speer, James
 Speer, Margaret
 Parker, Samuel
 Parker, Francis
 Parker, Rhoda C.
 Parker, Diantha
 Parker, F. J.
 Parker, Mary
 Parker, Rhoda
 Parker, Celinda
 Parker, Elizabeth
 Parker, Laura

1841.

Ames, Charles
 Ames, Letitia
 Blakemore, F. V.
 Blakemore, Emily A.
 Davies, John L.
 Davies, Margaret J.
 Hall, Byron S.
 Newcomb, Daniel T.
 Newcomb, P. Viele
 Price, James
 Price, Mary Ann
 Pope, Isaac Tracy

Pope, Mary Ann
 Pope, Robert H.
 Pope, Angeline H.
 Pope, Justus
 Pope, Sarah Wood
 Pope, William Henry
 Pope, Mary Allen
 Wood, Sarah Pope
 Wood, James W.
 Sanders, Alfred

1842.

Fulton, A. C.
 Fulton, Mary
 Fulton, LeClaire
 Mitchell, Rose Ann
 Steinhilber, Ezekiel
 Steinhilber, Wilhelmine
 Van Patten, John P.
 Winrow, Catherine R.

1843.

Cook, Edward E.
 Gray, William
 Gray, Mary A.
 Hughes, John
 Johnson, Elizabeth
 Reading, Kensyl
 Reading, Hannah
 Reading, August
 Stephens, James
 Townsend, Robert
 Williams, C. C.
 Williams, Eliza
 Williams, A. F.
 Barnes, Dennis—1842
 Gabbert, Capt. W. H.—1846
 Belken, Henry—1838
 Moore, Levi—1835
 Moore, Phebe—1835

1844.

Adams, Rev. Ephraim E.
 Donaldson, E. B.
 Price, Hon. Hiram
 Peaslee, Ezekial
 Peaslee, Eliza
 Rigg, William
 Scott, J. Bowman
 Scott, Dorcus H.

Stephens, Wesley B.
 Stephens, William
 Stephens, Hannah
 Wick, Marie Louisa
 Southland, Catharine Wick
 Follett, Maria Wick
 Wick, J. Edward
 Wick, Adrian F.

1845.

Cook, Lowe P.
 Friday, Elizabeth
 Kessler, Frank
 Kessler, Mary Ann
 Kessler, John B.
 Kessler, Mary
 Kessler, William
 Karwath, Henry R.
 Karwath, Julia A. Belken
 Leonard, Thomas
 Meinhardt, J. L. B.
 Meinhardt, Regina K.
 Miller, Andrew
 Miller, Barbara
 Miller, Frank A.
 Sanders, Gen. Add. H.
 Smith, Mary Reed
 Reed, Rev. Julius A.
 Reed, Caroline B.
 Wilkinson, Anna Reed

1846.

Barr, Simon
 Barr, Susanna
 Briceland, Hugh
 Baurose, Louis
 Connor, John
 Connor, Ellen
 Clemons, L. W.
 Clemons, Mrs. E. L.
 Gilmore, Stewart
 Gilmore, Mary A.
 Grapengeter, Fritz
 Gillin, D.
 Gillin, Mrs. Ann
 Greehy, John
 Greehy, Margarette
 Jamison, John
 Kelley, John F.

Miller, Nicholas
 Miller, Jane P.
 Miller, Mary J.
 Miller, Henrietta
 Martin, Luke
 Martin, Mary
 McLoskey, Charles A.
 Sherman, Ebenezer
 Wilson, George
 Guy, John A.—1845
 Guy, Elizabeth J.
 Rambo, N. M.—1839
 Rambo, Elizabeth
 Kessler, Franz X.—1845
 Morton, Allibone
 Wilson, Nathaniel—1840
 Wilson, William—1841
 Wilson, Sarah—1841
 Wilson James H.—1842
 Wilson, W. R.—1844
 Wilson, N. J.—1845
 Morgan, David—1841
 Morgan, Mrs. Rebecca
 Woodward, Joseph—1842
 Woodward, Mrs. Mary F.—1842
 Woodward, Benjamin B.—1842
 Woodward, Elizabeth E.—1841
 Littig, Peter N.—1846
 Littig, Emma G.—1846
 Comm.—J. M. Eldridge, Jesse L.
 Armil.

1833.

Hebert, Louis
 Hebert, Margaret—1841
 Hebert, Joseph L.—1845
 1835.

Noel, Adam
 Noel, Susan
 Gabbert, Henry
 1836.

Suiter, Philip
 Suiter, Nancy
 Suiter, John H.
 Suiter, Polly Ann
 Suiter, William M.
 Suiter, Jacob G.
 Suiter, Philip L.

Suiter, Joseph—1837
 Suiter, Francis M.—1839
 Suiter, Hannah—1841
 Suiter, James W.—1842
 Suiter, Ellen E.—1844
 Eads, Col. Thomas C.
 Eads, Ann Buchanan
 Eads, Capt. James B.

1838.

Davenport, James H.
 Elder, Charles
 Elder, Mary
 Elder, Joseph
 Glynn, Mary H.

1839.

Collamer, Lucian B.
 Collamer, Mary A.
 Cooper, Rafield
 Newby, Robert

1840.

McGinnis, William
 McGinnis, Mary

1843.

Snyder, Harriet
 Snyder, C. D.—1846

1844.

Robeson, Thomas
 Robeson, Sarah B.
 Robeson, John E.
 Robeson, David S.
 children of T. and S. B. Robeson

1846.

Coe, Joseph
 Coe, Catherine
 Wertz, Mary
 Suiter, Alice M.—1837
 Cooper, John T.—1839
 Stone, Horatio G.—1836
 Stone, Hannah—1840
 Stone, S. Clarissa—1844

1838.

Cody, Isaac
 Cody, Mary B.
 Cody, Col. W. F.—1846

1842.

Houghton, James, Sr
 Houghton, Eliza

1844.

Backus, George—1849
 Backus, Eliza
 Robertson, John
 Robertson, Mary Neil—1847
 Holm, Caroline—1846
 Spencer, Roswell Hopkins—1833

1838.

Nichols, O. P.
 Nichols, Caroline
 Nichols, G. M.
 Nichols, R. E.
 Nichols, W. J.
 Nichols, Isabell
 Coleman, J. H. S.—1840
 Coleman, Ada H.

In explanation of the seeming lapses in the chronology of Scott county settlement it should be said that the tablets were placed at different times, the later ones amplifying the previous lists graven in marble. It is probable that the record has now been made of early settlement. In this list will be noted the best known man in the world, Buffalo Bill, and the builder of the great St. Louis bridge and Mississippi jetties, Capt. James B. Eads.

THE JAIL.

North of the courthouse and in the same lot and connected with it by an underground passage, is a fine stone structure built after the courthouse, which is the county jail. It is fully equipped with devices for the restraint and safe lodgment of prisoners. It is modern in every particular and in its exterior presents a fine appearance.

SCOTT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1853 the Scott County Agricultural Society organized, with H. M. Thompson as president; Judge James Grant, vice president, and John R. Jackson, secretary, and in 1854 the society held its first annual fair south of Sixth street, near Farnam street. In 1855 the next fair was held on land belonging to the association near the Orphans' Home, and the amount paid for premiums was \$325. Meetings were held annually on these grounds until 1860, when the fair for that year was held on grounds leased of Antoine LeClaire which were situated north of Thirteenth between Perry and Farnam streets, and all of these meetings were well patronized. The next location was the present Central park and a later location was in northwest Davenport. The association continued to hold these annuals fairs up to about 1898, and since that time interest in such annual meeting of the farmers have ceased to be of interest to the community. Later on the Mile Track Trotting Society was organized and had its grounds just outside of the northwest limits of the city, where was built one of the finest mile tracks in the country and where a number of records for speed were broken. The society held annual meetings up to about 1908, when they ceased.

THE FIRST FAIR.

Miles A. Collins, an early settler of the county, contributed the following amusing article to the Half Century number of the Democrat and it is deemed a fitting finale to this subject, although it treats of the beginning of things in that regard:

"Early on a morning in September, 1854, Eugene Bird and I husked a load of corn, where the Oakdale line of the Tri-City Railway Company is now running, bound for the first fair ever held in Scott county directly that work was done. Bushels of luscious peaches lay west of the house in the peach orchard, and we did not forget to fill our pockets. We paid twenty-five cents each to get inside of an enclosure made by setting railroad ties on end, resting on each other till the enclosure was complete. Almost the first person we met was my father, who asked, 'How did you get in?' 'Why,' we said, 'we paid.' 'You ought not to have done it,' he replied. 'My family ticket (for which he had paid a dollar) lets us in free. You might just as well have saved your money.' Well—I thought that, as William A. Collins, commonly called Uncle Billy, the carpenter, had four sets of children in his family, all those admissions for a dollar might bear a little hard on the society, and it was no harm to help them out. Anyhow I saw the sights of the fair.

"In the early summer of 1853 an organization had been formed, calling itself the Scott County Agricultural Society. It chose H. M. Thompson, president, James Grant, vice president, John R. Jackson, treasurer and James Thornton, secretary. Thursday, September 1, 1853, was a big day for Davenport. On that day the Mississippi & Missouri railroad was started, on the corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets, just north of father's house, which is still standing, doing duty as the storehouse of the Rock Island's dining car department. Antoine LeClaire threw the first shovelful of dirt that began the work. The start

was witnessed by two brass bands of the city, the Odd Fellows in regalia, the Turn Verein, forty of Strong Burnell's sawmill men in a large wagon drawn by four horses, and a great throng; some estimated 2,000 persons on the ground. I speak of this to show how it happened that so many railroad ties came to be on the ground that lay east of the corner of Fifth and Rock Island to the river, in LeClaire's cornfield. There were thousands of them. It was not so hard a matter for John R. Jackson to place them in line as a fence. This fence enclosed about an acre, from Sixth street south to about where the U. N. Roberts Company's sash and door factory is. The first thing that I noticed, after getting on the grounds, was the treasurer of the society driving a span of mules hitched to a self-raking reaper, going slowly around the grounds. This reaper had a way of automatically taking the sheaf from the platform, as a man's arm would do. As it was the first reaper of the kind that I ever saw in motion, its operation was interesting. Flour barrels were strung around the fence, covered with unplanned boards. At the foot of the same were bushels and bushels of potatoes and grain, and on the top were placed pantry stores and things good to eat. Not much show for trotting horses; did not take time to make a track; but there was a good show of carriage horses and farm teams. Adam Donaldson, I think, got first premium on carriage team. He also got first on his hogs, which were not numerous, as every man was expected to care for his own family, especially pigs. There was a large crowd in attendance and a good social time. Antoine LeClaire, of course, was there with his carriage. He had just finished his mansion on the hill above, now the house of Bishop Cosgrove, and he told us that we would find everything about it first class, from the stair rail of solid mahogany clear through."

BASEBALL IN DAVENPORT IN THE SIXTIES.

Today, like other cities of this great republic, Davenport has its professional baseball team, which is a member of a league formed of various clubs in other cities, which play a stated number of games in the home places during the season, each club alternating in cities forming the league. Every member of the club has first been tried out for his particular position on the diamond and is expected to "make good" in the place he has especially fitted himself to "hold down," and he draws a salary commensurate with his skill and agility. The battery, made up of the pitcher and catcher, is the most important section of the club and much depends on the ability and generalship of the two composing it in preventing their opponents from scoring. The "national" game has, therefore, become not only a recognized sport of the American people, but it has also taken its place in commercialism and many millions of dollars are expended annually by devotees of the game. One city has its million-dollar baseball park and a number of others in the national leagues have grounds and their appurtenances that individually cost many thousands of dollars. The players, many of them, demand and receive the salary of a bank president of the first class, and the president of one of the great leagues was but recently voted a salary of \$25,000 annually, to continue a stated number of years. Such is modern baseball and the incidents relating thereto. In the '60s the

game was altogether different, not only in the methods of playing it, but also in the stipend of the players. Today every player is an artist in his position on the diamond, and a run around the bases and to the home plate, making a tally, is now the exception in an inning rather than the rule. Hence, the winning team is rarely a victor by a score of more than, say, from one to five or six tallies. To show the difference in the game of yesterday, so to speak, and today, the following accounts of games played in 1866, as written by the sporting (?) editor of *The Democrat*, will make interesting, if not amusing reading, for the baseball "fan":

THE DAVENPORT UNION BASEBALL CLUB.

"Anything calculated to develop the health and muscle of the young men of our city should certainly meet with all reasonable encouragement. A new club has been organized in our city with the above title and on Saturday last had a trial of skill on the level ground near the stone schoolhouse on West Third street. The following are the officers and members: President, Parker W. McManus; vice president, Charles S. Glaspell; secretary, Theodore K. Caldwell; treasurer, Samuel J. Priest; members, William J. Bailey, J. A. Bamber, H. T. Bawden, M. Carroll, J. W. Coon, E. P. Cook, L. S. Davis, E. Glaspell, A. L. Mossman, R. Moore, D. Moore, J. T. Temple, D. C. Porter; directors, M. Carroll, R. Moore, T. K. Caldwell.

"The matched baseball game between the Union club of this city and the Wapello club of Rock Island came off on Saturday last at the appointed place and resulted in the victory of the Wapellos. A large number of spectators attended, the greater portion being ladies. The game commenced at 2:15 o'clock, the Wapello boys having their first inning. The following is an official report of the game. We wish the Union boys better luck next time:

Wapello, Rock Island.		Union, Davenport.	
W. Gleim, 3d b.	13	E. Glaspell, 1st b.	1
W. Dart, c. f.	11	J. W. Coon, s.	1
M. Weiser, 2d b.	14	A. L. Mossman, 3d b.	0
J. Hodges, l. f.	14	Samuel Priest, l. f.	1
C. Platt, p.	13	C. Krum, r. f.	1
S. M. Eggleston, r. f.	11	C. Glaspell, c.	1
H. Platt, s. s.	15	John A. Bamber, c. f.	0
M. Sturgeon, 1st b.	15	D. Porter, 2d b.	1
R. Chamberlain, c.	13	P. McManus, p.	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	119	Total	7
Innings.	Runs.	Innings.	Runs.
Wapello .....9.....	119	Union .....9.....	7

"Fly balls caught by the following gentlemen of the Wapello: C. Platt, 1; H. Platt, 1; M. Sturgeon, 2; R. Chamberlain, 1. Union: J. W. Coon, 2; A. L. Mossman, 3; C. Krum, 1; Glaspell, 1; P. McManus, 1. Umpire, William Sayles, of Moline; scorer, W. S. Gates, of Rock Island.

"The Scott baseball boys played a match with the Union boys—both organizations of this city—at the grounds of the latter, corner of Sixteenth and Ripley streets, on Saturday afternoon. The weather was delightful and a large audience, among which were many of the fair sex, was present. The boys were all in excellent trim and the result is shown by the following figures which indicate that the Scotts took the palm:

Scott Club	O.	R.	Union Club.	O.	R.
A. L. Mossman, c.	2	14	J. Iles, s. s.	3	4
A. H. Weir, r. f.	2	13	P. Frame, c. f.	5	3
F. Angel, 2d b.	2	13	S. Priest, c.	4	2
S. Reed, s. s.	2	12	R. Moore, r. f.	7	2
C. Krum, c. f.	6	10	H. Bawden, l. f.	3	6
J. A. LeClaire, 3d b.	5	11	C. Glaspell, 3d b.	1	7
L. Barnett, l. f.	3	12	E. Glaspell, 1st b.	2	6
C. West, p.	2	13	H. Robbins, 2d b.	0	6
C. Watson, 1st b.	3	12	P. W. McManus, p.	2	5
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total	27	110	Total	27	41

Innings	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Scott	9	1	6	32	4	30	14	4	10	110
Union	5	0	4	6	4	4	7	2	9	41

"Fly catches—Watson, 1; West, 2; Reed, 1; Robbins, 1; C. Glaspell, 1; E. Glaspell, 1; McManus, 1. Umpire, W. E. Carmichael.

THE PESTIFEROUS WAPELLOS.

"Democrat," October 9, 1866 (Base Ball Items).—"For some time past political matters have prevented us giving that attention to local news which we always endeavor to do. On last Saturday afternoon the Scott Baseball club of this city paid another friendly visit to their rivals at Rock Island, the Wapello club. Those Wapello boys play a heavy game and are very hard to beat. The Scott boys are new hands at the amusement and did not expect to win a victory, but proposed to do their 'level best.' The Wapellos won the game, but as the Rock Island Argus states, 'were a little surprised at the improvement the "Hawkeyes" had made since their last visit.' We predict that the Scott club will come out all right in the end. These contests are carried in the most friendly manner, the members of either club conducting themselves as gentlemen. At the present time the baseball fever is spreading from Maine to Texas. In every state in the union the young men are banding together for the fostering of this athletic amusement. As in all our towns and cities the brain is taxed much beyond the dictates of discretion, it is to be hoped that this healthy diversion will everywhere be encouraged by the press and public."

CLEANED UP PEORIA.

In "Gazette," October 22, 1866.—"Welcome to the Wapello club. The Wapello Baseball club of Rock Island were received at the depot there last

Saturday evening on their return from Peoria, where they had a trial of skill with the Enterprise club of the latter place. The Wapellos carried off the first prize of \$100, also the prize of \$25 for the best thrower. The game was well played, with many fine runs, catches and battings. The score was eighty-five to fifty-four in favor of Wapello. A supper was provided for the Wapellos on their arrival in Rock Island. We congratulate them on their success. We understand from one of the club that they had a very pleasant visit. The Peoria club did the handsome thing by the Rock Islanders."

PLAYED IN UNIFORM.

From the "Gazette," October 8, 1866.—"A friendly game was played last Saturday forenoon between the Quickstep club of Rock Island, and the Mississippi club of this city, composed of young lads from fifteen to eighteen years of age. The grounds were in fine condition and the participants in the game did their best. The sport was witnessed by quite a crowd of spectators. The Rock Island club wore a uniform cap of blue and white and were a wide-awake crew, and proved themselves too much at baseball for our boys. The result of the game was: Rock Island, 55; Davenport, 42. The clubs separated with the best of feeling and another meeting will soon come off between them, when we wish the Mississippi better luck."



PUBLIC LIBRARY, DAVENPORT



POSTOFFICE—GOVERNMENT BUILDING

CHAPTER XXVII.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, OLD AND NEW.

IN 1839 THE CITIZENS MOVED FOR A COLLECTION OF BOOKS—LIBRARY PROGRESS FROM THAT DATE TO THIS HAS BEEN ALONG A DEVIOUS PATH OF HARDSHIP AND DISCOURAGEMENT—LADIES MANAGED THE LIBRARY FOR YEARS—MR. WATKINS TELLS OF YEARS OF DEVOTION TO THE IDEAL OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY—ANDREW CARNEGIE, A LIFE MEMBER, SENDS MONEY FOR A NEW BUILDING.

By Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, President Davenport Historical Society.

Before Iowa had assumed the dignity of statehood, before the contest over the location of the county seat had been decided in favor of Davenport, an effort had been made to establish a public library in the town.

At the beginning of the year 1839 the total population of the county was 1,000. A liberal estimate would place about one-third of this number as residents of Davenport. These citations are made to call special attention to the quality and character of the pioneers who laid the foundations of our city and gave thought at the outset to its spiritual and intellectual as well as material needs.

If the reference to the early endeavor to found a public library rested upon a newspaper report, some allowance would be made for the constitutional desire of reporters to make a good story. But as it is copied verbatim from the first book of records ever used in Scott county, no allowance for reportorial imagination is required.

From Journal A, page 48, the following is transcribed:

"At a meeting of subscribers at the Davenport Hotel on the sixth day of April, 1839, in the County of Scott, Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of organizing a Library Association for said town of Davenport the following subscription paper was read with the names thereunto subscribed, as follows, to wit: For the purpose of establishing a public library in the town of Davenport, we, the subscribers, agree and bind ourselves to pay for every share set opposite our names the sum of \$5.00, as soon as we may be called on for that purpose by the officers to be elected, so soon as 20 shares are subscribed: Andrew F. Russell, R. Bennett, Frazer Wilson, Richard Pierce, A. W. McGregor, W. H. H. Patten, John Forrest,

J. W. Parker, Jno. D. Evans, Thos. Dillon, James Hall, David Wilson, Wm. H. Conway, Geo. L. Davenport, James McIntosh, Andrew Logan, Antoine LeClaire, A. C. Donaldson, Duncan C. Eldridge, Wm. B. Watts, M. Hummer and Wm. Nichols. The above named individuals had signed one share each, except Antoine LeClaire, who had two shares. Two-thirds of the above named subscribers, to wit: A. Russell, R. Bennett, R. Pierce, A. W. McGregor, W. H. H. Patten, T. Dillon, J. Hall, F. Wilson, D. Wilson, D. C. Eldridge, W. B. Watts, W. Nichols, J. McIntosh, A. Logan and John Forrest, being present at said meeting. James Hall was viva voce chosen chairman and James McIntosh clerk. An election by ballot was held and the following named persons chosen: Andrew F. Russell, Frazer Wilson, Alex C. Donaldson, Antoine LeClaire, M. Hummer, James Hall and Jonathan W. Parker. On motion it was unanimously Resolved, That this Association be called the 'Carey Library Association of the Town of Davenport.'

"The number of subscribers present at said meeting was 15, the amount subscribed \$115.

JAMES HALL,
Chairman.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, A. D. 1839.

JOHN FORREST,
Justice.

"Recorded May 4, 1839, 1 o'clock.

HENRY W. HIGGINS,
Recorder."

If Andrew Logan, one of the subscribers to the library stock, and editor of the first newspaper published in Davenport, ever told his readers what became of the Carey Library association so auspiciously launched, the information has not been handed down, for beyond the original recorded document it is to us as though it had never been.

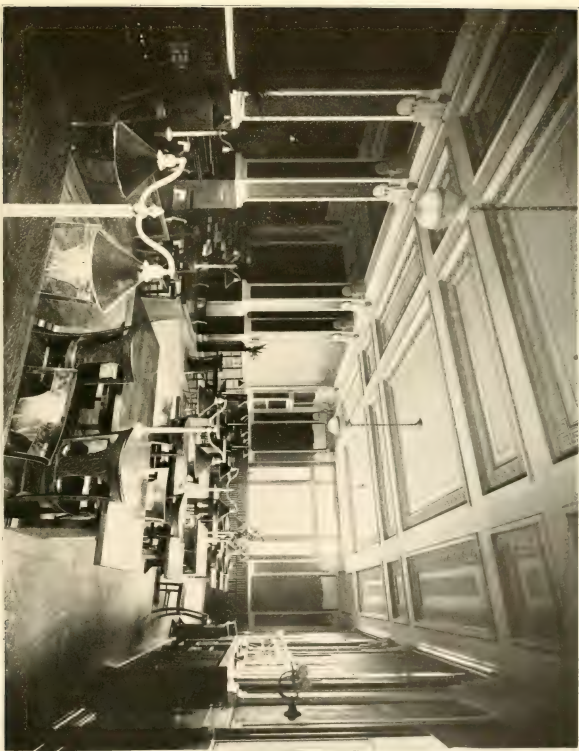
It is not too far fetched to suggest that a direct connection may be traced in the establishment of a reading room supplied with all the leading newspapers of the country, some forty in number, on the ground floor of the new \$35,000 LeClaire House the following year by D. C. Eldridge, one of the library incorporators.

The tradition that our present public library is directly descended from the Young Men's Library association founded in 1854 seems to be supported by facts.

In a communication to LeClaire Fulton of this city under date Nov. 5, 1905, M. M. Price writes: "I was the founder and first president of the Young Men's Library association and collected the first 2,000 volumes of its library, which collection was inherited by its offspring, the Library association."

Other authorities give quite a little time between the inception of the Young Men's Society and the acquisition of the 2,000 volumes. In a published report it was credited with having acquired 500 volumes in the early part of the year 1855.

At this time General George B. Sargent, a leading banker and enterprising citizen, offered to donate to the society \$500 on condition of the organization of an incorporated library society the privilege of which would be accessible to all inhabitants of Davenport and vicinity, at a charge not exceeding \$3.00 per annum.



THE READING ROOM, DAVENPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Accepting the conditions, the title Young Men's Library association was assumed. And a public library was opened.

That such institution was not yet established on a firm and sure foundation may be judged by a contribution to the library chapter from the pen of C. S. Watkins covering a period of exceptional library storm and stress as well as a period of prosperity.

Mr. Watkins says: "The original 'Library association' collapsed during the winter of 1857-8. At the close of that season the rooms were vacated and the books, shelving, furniture, and so forth, were placed in storage in the basement of the Cook and Sargent banking house. In the following October Mr. F. H. Griggs assumed the responsibility of removing the entire properties to a room on the second floor of Merwin's—now Fulton's block—on Perry street. He had the shelving properly arranged, and then invited me to assort and place the books. Their total number then slightly exceeded 1,000—Patent Office reports and other public documents made up about one-third of the whole. After a few weeks the books had been consecutively placed and numbered, and properly catalogued. Mr. Griggs then engaged a young man—one of Luse, Lane & Company's employes—as librarian and the rooms were opened two evenings each week. The membership fee was placed at \$1 per annum. This arrangement continued about two years when the library was moved to the northwest corner room on the second floor of Griggs' block, Perry and Third streets. During the following year, 1862, the 'Associated Congress,' a debating society organized by the young lawyers and doctors of the city, made a formal proposition to assume control and care of the library and continue its public usefulness. This was agreed to and during the ensuing ten years the 'Congress' remained in control. Early in 1872 I was notified that I had been elected president of The Library association. On enquiry, I was told that the concern was dead and that I was expected to give it proper burial. I found the *remains* in a room on the third floor of Cutter's block, Second and Brady streets, and under the care of Miss Sarah Allen, as librarian. The Academy of Sciences, which was then struggling for existence, had its specimens and exhibits arranged on a few tables and shelves in the library room. Evidently the library had, during the past year, been continued in existence solely by the efforts of Miss Allen in canvassing the city for subscriptions and sale of membership tickets. The books had diminished in number and had decidedly deteriorated in condition. At first view the outlook was certainly discouraging. Mr. B. B. Woodward was nominally treasurer, but he mournfully admitted that many months had passed since he had been able to show a satisfactory balance of his accounts.

"After much consultation, it was decided to make a direct appeal to each one of several prominent citizens, for a donation of \$50. The response in each case was prompt and compliant, and the treasury was enriched by nearly \$400. Part of this was applied to closing the floating indebtedness; part went to the rebinding of all such books as were deemed worthy of such repair; and the remainder was used in the purchase of several sets of standard works, and an assortment of more recent publications. The improved condition of the library was soon made known, and the attendance rapidly increased until the library was at least self-sustaining. Encouraged by this, the management began looking for more com-

modious and convenient quarters. The old Methodist church building, Fifth and Brady streets, was just then being remodeled, and an option of a five years' lease at \$300 per annum, was obtained. Everything was now in readiness for the grand culmination toward which all these movements had been aimed. This was the placing of the future of the library in the entire control of a board of lady managers. Mrs. W. F. Peck, whose interest in and friendship for the library had always been active, was requested to arrange a meeting of prominent ladies and present the new proposition. This finally resulted in the election of a board of lady directors, who at once took control, stipulating, however, that the rental during at least five years should be provided for by the retiring management. General subscriptions to this end were easily secured and faithfully paid during the occupancy of the church building."

Mr. Watkins, it may be said, was one of the few men of Davenport whose abiding faith in the beneficence of such an institution as a good public library caused him to invest his capital freely together with his time and effort in the maintenance. He and Mr. Griggs were of the few who enrolled their children as life members and then when necessity for funds again arose enrolled them over again. Mr. Watkins always kept in mind a future time when Davenport would have a library supported by a tax; consequently when the acceptance of the Clarissa C. Cook donation was under consideration, regarding it as postponing the date for a public library in fact as well as in name he hesitated before acceding to the conditions imposed.

Miss Sarah Allen, the faithful librarian, eulogized by Mr. Watkins, continued in her position during the five years the association was officered by women, then under the new regime until 1884. On October 29th of that year she passed from life almost literally with the harness on.

Miss Ella Webb succeeded Miss Allen as librarian and then Miss Sophia Bilon. She retained her position as long as the association existed.

After a long period of financial embarrassment, a short period of renewed life and activity as sketched by Mr. Watkins, the passing of the library from a single room in the third story of the Cutter block in the spring of 1874 to commodious apartments comfortably fitted up on the second floor of the old Methodist church on the corner of Fifth and Brady streets, then in less than five years further up Brady Street hill into a permanent home of its own marks a distinct epoch in library history.

All the events which conspired to bring these changes about cannot be told in the short space of one chapter allotted to this history. The principal event was the passing of the official control of the library from a board of men to a board composed of women at the annual meeting of the Library association in April, 1874.

By tacit agreement it was understood that the ladies would assume the management of the library as a sort of experiment for a period of five years, the gentlemen mostly of the retiring board pledging that they would assume the responsibility of the rent. It is needless to add that both parties were faithful to the compact.

The first board of officers was Mrs. John F. Dillon, Mrs. William Renwick, Mrs. W. C. Wadsworth, Mrs. J. F. Barnard, Mrs. Geo. H. Ballou, Mrs. James

T. Lane, Mrs. H. M. Martin, Mrs. D. S. True, Mrs. Edward Lounsbury and Mrs. W. F. Peck. Mrs. Thomas McCullough was appointed chairman of the auditing committee and in this way became a member of the original board.

The gentlemen retained their membership in the organization, attended the meetings, were always ready to serve on special committees or in any other capacity when their services were desired.

Mr. B. B. Woodward, the retiring president, furnished at his own expense the magazine table. Mr. E. P. Lynch, the retiring treasurer, furnished new book cases; the press of the city gave unstinted praise and helped the movement along in the truly generous manner characteristic of Davenport newspapers. General interest was stimulated and the management could get anything it asked for. If the entertainment committee wanted a set of window cards to advertise an attraction they slipped into J. H. Harrison's drug store, made their wants known and later called and found a package neatly wrapped containing a set of hand executed cards ready for distribution.

The lecture committee existed primarily to provide a "star course" of entertainments for the purpose of raising a revenue for the purchase of books. A resulting benefit was that through this channel men and women of national repute were introduced to the Davenport public who would not have been heard in any other way. Prof. David Swing made his debut on the lecture platform under the auspices of the library lecture committee. It was about the time that the reverend gentleman had preached himself out of his church pulpit and made himself the most talked-of man in the country. When asked to come to Davenport and open the lecture course, a ready response came, saying that "it had not occurred to him to lecture, but as his daughter was soon to be married the remuneration offered would help to defray extra expenses." The lecture specially prepared for Davenport was afterward delivered in hundreds of other towns. The course opened by Prof. Swing netted the library \$712 for the purchase of books.

At each annual meeting during the five years that the ladies had the exclusive management of the library large gains in books and patronage were noted. A free reading table was early provided for and no expense was spared to make this feature a special attraction.

On July 6, 1877, a communication from Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook was transmitted to the executive board of the Library association, through Mrs. John F. Dillon, offering to donate the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of a library building with the stipulation that a suitable lot be purchased by the citizens, and that such alterations in the constitution be made as would be satisfactory to J. W. Drury, her representative; sixty days' time being given for the acceptance or rejection of the proposition. It was further communicated that Mrs. Cook wished to make the gift in memory of her husband who had in his lifetime cherished the desire to found a public library in Davenport. Not having executed this plan he had in his will bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 to the existing library to be paid at his wife's death. That the library might have the benefit of the bequest while the ladies had it in charge Mrs. Cook anticipated the time of its payment.

On July 28th, at a regular meeting of the association the amendments to the constitution required by Judge Drury were presented by Judge Dillon. Mem-

bers present at the meeting were Mrs. W. F. Peck, president, presiding; Mrs. J. B. Young, secretary; Dr. W. D. Middleton, Geo. P. McClelland, Edward Russell, S. F. Smith, J. H. Harrison, C. S. Watkins, John F. Dillon, J. B. Young, Dr. C. H. Preston, Dr. E. H. Hazen, Mrs. S. F. Smith, Mrs. Geo. E. Hubbell, Mrs. Daniel Gould, Mrs. Geo. Wing, Mrs. W. C. Wadsworth, Mrs. Thomas McCullough, Mrs. H. M. Martin, Mrs. E. M. Worley, Mrs. Geo. H. Ballou, Mrs. B. Ruch, Mrs. Geo. P. McClelland, Mrs. Geo. H. French, Mrs. S. P. Bryant, Mrs. M. E. Churchill, Mrs. J. F. Dillon, Miss P. W. Sudlow, Miss Margaret Renwick, Miss E. M. Gould, Miss Celestine Fejervary, Miss Harriet Rogers and Miss Mary Raff.

With a number of important modifications the amendments proposed were unanimously adopted and Mrs. Cook's donation accepted. It is worthy of note that at the same meeting Andrew Carnegie was elected to honorary membership in the association.

Public-spirited citizens responded to the calls for money from Mrs. Dillon and Mrs. Peck to purchase a lot, and on Nov. 7, 1877, the corner stone of the Cook memorial library building on the corner of Sixth and Brady streets was laid under Masonic auspices, Judge Dillon delivering the address.

Under date Chicago, Nov. 6, 1877, Judge Drury wrote the following letter to the Library association:

"Mrs. W. F. Peck, President Davenport Library Association.

"Under and by virtue of the power reserved to me in the amended articles of incorporation of the Davenport Library Association, I hereby appoint the following persons the first Board of Trustees: B. B. Woodward, S. F. Smith, Edward E. Cook, F. H. Griggs, Mrs. John F. Dillon, Mrs. Geo. H. French, Mrs. T. McCullough, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. W. C. Wadsworth.

"You will determine by lot in such way as to the Board may seem best which of the parties shall hold five years, which ten and which fifteen.

"(Signed)

MRS. CLARISSA C. COOK,

per J. W. Drury,

Her attorney."

In July, 1878, the Library building was dedicated, James T. Lane delivered the formal address. Mayor Thompson spoke for the city; Dr. Farquharson for the Academy of Sciences, R. O. Lindsey for the Young Men's Christian association, Prof. J. B. Young for the board of education and the schools, Mr. Edward Russell for the press and the Rev. Dr. Nott for himself. Judge Drury delivered the keys and deed of the building to Mrs. Geo. Wing, president of the Library association, who made a very graceful speech of acceptance.

Before the building was fully completed it was found that the sum originally donated was not sufficient to cover the expense and Mrs. Cook added \$1,000 more, making her gift \$11,000.

The library was by far the finest structure used for library purposes of any in the state at the time it was occupied. The number of books was 7,000 volumes.

Of the 100 or more women who labored for the success of the library during the period that it was under their exclusive management living today in Davenport are Miss Phoebe Sudlow, Mrs. W. C. Wadsworth, Mrs. John C. Bills, Miss Alice French, Miss Ellen M. Gould and Mrs. W. F. Peck.



THE DESK, DAVENPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mrs. John F. Dillon served as president one year, Mrs. Geo. Wing one year and Mrs. W. F. Peck three years.

Did space permit the writer of this sketch would be glad to mention in detail the services of each individual who contributed to the exceptional success of the management, whereas only two can be thus distinguished.

Mrs. Geo. Wing served as chairman of the library committee for three years and bestowed upon this department the most intelligent and conscientious care. Under her supervision voluntary helpers made a catalogue of the library which answered its purpose for a number of years.

Mrs. Thomas McCullough, most useful perhaps in guarding the treasury, was good in any place, discharging any and all duties with the greatest ability and fidelity. As an appointee on the board of trustees her work for the library was continued until the time of her death in 1888.

With the record back of them thus briefly indicated the ladies on May 5, 1879, surrendered their duties to a board of officers composed in part of the same men who had given the library into their custody five years before with Mr. Watkins as president.

While the utmost good feeling prevailed it was soon manifest that the restrictions imposed by the acceptance of the Cook gift, leaving in the hands of the trustees sole control of the finances, took away the incentive to individual initiative among the officers and members of the association, and library interests, if they did not languish, were at a standstill. In the public mind the sentiment prevailed that the institution was amply provided for, and the keen interest that had been almost universal waned. Later the trustees acting also as officers of the Library association, assumed entire control and though the institution was not the fashion as it once had been, it held its own and served the public very acceptably.

In January, 1891, Mrs. W. F. Peck, the president, presented to the board of trustees a proposition from the Hon. Hiram Price offering to donate \$1,500 for the purpose of endowing the free reading room. The proposition was accepted, and Mr. Price paid the money advancing \$135 so that the donation could be made available at once without encroaching upon the principal. In addition Mr. Price paid for the furnishing of the room which was called the Price Free Reading room.

In the spring of 1892, Mr. F. H. Griggs, Mr. E. E. Cook, Mrs. W. C. Wadsworth and Mrs. W. F. Peck, all original appointees of Mrs. Cook, retired from the board of trustees, also Miss Phoebe Sudlow who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Geo. H. French.

Members of the reorganized board were D. N. Richardson, S. F. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Petersen and Miss Alice French, old members; A. W. Vander Veer, the Rev. A. M. Judy, Mrs. C. A. Ficke, Mrs. M. C. Smith and Miss Alice Kimball, new members. A. W. Vander Veer was elected secretary, a position filled by him until the library ceased to be.

With the exception of the election of J. H. Harrison as president of the association, the board pursued the same line of policy with regard to electing trustees to the various association offices that the old board had found necessary to adopt.

An entertainment in which many of the citizens participated added the sum of \$801 to the treasury. The bequest of Nicholas Kuhnen of \$1,000 and another from Mrs. J. M. Parker of \$500 available at this time enabled the board to undertake some much needed repairs on the building. Eventually the books were arranged in alcoves in the main library room which was thoroughly renovated and made attractive. An expert was engaged to catalogue the library at an expense of \$500. However no amount of ingenuity or personal effort on the part of the directors could make the revenues and expenses balance, and history repeated itself, inasmuch as the management sought to replenish the treasury by soliciting donations. A casual examination of the old association book of records revealed the forgotten fact that Andrew Carnegie was an honorary member of the Davenport Library association. It was just at the beginning of Mr. Carnegie's career in founding libraries, and it was thought that a mere reminder of his connection with the Davenport library might bring a handsome donation. Instead of a cash donation, in January, 1900, an offer of \$50,000 to found a public library in Davenport upon the same conditions uniformly adopted by him was made. At the April election the question of a public library tax was submitted to the people and carried. Women were permitted to vote and with few exceptions favored the measure.

In May, Mayor Heinz appointed the first board of public library trustees. They were Judge Nathaniel French, Charles Beiderbecke, Miss Clara Holmes, the Rev. A. M. Judy, Mrs. J. J. Richardson, the Rev. J. P. Ryan, Edward Kaufmann, Mrs. J. P. Van Patten and George Wolters. Judge French declined to serve and Judge C. M. Waterman was appointed in his place. Miss Holmes declined to serve and S. F. Smith was appointed.

In March, 1901, Mr. Carnegie increased his donation to the building fund to \$75,000.

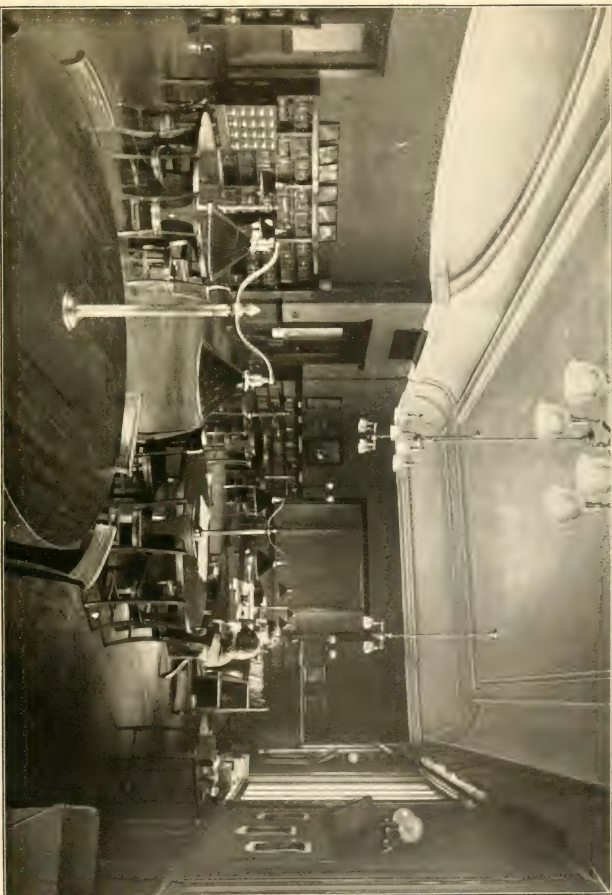
By a decree of the court it was decided that the books of the old library were not a part of the Cook trust and the directors were at liberty to pass them on to the new library board. In June, 1903, the Free Public library took possession of the rooms and opened its doors to the public in the Cook Memorial building pending the completion of the New Library building on the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets, the site selected by the board and purchased by the city.

By order of the court the Cook trust was dissolved. The building was sold, the proceeds going to the Clarissa C. Cook Home for the Friendless and the Diocese of Iowa as residuary legatees under the will of Clarissa C. Cook.

These transactions consummated, the Davenport Library association became a thing of the past.

The magnificent Public Library building was completed and ready for occupancy in the spring of 1904. On May 4th, dedicatory services were held in the Grand Opera house, Judge John F. Dillon delivering the address. Seated upon the platform beside the city officials and the board of trustees, who had in addition to supervising the erection of the building accomplished much of the necessary organizing work, were a number of Davenport citizens who had kept the library faith alive in the old days.

After the meeting the library was thrown open to the public for inspection.



CHILDREN'S ROOM, DAVENPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Through the efforts of volunteer workers, except for the brief period noted by Mr. Watkins, library privileges had been furnished to the citizens of Davenport for nearly a half century. They were not always adequate, but they served the purpose fairly well, and it may be added that the different groups of officials as they succeeded each other ever regarded the library as a trust for the people.

The present public library represents the fully developed expression of the idea held by the would be founders of the Carey Public library in 1839, of Geo. B. Sargent, Ebenezer Cook, Hiram Price, B. B. Woodward, C. S. Watkins, F. H. Griggs, D. N. Richardson, E. E. Cook, B. F. Tillinghast, A. W. Vander Veer and a host of others who have contributed to its growth and advancement.

Miss M. W. Freeman was the first librarian of the new public library and served until February 1, 1905. She was succeeded by Miss Stella Seybold, who was in charge one year and then the present librarian, Miss Grace D. Rose came to Davenport and has given expert assistance to the people of the city in finding the worth while to read.



THE CLAIM HOUSE
First Frame House in Iowa



HOME OF JOHN L. DAVIES



HOUSE BUILT BY DR. JOHN EMERSON
Owner of Dred Scott, at No. 219
East Second Street



THE THORINGTON HOME ON SITE OF
PUBLIC LIBRARY



HOME OF WILLARD BARROWS,
HISTORIAN



HOME OF D. C. ELDRIDGE, WHERE
MASONIC TEMPLE STANDS
First Brick House in City

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SOME OLD HOUSES.

SOME REMAIN AND OTHERS HAVE GIVEN WAY TO BETTER ONES—THE FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN IOWA—THE FIRST HOUSE IN DAVENPORT—DR. JOHN EMERSON'S BRICK RESIDENCE—MANY OLD RESIDENCES OF STRONG HISTORIC INTEREST—STRUCTURES THAT INCITE REMINISCENCE—A BEAUTIFULLY WRITTEN SKETCH OF THE HOSPITABLE HOMES OF OTHER DAYS.

The very first habitation erected in Davenport disappeared long ago. It was a hastily constructed shack, habitable if one was not too particular, and nobody was in pioneer days. It was in the spring of 1830 that Antoine LeClaire came from his comfortable log home on Rock Island to try a summer in the Indian village on the Iowa side. He was accompanied, so the story goes, by Baptiste Sauvage, a discharged soldier named Ephraim Barton and a dumb Indian. Living in wickiups until better shelter could be made they cut logs on the bluffs and made their shanty, selecting as a location the neighborhood of Farnam and Fourth streets. Mr. LeClaire did not remain here but returned to his more comfortable quarters on the island. When the treaty of 1832 was held and his Indian friends asked Mr. LeClaire to build his home on the spot where the treaty was signed, this spot being near Farnam where Fifth would intersect, he put men at work to construct what was called for some time "the big house," to distinguish it from the shack above mentioned. It was completed in 1833 and occupied by Mr. LeClaire. This home was of block or hewed log construction, clapboarded over, contained three rooms, each twenty feet square and had a fine portico in the front and one in the rear.

The people who daily walk along Fifth street and glance between the houses numbered 418 and 420 at the building also bearing the number 420 situated on the alley do not appreciate the fact that they are looking at the oldest house in the city, but so it is. There is only a part of the house there. Its single story has been raised and another story built under. It has been shorn of its hospitable porches. Only two of the original dormers are left, but it is the original house, where Antoine LeClaire entertained his friends, where dancing parties furnished pleasure to the few frontier young people, the house where missionary priests

set up an altar and held religious services, the house which was used as the first station of the first railroad west of the Mississippi after Mr. LeClaire had builded his handsome mansion on the bluff and removed thereto. It is doing duty as a tenant house for two families now, one below, one above, good citizens, but not particularly interested in history.

Mr. LeClaire was fond of his old home for its associations, and while in its day of usefulness he employed Jonathan Wilde, the artist, to engrave an exact fac-simile on stone, giving a south and west view with the surrounding trees and shrubbery. This engraving was done in the office of Dr. Barrows, about 1841. Mr. LeClaire permitted but one impression to be taken from the stone and that was framed and kept in the family. After Antoine LeClaire's death his widow, Mrs. Marguerite LeClaire allowed Dr. Barrows to take a photograph of the lithograph. In this way was preserved the appearance of Davenport's oldest house which still stands in sadly altered form totally unwept, unhonored and unsung. Many times the statement has been made in print that this house was destroyed to make room for a railroad depot better fitted for the work, but the aged contractor, Louis F. Arnould will tell you that he moved the house to its present location and that the structure, although changed, is the same.

During these first days in Davenport Mr. LeClaire took up some claims, one near the foot of Ripley street which in a spirit of generosity he traded to his brother for a yoke of calves. Another tract he laid claim to was below the bluffs and west of Harrison street. In this venture he had a partner Baptiste Sauvage. With his usual generosity Mr. LeClaire gave his share to Sauvage, taking in exchange for right, title and good will, "one shot gun and one small wagon." Sauvage was thrifty and held to the princely estate for some years, disposing of it to G. C. R. Mitchell, and it became the foundation of the Mitchell wealth.

THE CLAIM HOUSE.

Another house of rare interest may be seen anyday at 557 College avenue. The somewhat observant citizen who strolls out this street to the unsettled tract beyond may notice that its architecture is quaint, plain and not at all complex, but it is doubtful if he realizes that the little home is filled with historical interest, that its years outnumber those of any frame house in Iowa, that it was built away back in 1832 when this was Wisconsin territory and before any part of Iowa was open to settlement.

This knowledge was the possession of a few people well along in years and widely scattered until 1905. It is doubtful if Davenport people would have known of this historical treasure for so it is, had it not been that J. E. Calkins in preparing matter for the Half-Century Democrat struck a clue and pieced together evidence with Sherlock Holmes ability until the case was made out. This old house was built by George L. Davenport, son of Colonel George Davenport, when fifteen years old, on a claim taken up by him before the Indians had surrendered the land known as the Black Hawk purchase. This was possible because George was a favorite with the Indians, had been adopted into the tribe by them and given the Indian name of Musquakie. He was given a privilege accorded to no one else. This claim adjoined on the east what is now the Mc-



HOME OF HON. HIRAM PRICE IN 1843



HOMES OF HIRAM PRICE ON BRADY STREET AND JUDGE JOHN F. DILLON ON SEVENTH STREET



THE EBENEZER COOK HOME
Fourth and Rock Island Streets



RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. COOK,
SIXTH AND BRADY
STREETS



HOME OF JAMES GRANT



HOME OF JOHN MULLEN

Clellan Heights tract. George had a good eye for property, the claim he selected and laid off before the Indians relinquished title being as handsome a stretch of real estate as could anywhere be found. It is said that Dr. John Emerson some years after also took up a claim, lying to the east of this first claim, and erecting a habitation put his slave Dred Scott therein to hold possession.

To return to the house—it was constructed of materials brought from Cincinnati by river, and was at first a structure about sixteen feet square. Later additions were made, one of them being a lean-to kitchen. In the illustration a batten will be noticed between the first and second windows, counting from the north. The original house is the portion south of this batten. Near the northern end of the original part is a modern brick chimney. This replaces a chimney of stone which furnished draft to the original heating plant. The broadside of the cottage with its three windows faces College avenue. The door is on the side, but in the original house the southernmost front window was a door. This house was brought to its present location from the original site in 1867 or about that time, having been carefully dismembered and restored.

In this house occurred the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Woodward, later to take a prominent position in Davenport industries and social sphere. Their later home was the handsome building now occupied by J. R. Nutting. In this house the late Mrs. John B. Phelps was born.

It is well here to repeat the paragraph with which the article closed in the *Half-Century Democrat*: "In some places, we might say, some states, great care would be taken to preserve a relic of such comparative antiquity and of such prime interest. In this instance the present site is of no interest. The house is all there is to consider. If it were becomingly placed in—say Central park—and were kept in its present good state of repair, and were cared for as the beginning of civilization on this side of the river, it certainly would not lose value for the people with the passing of the years."

In 1836 the first public house was opened on the corner of Front and Ripley streets, by Messrs. LeClaire and Davenport, and named the Davenport House. It was later renamed the United States, but was never the cause of great pride. A few years later the LeClaire House was built and the new arrivals had something to wonder over. When this beautiful hostelry became out of date, the city renewed its enthusiasm over the Burtis House, one of the best appointed hotels of its day. Here were held the great banquets and other entertainments which made the landlord Dr. Burtis famous. Here army officers were so numerous during the war of the rebellion that it was called army headquarters. This building at Fifth and LeClaire streets is now a portion of the plant of the Crescent Macaroni Company.

HOUSES HERE OR EASILY REMEMBERED.

In the summer of 1838 the first brick house in the city was built where the Masonic temple now stands. It was built by D. C. Eldridge, merchant, hotel keeper, postmaster. On the same lot he built a small one story edifice which was used as a postoffice, the first building to be given such exclusive use in the state. Shortly after the completion of Mr. Eldridge's home the little brick church and

school building of St. Anthony's was in readiness for the multiplicity of uses to which it was put.

The Webb residence, which Mr. Barrows says in his history was considered "one of the most extravagant investments of the age," was built in 1841. It was later the home of John E. Henry and E. S. Carl and is now the church building of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

It was also in 1841 that Strong Burnell, the wealthy lumberman, erected his home, still standing, on the southeast corner of Brady and Sixth streets. Another little cottage of the '40s is standing on the lot on the north side of Sixth street just west of the Cora-Lee-Roy apartment house. It used to stand on a lot next south of the First National bank building, and was the property of John Mullen. It was moved to its present location to make room for the brick block standing on its original site.

The finest specimen of colonial architecture in the city is the fine old house formerly the home of Dr. E. S. Barrows, corner of Sixth and Rock Island streets. It is of the native limestone, one of the few so built. On the corner of Sixth and LeClaire streets is the comfortable old home of Willard Barrows, the historian. This location is that of one of the early cemeteries from which all bodies were removed in 1848. It was here that Dr. John Emerson, owner of Dred Scott, was buried.

What is left of Austin Corbin's old home has been made over into the garage, located on Main street above Fourth street. Two houses built by Hon. R. Lowry more than fifty years ago are standing on the east side of Main street above Sixth. The southern one was the Lowry home and there Miss Annie Lowry and Hon. C. M. Waterman were married.

In the brick house on the northwest corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets, Judge James Grant extended true southern hospitality in the olden days. Later he built his handsome home on Seventh and Iowa.

Before building his colonial mansion on the western bluff near Lookout park, which later he transferred to Geo. L. Davenport, J. M. D. Burrows lived in the house still standing on the southwest corner of Second and Rock Island streets.

On the present site of the public library stood the Thorington home, facing Fourth street. Here many Davenporters received instruction in one of the early schools.

Not so many years ago on the northeastern corner of Fourth and Ripley streets there was a rambling one story building with a fine yard. Fifty years ago it was the home of John L. Davies, mayor, business man and manufacturer. Now the Walsh apartment building furnishes homes for thirty-six times as many families in this same location.

On Fifth street just east of Perry time has spared the little brick house in which Hiram Price made his home in 1842. In 1855 he built a fine residence at Brady and Seventh streets. Later it was the Berryhill home. In 1909 it was demolished to make room for the new home of the Register Life Insurance Company. Just to the east of this lot on Seventh street stands the residence where Hon. John F. Dillon made his home until he removed to West Davenport where Dr. E. H. Hazen later lived.

At the corner of Rock Island and Fourth streets Ebenezer Cook built his handsome home and on the corner of Brady and Sixth his brother the congressman, John P. Cook, built one of equal beauty. These houses were models of elegance in their day, with handsome exterior and beautiful interior decoration.

The present headquarters of the Rock Island dining car service on Rock Island near Fifth street housed the Collins family a half century ago. One of the choice homes of its day built to face the river was that of J. M. Bowling, corner of Harrison and Front streets. The old-fashioned brick residence on East Second street east of the McNeil block, corner of Perry street, was for many years the home of the early merchant, John Dalzell.

THE EMERSON RESIDENCE.

At No. 219 East Second street stands a brick house which is of national interest. It was built by Dr. John Emerson, owner of Dred Scott, the slave whose freedom was sought because he had been brought into this free territory. The famous decision which ended the suit aroused the nation and hastened the Civil war. In this house were held the first services of Trinity Episcopal church. Here resided the rector, Rev. Alfred Louderback and before old Trinity was built at Rock Island and Fifth streets services were regularly held in the old brick residence still standing. A son of Rev. Alfred Louderback, named D. H. Louderback came to Davenport as the representative of a syndicate of Chicago, rebuilt and made metropolitan the street car system. He later taught the people of London how to do the same thing.

ALONG THE ROCKINGHAM ROAD.

At this point the impulse is irresistible to go again to the Half-Century Democrat and take therefrom this finely written recollection of Octave Thanet whom her townspeople know as Miss Alice French. As a widely read author they honor her; as a Davenporters they love and admire her. The sketch which is transplanted to this work is headed "Along the Rockingham Road—The Homes and Families that Once Made It Noble."

In the late '70s of the last century Davenport had a line of country villas on the river hills, above the Rockingham road; and the memory of those houses beautiful still clings to many a heart. Recalling them, I feel, after a dispassionate survey, that it is not only the glamour of youth and the past that illumines them with so fair a light. They were, in truth, radiant centers. They made for a true and simple yet wide culture, for good citizenship, and for warm hearted neighborliness.

All the householders were gentle folk; all of them kept close relations with the great world; all of them had an uncommon amount of interest and attraction in their own personalities.

The line—at least to the writer—began just outside the city limits of the time. Within it were the homes of the Davenports, the Glaspells and the McManuses; but it was without that the real Rockingham road ran along the foot of the hills. Farthest from the town were two estates laid out with such liberal taste and skill that they are still stately country seats. "Fairview," the farther

to the west, was the property of Colonel William Allen, associated with his brother, Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, in the earliest control of the Iron Mountain railway; the other, "The Elms," was built by his partner, Colonel Mandeville. Here was a union of the north and the south, Colonel Mandeville being a southerner and Colonel Allen descended from an illustrious New England family and having won his title in the Federal army during the Civil war. Yet in this case, curiously enough, it was the northerner who was frankly genial with a finished courtesy of manner; it was the southerner who was gravely polite, silent, reserved, yet capable of deep and strong attachment to a few. Both were alike in their stainless honor, their generous hospitality; both were good citizens in every sense of the word. Too recently have we lost the genial mistresses of the household to need to recall their delicate and gracious charm. They who were as differently moulded as were their husbands in most respects were alike in this as they were in their sympathy gift of diffusing pleasure.

Nearer the town was the picturesque Stuyvesant bungalow (the name was not then arrived, but the wide, low, roomy veranda, winged story-and-a-half cottage was surely the forerunner of the bungalow) where a retired naval officer and his wife had brought the spoils of many cruises in strange lands. Captain Stuyvesant, in the southern phrase, was kin to most of old New York, his wife (born a Crowninshield) to most of old Massachusetts. They had not so wide a circle of friends as the other Rockingham road gentry; but within their circle they showed the same generous hospitality. Often kindred or friends from the great world came to them, some of them most interesting, all with the same air of simple and quiet distinction which was our first impression of their hosts.

A goodly space of leafy country highway ran townward between the Stuyvesant bungalow and the three beautiful homes on the crest of the hills where the road rises. Nearest town was "Leafland," so modestly yet affectionately described by Judge Dillon in his memoir of his wife. There the great jurist spent some happy years. The charming house was planned by Mrs. Dillon and "planned for comfort." At this time Mrs. Dillon was in the flower of her compelling fascination and beauty, a devoted wife and mother, a most tender and loyal friend; a woman of power and charm who loved the country beauty with almost a human passion and had with all her vivid traits a very keen and sane sense of humor. It was here the Dillons celebrated their silver wedding after twenty-five happy years together; and here the three cities welcomed the bride of their eldest son, Hiram. But "Leafland" was the scene of innumerable other gatherings, large and small, for the daughters of the house were then brilliant and beautiful young girls, and all the Dillons loved to gather their friends about them.

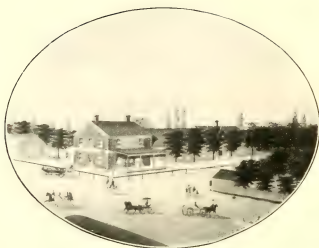
In no greater measure, however, than did their nearest neighbors of "Woodlawn," the Putnams. The charming English cottage, long since ashes, was then overflowing with young life. We all remember vividly the noble and beautiful mother of that large family who yet found time out of her devotion to her children and her abounding hospitality to magnetize a careless western community and inspire them to rear an institution devoted to pure science. She

began the work for the sake of her son. Young as he was, Duncan Putnam had done work of recognized value the world over; and he did the best of it conscious of his sentence of death, but working doggedly with his last strength. To comfort him his mother threw all her splendid vitality and energy into his plans. But when he died she did not abandon her work; rather more lavishly she poured her time, her means and herself into it; and before she died had the happiness of knowing that her academy was in its own home, with assured foundations. But while one cause was dearest to her, every good work and deed found her willing support. "Woodlawn" was the scene of some of our most notable fetes for charity, indeed, the most notable of all. The stranger never found a more open-handed welcome than within its gates; and we all know how that high tradition has descended to her daughter and her sons.

The next place on the road, like "Leafland" and "Woodlawn," nestled among rich shade on the crest of the hills, is the sumptuous park that will always keep green the love of our city for the name which it bears. The last of that name, the daughter of the Hungarian gentleman whose home it was, and who had, himself, given the city much, gave the spacious Hungarian mansion and the fields and orchards and glowing hillsides to our city. Now it is the most beautiful of our parks; but for many years it was the most beautiful of homes. Years before a noble Hungarian exile had come with his wife and his two children, a boy and a girl, and had builded him a miniature Hungarian castle, the doors of which ever stood wide, not only to his kindred and countrymen from over the sea, but to all his friends. There never was a stauncher friend of America than this guest whom the dissensions of his own country drove in despair to us. Our city never had a better citizen. Yet none of the family whom we loved so well, and of whose old-world distinction and inextinguishable elegance we were always proud, ever lost a whit of its loyal devotion to Hungary. The pictures of the rooms, the papers and magazines, the very cookery of the kitchen, bore evidence to the exile's love of home. But how gracious, how exquisitely courteous and forbearing, how void of comparison and offense, was this ardent Magyar patriotism! We only loved them the more for it. At the time of which I write, Mr. Fejervary, his wife and his daughter, were the family; the son, a youth of extraordinary promise, died years before. To how many of our people does that time come with a rush of memories! How much pleasure, how much happiness did they convey to everyone who came near them! Nicholas Fejervary's character, his chivalric courtesy, his generous bounty, his scrupulous conscience in small matters as well as great, illumined the Hungarian nature to us. Mrs. Fejervary's virtues made one worldly soul exclaim with a touch of reverence, "She ought to have been St. Francis' sister!" Mother and daughter we loved as much as we admired. When the father and mother died, and the daughter went back to her country and her kindred, a romantic and alien charm left our hills, but not our hearts.

They are all gone now; all those pleasant places that delighted our youth are in stranger hands. Of the old owners, some have been claimed by the great world out of which they came to us for a season, the descendants of others are still in our city, worthy bearers of their honored names, but though their homes

are more luxurious, they are no more on the old dear spots; and of all those fair and gracious women, the mistresses of the old-time mansions of the road, not one is living; but "their very memory is sweet and bright and our sad thoughts doth cheer."



OLD TURNER HALL, NORTHWEST, DAVENPORT



TURNER HALL, DAVENPORT

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE GERMAN IMPRESS.

THE INFLUENCE OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS UPON THE SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, PATRIOTIC, COMMERCIAL AND ARTISTIC LIFE OF THE UNITED STATES—FROM THE GENERAL TO THE PARTICULAR—WHAT GERMAN-AMERICANS HAVE DONE FOR THE PROSPERITY, MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL, OF DAVENPORT AND SCOTT COUNTY—A TRIP CROSS-COUNTRY AND WHAT IT SHOWS—GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS.

A Brief Foreword.

After the invitation had been given me several times to prepare for the forthcoming history of Davenport and Scott county, an article setting forth the influence of the staunch German population of city and county, an invitation which it was each time necessary to decline through lack of time, I was finally persuaded to write the following chapter through the urgent request of one whom it is always a pleasure to oblige, Principal Harry E. Downer, in editorial charge of the work, who urged me in these words: "There must be in this history a chapter in which the recognition due our sturdy citizens of German birth and descent is made; in which justice is done to these sterling emigrants from the Fatherland and their direct descendants for the part they have taken in the patriotic, social, intellectual, musical and financial life of this community. This article is especially needed at the present time, for recently many, unacquainted with the admirable character of our German inhabitants, have disparaged them, belittled their accomplishments, and spoken of them in terms of general condemnation. You must write the truth about the part the Germans have played in the development of Scott county and Davenport, making the story as brief as you please or as long as the importance of the topic warrants. In any event, we are counting upon you for this chapter which shall in its truthful narration be a vindication of German character as we have known it here."

Through this friendly pressure I acceded, and pledged myself to the undertaking.

From the beginning it was evident that in an article prepared in a comparatively short time, even if it was of considerable length, completeness could not be attained, nevertheless, I have hoped to note a number of the many important points which would somewhat demonstrate the value and admirable quality of the German spirit. There will be an attempt to note briefly how the earliest German immigrants proved their patriotism in the war of the revolution under Washington, as later arrivals from over-seas did in the dreadful conflict for the freedom of the slave in the '60s of the last century, in devotion to their adopted fatherland, also how the German-Americans have contributed to advancement in all branches of culture, and have attained eminence in the fine arts as well as contributing their full share to the substantial prosperity of America.

THE GERMAN SPIRIT IN THE UNITED STATES IN GENERAL.

The date when Germans first came to America cannot be determined with certainty. Rumor tells us that even on the Viking ship of the danger-loving Norseman, Leif Erickson, who was the first to land on the shores of our country, to which he gave the name Vinland, almost 500 years before Columbus' discovery, there was a German. When Columbus in 1492 had rediscovered America the love of wandering instinctive in the German race soon made itself manifest. This wander instinct was encouraged in the adventure-loving German by the descriptions of travel, partly imaginative, published by Amerigo Vespuccius, and he reached this golden wonderland in ships of Spaniard and Portuguese.

It was the German professor, Martin Waldseemueller, who in a Latin book printed in 1507 suggested the recognition of the over-estimated services of Vespuccius, by naming the new land America, which name it has retained, although Columbia would perhaps have been a juster recognition. When a full 150 years later upon the soil now the United States in the neighborhood of the English colonies the Swedes founded New Sweden and the Dutch New Netherlands, an important part was taken in the latter colony by the German Jacob Leisler, defending in 1691 as representative of the Dutch government of New Amsterdam the settlement against the encroachment of English tyranny. Even earlier than this a German, Peter Minnewit, had been governor of this struggling Dutch colony.

It was impossible for Germany in its dismembered condition to plant colonies, yet the despotism of German princes and religious persecution easily explains emigration to the land of promise, America. Through an invitation extended by William Penn directly to the eminent German lawyer, Franz Daniel Pastorius, Germans united in settling the colony to which Penn's name had been given. October 16, 1683, the ship Concord brought the first organized company of German emigrants to this country. There were thirteen families from Krefeld, thirty-three people who arrived and were welcomed by Pastorius and Penn. The heads of these families, who were for the most part weavers, founded the settlement called Germantown near Philadelphia which was given the title of city in 1691. German day, which is observed in many places on October 16th of each year commemorates the day in 1683 when these first German emigrants

in larger numbers landed on American soil and founded a successful American colony.

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It would take too long to write a general history of the Germans in America. It is perhaps generally known that the Germans in Pennsylvania developed such strength that the matter of making German the official language of the colony was considered. When the question came up for decision in the council it was defeated by a single vote and that one was cast by a German who argued that a single language would promote the unity of the colonies and induce their prosperity. It should be noted that the Germans of Germantown under the leadership of Pastorius in 1688 made the first protest against slavery which was at that time tolerated by Puritan and Quaker alike. The original of that memorable document is still to be seen at the present time in Philadelphia. It should also be mentioned that it was in the printing establishment of Christopher Sauer of Germantown that the first German Bible was printed in this country.

In the war of the Revolution the noble Washington habitually chose German soldiers for his bodyguard. Among the heroes in that war whose names are infrequently given due honor in school books and so-called historical works may be named Generals Nicholas Herchheimer (Herkimer), Peter Muehlenberg, Johann von Kalb (de Kalb), Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, the last being appointed drill master of the army by Washington and the Continental congress. We must also not omit to mention that the first treasurer of the united colonies was the German, Michael Hillegas. The historical figure of the battle of Monmouth, the heroine Mollie Pitcher, was a German and her real name Maria Heis. Prussia's heroic king, Frederick the Great, was the first monarch to recognize the young republic, the United States of America.

When the republic had been established by the conflict which followed the glorious Declaration of Independence and England's despotism had been ended, the immigrant stream from Germany became uninterrupted. The German immigrant was numbered among the best of those who settled the western country. Where there were no railroads the wagon drawn by oxen served. The Germans with other immigrants and American pioneers followed the course of the larger streams coming up the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis and even to the smaller villages beyond—Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, etc.

The reaction following the revolution in Germany in 1848-49 brought in the next ten years and in the early '60s, 1,500,000 of the flower of the German population to America. Among these were such men as Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, Friedrich Hecker, G. T. Kellner, Herman Raster, etc. To Davenport came many liberty-loving Schleswig-Holsteiners, such as Bleik Peters, Hans Reimer Claussen, Ernst Claussen, Emil Geisler, G. P. Ankerson, Theodor Guelich, Jens Peter Stibolt, etc.

Then came the secession of the states and civil war lasting from 1861 to 1865. In this desperate struggle, which ended with the refounding of a single large North American republic and the freedom of the slaves through the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, 200,000 Germans swore allegiance to the flag of the union and through their aid this country was saved dismemberment. Here may be mentioned some of the most noted German commanders in the Union army:

Generals Osterhaus, Ludwig Blenker, Rosecrans, August Willich, Friedrich Hecker, Carl Schurz, etc. The number of German officers in the Union army in a class with our Captain Robert Henne were numbered by the hundreds, which is not an occasion for wonder, as many German immigrants were skilled in military tactics through service in the fatherland and had an understanding of military discipline which native recruits had yet to acquire. The members of the German turner societies of this country were among the first to decide with enthusiasm to uphold the Union. By the thousand the turners rallied to the standard. Turner halls were in many cities depopulated during the war, for instance in Cincinnati, where the first turning society in the United States was established. This was November 21, 1848, and on the instigation of that champion of freedom, Friedrich Hecker, who came from Baden. In the Davenport Turner hall a company was organized that with three exceptions consisted of Germans, and whose officers were Davenport turners; to make especial mention: August Wentz, Theodor Guelich, Johann Ahlefeldt, Ernst Claussen, Louis Schoen, Fr. Dittmann, Charles Stuehmer, etc.

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Carl Schurz, who may be called with justice the most distinguished German-American, having filled the highest position accorded those not native born, while secretary of the interior, was the first to call attention to the inevitable and irreparable results following the destruction of the forests and earnestly recommended the introduction of German methods of forest conservation. The well-known German-American poet, Konrad Nies, voiced this protest in poetic language in his noted poem, "The Revenge of the Woods." Bernhard E. Fernono, one of the founders of the National Forest association and editor of the publication, "The Forester" was principally instrumental some ten years ago in launching the movement for forest conservation, which cannot fail to bring blessings to the land.

To the development of American industries the German-American has contributed in generous measure. Much of the groundwork of these enterprises is the result of German thoroughness and German perseverance, as for instance the piano factory of Steinway & Sons, in New York; the steel cable establishment of John A. Roebling's Sons, in Trenton, N. J. The deceased John A. Roebling was the builder of the famous Brooklyn bridge, the first bridge over East river, at New York. There may be also cited the leather works of R. H. Foerderer, in Philadelphia, the immense breweries in St. Louis, Milwaukee and elsewhere, that of Anheuser-Busch at St. Louis being the largest in the world. In the central states, success due to German diligence is manifested in numberless instances in American industries. Here in Davenport are conspicuous examples of this success, an instance being the large manufacturing plant of the Bettendorf Axle Company, in a suburb of Davenport, at whose head are William P. and Joseph Bettendorf and in connection with which is their father, M. Bettendorf, a man who holds the German liberal thought in highest esteem. In this great factory where among other things steel railroad cars are made the business transacted approaches a million each month. This factory promises to be one of the greatest in this part of the country. The president of the fac-



MUSIC PAVILION IN SCHUETZEN PARK



SCHUETZEN PARK CLUB HOUSE

tory, William P. Bettendorf, has proven himself a genius in invention, and his valuable patents are now bringing him a rich return.

Not all German-American inventors have been so fortunate. It is only necessary to remember Ottomar Mergenthaler who designed the linotype, that machine now indispensable in the printing establishments of the country, the most magnificent machine the mind of man has ever devised. Mergenthaler died in poverty in Baltimore in the year 1899, after long illness. The Mergenthaler Linotype Company has since that time amassed many million dollars in the manufacture of the improved machine.

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The German press of the country has steadily gained in influence and importance and has probably not yet reached its zenith. The oldest German newspaper, still published in Reading, Penn., is the Reading Adler, founded in the year 1796. The German newspapers now number in the hundreds. Among the daily publications of the first rank are the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, the Westliche-Post in St. Louis, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung of Chicago, and others. In Davenport appears as a daily newspaper Der Demokrat, a German paper which was founded by Theodor Guelich in 1851. Its proprietor, from 1856 to 1903, was Henry Lischer and it is now published by the H. Lischer Printing Company, whose members are the sons of Henry Lischer. Another Davenport newspaper is the Semi-weekly Iowa Reform which was founded by the writer of this article in 1884 and who has continued its publication from that year with the assistance of his brother Gerhard Petersen, with good success. Last year, to celebrate the 25th anniversary, a jubilee edition was issued, a piece of journalistic achievement rarely equalled in the German-American field. Concerning the German-American press the distinguished historian Rudolph Cronau says in his latest work, "Three Centuries of German Life in America," from which work many of the dates above given are taken: "The tone of the German-American press is genuinely American. It is everywhere the constant defender of the best elements in our political system, sharp in its criticism of political mistakes, and an untiring champion of the general welfare, of order and of personal liberty. To the praise of the German-American newspapers it may be further said that with few exceptions they are free from the disgusting sensationalism through which many American newspapers endeavor to enlarge their circle of readers."

Brief mention has already been made of what the German turning societies did in the time of the country's greatest need. Hastily will be sketched what the German immigrants have accomplished in the realm of music in this mighty land. To them thanks are due for the development of orchestral music and much that is admirable in vocal music. The names of the following pioneer conductors: Leopold Damrosch, Theodore Thomas, Carl Zerrahn, Christoph Bach and Friedrich Stock are household words. In Davenport Jacob Strasser was the founder and pioneer of good orchestral music. In the realm of grand opera may be written the noted Wagner directors and singers: Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch, Alfred Hertz, Andreas Dippel and others and the equally noted song-birds, Ritter-Goetze, Marcella Sembrich, Schumann-Heink and others. On occasions of great saengerfests the four-part choruses for male voices have been given with

immense effect, a recent example being the male choruses at the saengerfest of the Northwestern association in July, 1898, in Davenport.

The German theater in the United States has contributed much to the elevation of public taste, although in many cities where it formerly flourished it is now struggling for existence. In New York, St. Louis and Milwaukee the German theater still prospers. In Davenport where for more than fifty years the "Deutsches Stadttheater" was able to exist, giving pleasure at all times and instruction on many occasions not only to the Germans but also to the English speaking population, there is now being given at the Grand Opera House a series of plays by a dramatic organization of St. Louis. The present director of the German theater in Davenport is the excellent character-actor, G. C. Ackermann. Formerly for many years John Hill was the manager of the local theater. Fritz Singer also rendered valuable service in this line, as before him did Berthold Kraus. The most famous of those who have appeared upon the local stage as artistic managers are Gustav Donald, Hans Ravené, H. Neeb, G. C. Ackermann and Hans Wengefeld. The qualities which made the German immigrant successful in this country and caused him to be recognized among the most substantial of American citizens found their finest expression in the exhibits of Germany at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and at St. Louis in 1904, where she was the equal of all exhibiting nations and surpassed most. But greater than this excellence in material benefit is the gift to Americans and the foreign born citizens of this land other than the Germans of those influences toward the higher life, and in this consists their greater debt to the German-Americans, which is most manifest in its influence upon the younger generation. We brought America not only German industry which helped to change the bare prairie into laughing, fruitful fields, we also brought it the systematic physical training now taught in many schools of this country, according to German methods, the fostering of the best in vocal and instrumental music, true love of liberty, and the Christmas tree with its many sparkling lights, which is now to be found in nearly every American home.

America has profited much by the addition to her life of all that is German. By far the larger portion of German immigration, grown less in later years through more favoring conditions in the fatherland, has been a blessing to this country. The very large portion of the present population of the United States made up of Germans and their descendants is shown by the fact that out of 80,000,000 souls, about one-fourth, or 20,000,000 have German blood in their veins. And if to these be added the English and Scandinavian people, which addition is just, as they are of Germanic stock, it is easy to see that all other elements are exceeded, and that makes for the greatness of America. That the German language may be kept alive by those descended from the German immigrants and also by other American citizens and fostered to a degree greater than ever before to me seems of great importance. It is gratifying to note that the practical American has found a value in a knowledge of the German tongue. It is equally euphonious with the English and ranks next to that language in use among civilized nations. German commerce enlarges its field each year, and it is to be hoped American commerce will expand in the same way. These two great

leaders in the world's civilization are dependent on each other. May the good-fellowship between them become increasingly cordial.

. THE POPULATION OF GERMAN DESCENT IN DAVENPORT AND SCOTT COUNTY.

The earliest German immigration came to Scott county almost at the beginning of her history. From historic sources of unquestioned verity the population of Davenport in 1836 was about 100, consequently the history of the village cannot be said to have begun before that date. On May 15, 1836 the first German family came to this vicinity. It was the family of Carl Jacob Freitag (Friday) who with his wife and his three sons, Johann, Jacob and Gottlieb, had emigrated from Württemberg, pressed forward across the broad, western prairies, for the most part using a yoke of oxen for transportation, until he settled as a farmer in what is now Rockingham township, a few miles down the Mississippi river. Here in the new home three days later a daughter, Caroline, was born to the German pioneer couple. In the year 1836 there also landed in America the Bomberg family which included Friedrich Ernst Bomberg, his wife and seven children. From Gotha in Thuringen they came, and made their first American home on a farmstead near Buffalo in Scott county, where in October of the following year, 1837, Mr. Bomberg passed away. In the same year of Mr. Bomberg's death his widow brought her flock of little immigrants to Davenport and made their home in the young village, and here remained, the first German family in Davenport. April 14, 1910, there died in the old home Mrs. Augusta Ranzow, nee Bomberg, the last member of the very earliest German family to settle in Davenport. In the year 1837 came Adam Weigand, Joseph Gehmann, Christopher Schneider, the last named, the discoverer of coal at Buffalo, ten miles below Davenport, which is mined until the present time. At the close of the year 1846 the population of Davenport was increased by sixty Germans, a large part bringing with them their families. Among the immigrants from Germany who came during the first ten years following 1836 we find Michael Gold, Christian Kober, E. Steinhilber, Christ Schuh, Carl Sauer, Johann H. Schuett, Franz Lambach, Louis Beyer, Johann Kaspar Wild, Franz Xaver Kessler, Kaspar Schroeffer, Nicholas Mock, Asmus Vieths, Peter and Claus Puck, Jochim and Hinrich Steffen, Jochim Plambeck, and others. April 11, 1847, seventeen persons landed in Davenport, among whom were Claus Lamp, Asmus H. Steffen, Jochim Schoell, Hinrich Muhs, J. F. Lafrenz and Hans Wiese. June 21, 1847, ninety other persons came. Among these were Hans Stoltenberg, Wulf Hahn, Jochim Klindt, Thies Sindt, Claus H. Lamp, Eggert Puck, Claus Wulf, etc. July 13, 1847 came fifty additional people. August 1, 1847, sixty emigrants from the old fatherland followed, among whom were two who became especially well known and popular—Matthias J. Rohlf and Nicholas J. Rusch. In December of the same year twenty-four German immigrants landed at New Orleans whose destination was Davenport, but who could not reach this place until the following spring, for it was not until that time that the Mississippi was free of ice.

Early in the year 1848 Davenport received an additional company of German immigrants numbering about 250, most of these coming from Schleswig-Hol-

stein, where political conditions were intolerable. This stream of immigration continued, as those who had reached this land induced their friends and relatives to come. When finally the struggle of Schleswig-Holstein against Danish despotism had reached an unfortunate conclusion a larger immigration began in the years from 1851 to 1853. The German immigration was swelled by those coming from other German provinces, due to the reaction following the times of revolution in the fatherland. Until the beginning of the '80s of the last century a large stream of German immigration poured into this vicinity, which gradually became weaker, and although today comparatively few in the old fatherland think of emigrating it has never entirely ceased.

The Iowa census of 1890 gave Scott county a population of 43,164, of which 10,130, or very nearly one-fourth, were natives of Germany. If to this large number be added the German immigration of the twenty years following 1890 and the direct descendants of all those coming from Germany a strong showing is made for the strength of German-Americanism in this county. That not all descendants of Germans retain their German spirit is unfortunately true, yet on the other hand, it is pleasant to be able to state that in a large number of the sons and daughters of the immigrants of the '40s till '60s, the inherited spirit of the fatherland still is manifest and the love of the German language and the good old German customs has not died out. There has been no lack of continued commercial success for such true German-Americans. It is only necessary to mention here the descendants of several old forty-eighters and others more recent: Louis Hanssen's Sons, Christ Mueller's Sons, Ferdinand Rodlewig's Sons, H. & H. Rohlf's, Wahle brothers, Peter Feddersen, Oswald, Walter and Herman Schmidt, Charles Naeckel's Sons, T. Richter's Sons, the sons of Henry Lischer, Alfred and Henry True, Henry and William Wiese, Ad. Eckermann, and others.

October 14, 1902, a German-American Pioneer association of Scott county came into existence. Only such Germans as have lived in America for fifty years, or those of German parentage who have reached the age of fifty years, may become members. The association has reached a membership of several hundreds, due very largely to the activity of its secretary, John Berwald. A complete membership list was published in the jubilee edition of the Iowa Reform of last year. It is probable that a revised list of the members will be incorporated in this work. In this connection it may be mentioned that as early as the year 1873 an association of German veterans was formed in Davenport whose title is "Schleswig-Holstein Kampfgenossen Verein von 1848-1850." To the special edition of the Democrat and Leader, published to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary, two of the best known members of this verein, Emil Geisler and Bleik Peters, contributed. The latter, who was the president of the society for many years, died recently. The annual meeting of this organization occurs on March 24. At the date of the publication of the Half-Century Democrat, October 22, 1905, the association had 175 members, of whom fifteen are over eighty years old, and the remaining 160 between seventy-two and eighty. In the article contributed by Bleik Peters appears a long list of deceased members. This list has naturally increased greatly in the past five years, but about 100 of the old forty-eighters are still living, hale and hearty. It will probably be



GERMAN PIONEERS OF SCOTT COUNTY

more than another decade before the last of these staunch old heroes shall be called upon to join the great army. To give the details of the Schleswig-Holstein Kampfgenossen Verein would take more space than is available. A large volume would scarce suffice to record the efforts and accomplishments of these old soldiers and of the younger generation of German-Americans who have taken such energetic part in the development of Davenport and Scott county, but it is fitting that this contribution to the work in hand shall not overrun the bounds of a reasonable article. There is much that has not been touched upon. The problem is now how to handle what remains with conciseness. Now follows such an attempt.

A SHORT TRIP CROSS-COUNTRY.

A drive through Scott county, that is, through the farming district that stretches from Davenport with its 45,000 inhabitants, to the westward, northward and eastward, is well worth one's while. For it gives opportunity to see some of the most fruitful and valuable farming land in the great agricultural state of Iowa. As a matter of course the right season of the year must be chosen. In an automobile the longest distances can be covered in the shortest time, and automobiles in great numbers utilize the country roads, that is if they are in a good condition, which, unfortunately is not always the case, even in summer. But for our purpose the automobile is too rapid, and we will take the older fashioned means of travel, the horse and buggy.

We drive through the townships of Davenport and Blue Grass until we reach the little city of Walcott which is about ten miles from Davenport. After a short stay in this place our drive continues through Cleona, Hickory Grove and Sheridan townships and in this circuit we touch the villages of Plainview, Maysville, Eldridge and Mt. Joy. Everywhere in this expanse of land, wealth is apparent, which is also the case in each one of the fourteen townships of the county. We inquire to whom this or that especially beautiful farm belongs, and the names of the proprietors given us are always those of Germans. We are told that very nearly nine-tenths of the land in Scott county is owned by German immigrants and their descendants. An inspection of the townships traversed on this trip as depicted upon a Huebinger map of Scott county shows that the owners of the farms whose names are recorded on this map, with very few exceptions, are German. In Cleona township where farms large and small to the number of 150 are platted we find that out of this number only three are owned by those whose names do not have a German sound, as for instance Erastus Bills. All others are German. We find that formerly more Americans were landowners in Scott county, but that the German was thriftier, knew better how to manage, and that gradually chances to buy were offered and accepted. It has always been, and still is, possible to tell on what farms a German has had the management, and on what farms a representative of any other nationality has tried the remunerative occupation of farming. On the German farms there is system,—no farm machinery rusting in the open, no dilapidated sheds on the place, no rank weeds and evident negligence, as is often the case when another than a German farms. Of course there are here as is customary, exceptions to the rule. Gradually the German farming population has acquired the

largest part of the best land in the county. Scott county farmers are with few exceptions German, and wherever one enters a farmhouse one meets with cordial welcome and hospitality.

Wealth reigns in the farming region of America, and this is notably the case in Scott county.

In addition to their splendid estates, their stock which at the present time is of such great value, their residences, other buildings and modern agricultural machinery, our farmers have a very large share in the deposits—amounting to many million dollars—in the large Davenport banks, and also in the smaller banks which have been established within the last ten years in the country towns. In many of these little cities met with in a cross country drive, such as Walcott and Eldridge, we find that the German population greatly outnumber the English. Eldridge, even, has a good Turner association with a large membership. When we reach home in Davenport from our trip through the farming territory we are more than ever convinced that the German farming population of the county has made fine choice of occupation and is succeeding splendidly therein. Also in the city of Davenport, as has already been intimated, the German prospers in many professions and undertakings, of which short mention will be made in that which follows.

GERMAN-AMERICANS SUCCESSFUL IN VARIED CALLINGS.

In Davenport many German-Americans have been, and still are, successful in manufacturing. Several will be mentioned, as they come to mind: Wahle Brothers, in machinery; Henry Kohrs & Son, wholesale pork packing; Schmidt Brothers, washing machines, etc.; Voss Brothers, washing machines, etc; Brammer Manufacturing Company (Hugo Bräunlich and others), washing machines; Nicholas Kuhnen, Otto Albrecht & Co. (Theodor Hartz), cigar manufacturers; and in the same line Ferdinand Haak and Sons, P. N. Jacobsen, Jr., H. Harkert, Claus F. Hanssen, W. & E. Goettsch, Julius Goos, Junge & Oden, C. L. Wollenberg; Krabbenhoeft Brothers, cigar boxes, etc.; M. E. Nabstedt & Sons, manufacturing jewelers; Wilhelm and Reinhard Wagner, printers; Zoller Brothers, brewers; and in the same line, George Klindt, Herman Wulff, F. Holdorf, etc.; as successor to H. Koehler, Oscar Koehler, M. Frahm, J. Lehrkind, etc.; L. P. Best, in various branches of industry; H. Korn & Sons, wholesale bakers; R. Mittelbuscher, cooperage; Ed. Berger, building material; H. O. Seiffert, building material; F. G. Clausen, as architect and part owner of factories; F. T. Blunck, in factory and other enterprises, etc., etc.

In professional circles, doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, etc., we find many Germans or the direct descendants of Germans. Here follows a partial list of doctors: P. A. Bendixen, Henry U. Braeunlich, Oscar Dahms, George E. and Herbert Decker, August de Fries, E. O. Ficke, L. F. Guldner, A. L. Hageboeck, Julius T. Haller, C. C. Hetzel, H. E. Hoefle, C. F. Jappe, J. F. Kempker, Kulp & Kulp, A. B. Kuhl, Fred Lambach, John V. Littig, Carl and Heinrich Matthey, F. Neufeld, L. J. Portmann, F. E. Rudolf, A. Sauer, Ben Schmidt, P. H. Schroeder, Wm. A. Stoecks, E. F. Strohhenn, Kuno H. Struck, Karl Vollmer, J. S. Weber.

The pharmacists follow: Louis P. Carstens, Theodore Danquardt, Hugo Emeis, Martin Hansen, J. Harding, Wm. Hieber, J. J. Jepsen, E. J. Kistenmacher, J. E. Klenze, W. Lage, G. G. Lauffer, A. F. Meisner, E. A. Moetzel, J. F. Neufeld, A. Riepe, Gustav Schlegel & Son (Carl F.).

These are the dentists: Hugo A. Braun, F. H. Dueser, H. Littig, H. G. Pape, A. L. Schmidt, W. A. Seeboldt, J. D. Unangst.

The present German members of the Davenport bar: Henry A. Arp, Waldo Becker, Louis Block, Phil Daum, H. E. C. Ditzen, C. A. Ficke, Robert Ficke, Sam Finger, Charles Grilk (who is in line for the honor of representing the second Iowa district in congress), Carl F. Hass, Albert W. Hamann, Wm. Hoersch, Henry H. Jebens, G. H. Koch, V. L. Littig, Alfred C. Mueller, Walter H. Petersen, Louis E. Roddewig (police magistrate), Claus Ruymann, Adolph Ruymann, Henry Thuenen, Jr., Fred Vollmer (county attorney), Henry Vollmer.

Notaries public among the German-Americans: John Heinz, Edna A. Goettig, Arthur, Charles and Julius Ficke, Otto Ladenberger, Albert J. Noth, Otto Rieche, Ignatz Schmidt, H. O. Seiffert, Gustave Stueben, Edward Soukop.

The German clergymen who have been active in Davenport for many years: Right Rev. Anton Niermann, of the St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) church, who for more than fifty years has presided over his parish. During last year at the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary the title of monsignior was conferred upon him by Pope Pius X. He has reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. His assistant at the present time is Rev. John Scherf. For more than twenty-seven years Rev. A. D. Greif has been the pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church. With deep regret the members of his congregation have very reluctantly bade him farewell upon his departure for his new field, Charter Oak, Iowa. His successor is Rev. Mahnke. Two additional highly respected evangelical pastors are Rev. Herman P. Greif and Rev. Carl Holtermann.

It would require too much space to enumerate all the Germans who hold responsible positions in the ten or more banks of the city, most of which were founded by Germans, or to name the directors or employees of the same. Here are a few taken from the two first named classes: Charles N. Voss, Ed. Kaufmann, J. D. Brockmann, John H. Hass, Gust Stueben, August E. Steffen, Wm. Heuer, Otto Eckhardt, Julius Hasler, Claus Stoltenberg, Julius E. Burmeister.

Even much less would it be possible to enumerate all the German-Americans who are active in commercial enterprises at the present time or have been in the past. To the list of those who have been especially successful in the past belong the name of Robert Krause and many others. All lists of names herein given make no claim to completeness, the purpose being to give a somewhat correct idea of the activity of the Germans in Davenport and Scott county.

The oldest grocer in Davenport is John C. Johannsen, whose business was founded as early as 1867. In this same branch John H. Schuett has long been active,—for from thirty to forty years. A few German Israelites who have been successful in commercial enterprises: Silberstein Brothers, H. & J. Deutsch, Simon & Landauer, John Ochs' Sons, etc. Especial mention should be made of those large merchants, wholesale and retail, J. H. C. Petersen's Sons, who have been the most successful merchants in Davenport for the last thirty years.

THE GERMANS OF SCOTT COUNTY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Although Iowa Germans and their direct descendants number some 400,000, or about one-sixth of the population, they have never entered into public life in proportion to their numerical strength. The fellow citizens of Irish extraction, although forming a smaller portion of the population, better understand the entry into political life. The immigrating German must first gain a command of the English language, in many cases a slow process, and he is as a rule reserved and reticent where the reorganization and reformation of political conditions are concerned. Much could be accomplished in the political field were it not that the old world habit of disagreement brought with him from the old home by the immigrant German-American shows itself at inopportune times. But the purpose of this article is not to pick flaws, but to demonstrate the good qualities of the Germans and their successes in this neighborhood.

But it can be said that the German-Americans of Scott county do exhibit a united front when called upon to show their high esteem for personal liberty and condemnation of un-American and unjust compulsory laws, although they have learned by experience that they cannot yet oppose successfully the superior strength of their opponents in the state and must for the time being submit to laws passed by the legislature and unworthy of a free people.

Scott county has sent many excellent Germans to the general assembly at Des Moines. As early as 1859 Scott county elected Nicholas J. Rusch to the state senate, and later in 1860 Rusch was elected lieutenant governor on the same ticket with Iowa's war governor, S. J. Kirkwood. Somewhat later, in the year 1869, Scott county sent the Schleswig-Holstein patriot, Hans Reimer Claussen to the state senate where he rendered valuable service to the liberal element of the people of Iowa. In 1884 Scott county elected that guardian of free thought, William O. Schmidt, to the house of representatives and at a later date to the senate, where he won great honors as the champion of liberal ideas and the opponent of prohibition. Matthias J. Rohlf, a forty-eightier also proved his excellence in the legislature. Others representing Scott county in the lower house at Des Moines have been: Ernst Mueller, Lorenz Rogge, Philip Dietz, Henry Thuenen, Jr., Jacob Nabstedt, A. W. Hamann, A. A. Balluff, Adolph Stoltenberg, Fr. Balluff, H. H. Boettger.

A large number of Germans have been prominent in the city administration of Davenport. At the head of the list stands Ernst Claussen, the youngest of the forty-eightiers. As a boy of sixteen he fought with Schleswig-Holstein against the despotism of Denmark. Ernst Claussen, the mayor, who served more years than any other, his term running from 1883 to 1889, is remembered for his resolute character and uncompromising liberalism, and also for his typical American patriotism. Other notable German mayors were: C. A. Ficke, 1890-1891 and Henry Vollmer, 1893 to 1896. Both of these followed in the liberal pathway marked out by their predecessor Claussen. Fred Heinz was also an excellent mayor, and Waldo Becker, a native born son of German parents, gave the best of his ability to the service of the city. The mayor chosen at the April election of 1910 is Alfred C. Mueller, son of Christ Mueller, one of the founders of the Davenport Turngemeinde.



MEMORIAL SHAFT OF THE KAMPEGENOSSEN-
VEREIN OF 1870-71 IN WASHINGTON SQUARE

To name all the past and present German members of the city council with the accompanying dates and the wards from which they were elected would take too much space and the thought must not be entertained. The first German city fathers of Davenport were: A. Wiegand and A. F. Mast in 1851 and 1852. Later German members of the city council, the count running to the present: C. J. H. Eyser, L. Beyer, E. A. Gerdtsen, John Schott, T. Guelich, A. Schmallfeld, H. Ramming, H. H. Andresen, F. Vollstedt, G. P. Ankerson, Bleik Peters, John Schmidt, William Glassman, Francis Ochs, H. Lambach, J. Wunderlich, Samuel Hirschl, G. M. Matthes, C. Tegeler, H. A. Runge, N. Kuhnen, P. B. Harding, Otto Klug, Christopher Kruse, H. Abel, H. Lischer, H. F. Laverenz, C. F. Knappe, Martin Kunkel, J. Speetzen, H. Schumacher, F. Vollstedt, H. Lamp, William Claussen, N. Krambeck, Henry Kohrs, F. G. Clausen, Theo. Blunck, George Rebuier, A. J. Lerch, Christ Kuehl, 1882, and is again a member of the council, Valentine Laux, A. C. Beyer, William Klein, William Bischoff, P. J. Stelling, L. H. Rehling, P. F. Petersen, Edward Edinger, H. J. Meyer, Henry Korn, G. W. Kerker, F. G. Dickmann, Henry Abel, Ernst Zoller, Wm. Rath, W. J. Reese, J. Eckmann, J. C. Brauch, Frank Klauer, Wm. Reese, Henry Stender, Gus Eckhardt, Henry Vollmer, Henry Thuenen, Jr., Chas. Schutter, John Berwald, Walter Hass, W. H. Regennitter, Louis Eckhardt, Charles Schick, John Schnack, Wm. E. Matthes, John P. Mass, Louis Wiese, Theo. Bargholz, William Gosch, Chas. F. Zoekler and Fred Denger.

Among those holding city positions these served as treasurer: L. Schricker, H. Mittelbuscher, Otto Klug, Rudolph Priester, Louis Rieck, F. Kruse, J. B. Frahm, Chas. Hagermann, Wm. Heuer, Wm. G. Noth. These served as city clerk: J. G. Tuerk, H. Goos, Hugo Moeller; as marshal and chief of police: John Kaufmann, Frank Kessler, Henry Martens, Thies Herzog; as assessor: E. Hugo Schmidt, Jeppe Bierring, Ignatz Hild; as city attorney: Henry Thuenen, Jr.; as assistant city engineer, C. H. Beuck; as street commissioner: B. Eseke, A. D. Lepper, Henry Nagel; as city electrician: Al. Goldschmidt; as chief of the fire department: John C. Piening, John L. Stoltenberg; as police magistrate: B. Finger, John Kaufmann, G. F. Kramer, S. A. Finger, Louis E. Roddewig; as plumbing inspector: Adolph Kahles, Otto Meinert, etc.

Probably the above list is not complete, but an effort has been made to make it so.

On the school board and park commission Germans have rendered valuable services. A complete list of the names is not at hand, but here are a few representative names of those filling those positions recently or at the present time. Members of the board of education and treasurers of the school district: Jens Lorenzen, Paulo Roddewig, Dr. H. Braeunlich, Henry Vollmer, W. H. Gehrman, Dr. C. Matthey, Edward Berger, Theodor Hartz, Dr. G. E. Decker, Alex. Naeckel, Alfred C. Mueller, Dr. Oscar Dahms, Edward Harms; park commissioners: John D. Brockmann, Dr. H. Matthey.

German county officials.—Auditor: H. Jarchow, Edward Berger: sheriff, Louis Eckhardt; county clerk, Wm. G. Noth; recorder: H. Vollmer, Sr., Frank Holm; treasurer: M. J. Rohlf, Henry C. Struck, Rudolph Rohlf, Ben F. Luetje; county attorney: Fred Heinz, Julius Lischer, A. W. Hamann, Fred Vollmer; county superintendent of schools: C. L. Suksdorf, J. H. Jacobs, H.

A. Ronge; surveyor, C. H. Beuck; coroner, Dr. F. Lambach; county physician: Dr. C. L. Barewald, Dr. E. O. Ficke; members of the board of supervisors: L. Rogge, Leonhard Litscher, H. J. Wulff, Peter Schwartz, Henry Schroeder, Theodore Gasseling, Julius Sander. This list is also necessarily incomplete.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

The Germans of Scott county have been eminent in many fields, and especially have the German women done great service in the elevation of the plane of social life. Large German festivities and social occasions have reached triumphant conclusion through the ennobling efforts of German women. In the musical world also, especially in the realm of vocal music, our German ladies have been especially prominent on innumerable occasions. To record all the names of those eminent in music would be utterly impossible and should the attempt be made, it would be easy to accuse incompleteness and even favoritism.

In instrumental music also Davenport has achieved brilliant results. More than nine-tenths of the professional musicians here have at all times been Germans. This proportion holds when a tri-city musical organization is formed, as of the 170 members of the Tri-City Musical Society, 150 are Germans. Among the directors of recent times who have won especial prominence are Ernst Otto and Albert Petersen. These came to the front after the already mentioned pioneer leader of instrumental music, Jacob Strasser had retired on account of advanced age. Among the most noted instrumental soloists have been Hugo Toll, Henry Sonntag, William Paarmann, Oswald Stark, William Barthel and many others. In former years such musical artists as Charles Beiderbecke, Gustav Schlegel, Theodore Cramer and Hugo Braeunlich took first rank. In this connection we must also name Messrs. Bahns, Haas, Toenniges, Restorff, Wernentin, and Lepper. Until very recently the most widely known Davenport director was Theo. Rud. Reese, who a short time ago removed to Omaha for residence, where he is working in the interest of the approaching great fest of the Saengerbund des Nordwestens. Besides this there must be mentioned the Davenport Zither club which under the direction of Albert K. Fahrner has given us many excellent concerts.

Two of the leading lady vocalists of present-day Davenport are Mrs. Hilda Matthey, and Mrs. Lilli Stibolt-Hanssen. Among the solo-pianists of note are Mrs. Bruning-Starbuck, Miss Olga Schmidt, Miss Meta Lerch, etc. Among the noted portrait artists are Karl Schmalhaus, Miss Carrie Decker and others.

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Among the German chorus societies of the city the oldest is the Davenport Maennerchor. This organization was founded in 1851, and celebrated its golden anniversary May 26, 1901, at Schuetzen Park most successfully, the attendance being about 5,000 and a delightful program of vocal and instrumental music rendered. Other musical organizations in Davenport are the Gesang Section of the Davenport Turngemeinde, the Northwest Davenport Liedertafel, the Germania Saengerchor, etc. From these societies a mass chorus of from 100 to 200 voices has been formed to take part in the great saengerfest in Omaha. Much good work has also been done by the Arbeiter Gesangverein, Vorwaerts, under



THE FREE GERMAN SCHOOL.

whose auspices the Bundes Arbeiter Saengerfest was held in Davenport in June, 1907. Mention has also been made of the extraordinarily successful saengerfest of the "Bund des Nordwestens," that was held in Davenport the latter part of July, 1898. On this occasion it was an American, and more still, a Davenport girl, who achieved the highest triumph by her solo work—Miss Poddie Ross. Splendid success was also scored at that saengerfest by Miss Bertha Sonntag and Miss Pauline Woltmann, the former of Davenport, and the latter of our sister city, Rock Island. The united male choruses of this fest sang with magnificent effect. Davenport musicians also won great honor.

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The dedication of the music pavilion in the Schuetzen park brought together a larger number of people than had ever before assembled on a similar occasion in the history of Davenport. On that day, June 9, 1895, this naturally beautiful scenic park was visited by 10,000 people. The next largest assembly of the people that Davenport can boast was at the Bundes-Kriegerfest in the '80s. This was also held at Schuetzen park.

THE FREIE DEUTSCHE SCHULGEMEINDE.

The organization named in the heading is the successor of the "Freie Deutsche Schulverein" which was founded in Davenport as early as the year 1853. For the last named society, Messrs. J. H. True and J. S. Kahrman worked for many years and with fine results. German teachers in private schools up to the '70s were William Riepe and Carl Gertzen and others. The old association transferred its property to the Freie Deutsche Schulgemeinde, which was founded in the year 1897. This transfer was made after a site had been acquired and a building erected through the efforts of these members: Dr. Carl Matthey, John F. Bredow, Henry Vollmer, Emil Geisler, Adolph Petersen, W. W. Wahle, Christian Goettig, Albert J. Jansen, M. Goettsch, Theodor Falk, A. Richter, Theodor Hartz and others. The transfer was approved by the citizens in general, who gave willingly and generously to the enterprise. The "Freie Deutsche Schule" through its Sunday sessions, its vacation and evening schools in which instruction is given in the German language and other branches has accomplished much good. At the present time lectures in the German language are given regularly for the children. As the German language is taught in the public schools it is difficult to maintain a regular German school in Davenport, nevertheless there are several parochial schools where instruction is given in German. Free thought is the basis of all instruction in the German Free school. At different times bequests of considerable size have been received by this school organization. First in importance among these was the legacy of the old German citizen, Matthias Frahm; another considerable sum was that given by Mrs. Louise Krause in memory of her father Ezekiel Steinhilber, one of the oldest German settlers of this neighborhood. Other bequests have been received from Henry Koehler and H. Riessen.

Among those instructors who have given the children informing lectures are: Dr. P. Radenhausen, Prof. J. H. Paarmann, Albert J. Jansen, H. E. C. Ditzen, Mrs. Antonie Falk and Mrs. M. Speetzen. Mrs. M. Silberstein leads the children in Ger-

man songs. The work of the Freie Deutsche Schulgemeinde has been of noticeable importance of late years and of great practical value. This is shown by the large number of German immigrants who have learned their first English in these classes, and have been through this instruction able to fill responsible positions in large business houses where a knowledge of both German and English is required.

GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS IN DAVENPORT.

Among the German organizations of our city the Davenport Turngemeinde takes front rank through its numerical strength. It was founded in the year 1852 by thirteen German men, among whom were Christ Mueller and Louis Hanssen. The membership is now between 600 and 700. The Davenport Turngemeinde belongs to the North American Turnerbund, founded in the year 1850. Two of the biennial meetings have been held in Davenport, one in 1884 and the other in 1902. The number and character of those in attendance at these meetings impressed all Davenport. August 24 and 25, 1902, the Davenport Turngemeinde celebrated its golden anniversary, the greater part of the festivities taking place in Schuetzen park, with an assembled attendance ranging from 6,000 to 8,000. On that occasion Turner C. A. Ficke gave the principal address. This fest left a great impress upon those who participated. Three festal days of equal importance were those whereon the new Turner hall was dedicated, May 17-19, 1888. Even a cursory description of this series of events would take too much space. The Davenport Turngemeinde hopes in time to come into possession of the large building which is its home, and to discharge all liabilities still resting thereon. The gymnasium over which the admirable turning teacher, Wilhelm Reuter has presided for more than thirty years is spoken of in terms of greatest praise all over the United States. From this school have gone forth many admirable turners who have won for themselves honors in the fair field of open contest furnished by the North American bund. The Davenport Turngemeinde has done much to sustain liberal ideas. The German song has been cultivated in this association, formerly under the leadership of Reese and at the present time under Ernst Otto. The association has a good German library, and has fostered German sociability. The Northwest Davenport Turnverein which was founded August 5, 1871, and has about 200 members, owns its own hall, has its own organization and in every way holds fast to turner principles. A strong branch of the bund is the East Davenport Turnverein which also owns its own hall.

Besides the organization of the war veterans of 1848-1850, the Kampfgenossen, already mentioned, there exists in Davenport a strong Kampfgenossen-Verein of 1870-1871 who erected a memorial shaft in Washington park, September 8, 1907, and dedicated it with appropriate festivities. Another organization of German soldiers is the Deutscher Kriegerverein which has a large membership and has done much to sustain the German language and German customs.

An association which owns its own hall is the Claus Groth-Gilde. The especial mission of this society is the aiding of its members in need of help through sickness. There are a number of German mutual aid societies all of which have



MEMORIAL OF KAMPFGENOSSEN-VEREIN OF 1848-
1851 IN WASHINGTON SQUARE

a large membership roll. Their names are : Germania, Teutonia, Columbia, Northwest Davenport, West Davenport, Black Hawk, St. Joseph's, etc.

German lodges are also not a few. There is for instance the German Order of the Harugari, which is represented locally by a strong lodge, the Hermann lodge. To this order also belongs Hertha lodge, for ladies. The order of Hermann's Sons has two lodges in this city, Davenport Lodge, No. 1, and the Eintracht Lodge, No. 3. Many other lodges and numerous social organizations exist, whose names cannot be given for lack of space.

A German society of more than ordinary importance is the Davenport Schuetzen-Gesellschaft, which has more than 200 members. This society is the owner of the beautiful Schuetzen park, previously mentioned, where is held its regular shooting tournaments, for prizes. In this park concerts have been regularly given in the summers for thirty years or more. The social life which formerly obtained each Sunday in the park has been greatly injured by the working of the state compulsory laws, hated by all good Germans, these laws having especially strict provisions for the first day of the week. But the park will always remain a much loved place through its providing opportunities for social enjoyment in most beautiful surroundings.

There still remains to note that all German societies, lodges, etc., formed some three years ago a closer alliance through the organization of the German-American Central association of Davenport and Scott county. This has regular quarterly meetings at which the membership of from 3,000 to 4,000 are represented by delegates. This local central organization is a member of a state association and this in turn is a member of the strong national association, at whose head as president is the excellent organizer, Dr. Charles John Hexamer. The state association was organized the past year. For the organization of the local central association whose president is now Henry Vollmer, especial credit is due to the well known turner and eloquent orator, Gustav Donald and Dr. A. Richter, editor-in-chief of the local daily German paper, *Der Demokrat*; also, John Berwald, J. F. Grant, P. N. Jacobsen, Sr., E. Hugo Schmidt, and several others.

From this newly organized state association, for whose founding Peter Kuehl of Manning labored indefatigably, much that would be a blessing to the country may be hoped. The especial problem to be solved is mollifying the severity of the Iowa compulsory laws which scoff at common sense. As the writer of this article said in his anniversary edition of the *Iowa Reform*, "The whole population of this state should remember that the freedom which made this land of America great must be wholly won back and held in high esteem, that liberty, right and the dignity of mankind may be preserved."

A FEW WORDS IN CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing article, which was somewhat hurriedly arranged, I have endeavored to write a little memorial for the German immigrant and his direct descendant which is well deserved. It has already been said that this writing has been kept as free from fault-finding as possible though at times it might not have been out of place. For the object set before me was to picture the services rendered by the German-American. During the last years blame, and at times

very unjust blame, has not been wanting for the German population of Scott county, Iowa.

As in numerous publications designed to advertise Davenport, little or no reference is made to the part taken by the Germans in building Davenport and bringing the surrounding country to a flourishing condition—because of this—the foregoing portrayal, made with the utmost possible exactitude, may not seem irrelevant or wholly out of place even if it might be regarded as a hymn of praise.

One thing more should be especially emphasized, that the German population is held, or rather the German-American citizens are held in high esteem by the cultured American and by the cultured foreign citizen of other than German extraction. On the whole great harmony exists, which we hope may continue and help Davenport to attain in the greatest measure possible the end for which she is now striving—to take rank with the other great cities of the Mississippi valley, St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

And even if the Germans of this locality have not always accomplished the ends for which they have striven, yet have they reason to be proud of the many successes, such as the introduction of the German physical training in the public schools and the teaching of the German language in these schools. It is true that the teaching of the German language is but small in comparison with that of English, the language of the country, but, as has already been said, the American frequently recognizes the value, yes, even the necessity, of learning the German language, and the Germans all learn to speak the English language fluently, so that one danger only remains—that the direct descendants of the Germans shall neglect and forget their mother tongue with its rich heritage of German thought. To offset this regretted neglect may it come about that the good qualities of the German people be taken up by the American nation and built into American character and in this way be perpetuated for all time.



H. R. CLAUSSEN

CHAPTER XXX.

A FORCEFUL INFLUENCE.

THE GERMANS OF DAVENPORT AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF 1860—THE PART THOSE WHO OPPOSED KNOWNOTHINGISM PLAYED IN THE PARTY PRELIMINARIES LEADING UP TO THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—THE DAVENPORT RESOLUTIONS OF MARCH, 1860—GERMAN STRENGTH RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT THE LAND—WITH BATES OUT OF THE RACE ABRAHAM LINCOLN THE STRONGEST COMPROMISE CANDIDATE.

By F. I. Herriott,

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Among the decisive events in the history of the United States none excel in dramatic effect and few equal in vital consequences the action of the national republican convention at Chicago May 18, 1860, in selecting Abraham Lincoln as the candidate of the republican party for the presidency. In the party preliminaries in various states antecedent to the assembly of the delegates at Chicago and in the actual deliberations and decisions of that epoch-making convention, the Germans played a not inconsiderable part—a part that so far as the writer knows has never been particularly referred to or realized by either German or American historians or by biographers of the leading candidates. The national fame acquired by Mr. Carl Schurz in the preliminaries of 1859-1860 and the distinguished role played by him at Chicago have been frequently commented upon; but specific reference to, or appreciation of the definite, if not decisive influence of the Germans in determining the final action of the majority of the delegates in choosing the nominee, has been conspicuous by absence.

The reason for such nonappreciation among Germans as well as among Americans lies in the fact that the part played by the Germans at Chicago and before was indirect and negative rather than direct and positive. In the main they favored a candidate who was not successful and they actively opposed an-

[The writer desires to express his obligations to Dr. August P. Richter, editor of *Der Demokrat*, for innumerable courtesies and invaluable assistance in furthering his searches for data.]

other candidate who was likewise unsuccessful. In the actual work of securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination they apparently had but little part. In the writer's judgment, however, it was their decided, outspoken and irrepressible opposition to Horace Greeley's favorite candidate that forced the anti-Seward forces to entertain the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as a compromise. In the movements leading up to that conclusion at Chicago the Germans of Iowa had a considerable influence in which the Germans of Davenport were first and foremost.

On the evening of March 7, 1860, the German Republican Club of Davenport held a special meeting in the German theatre. It seems to have been somewhat of a mass meeting to which all Germans who affiliated with the republicans, or who concurred in opposition to the extension of slavery, were invited. The one chiefly moving in bringing about the meeting appears to have been a "forty-eighter," a one-time member of the Prussian parliament, Mr. Hans Reimer Claussen, one of the most forceful and influential citizens of Davenport, both before and after the Civil war. In general association with him, if not backing and immediately following him, were Messrs. Theodore Guelich, Henry Lischer, Theo. Olshausen and Henry Ramming—all closely connected with the publication of *Der Demokrat*. The presiding officer of the meeting was Mr. Ramming; the secretary was Mr. Christian Kauffman. A detailed account of the discussion or of the proceedings is not extant but the results thereof are indicated in an extended series of solemn "Whereases" constituting the Preamble to a short, pointed, unequivocal resolution, which was "unanimously" adopted. The substance of the action taken at the meeting is briefly indicated in the following summary:

"Whereas, the New York Tribune, a widely circulate newspaper of great influence, has recommended Edward Bates of Missouri as the most available republican candidate for the presidency;"

"But," the resolution proceeds to say, the career of Edward Bates has demonstrated that he was not and could not be regarded as a true and safe republican. He had in 1856 supported for president, Millard Fillmore—a candidate who had approved the 'American' platform which would have confined the honors and emoluments of government in this country entirely among the native born; a platform which would have extended the period of probation for foreigners antecedent to naturalization and American citizenship to twenty-one years. He had supported Fillmore when he knew or should have known that his candidacy was designed to defeat the election of John C. Frémont, the former's election being 'evidently impossible.' Moreover, but recently before, Mr. Bates had opposed, according to current report, the election to congress of Francis P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis, and had cast his vote for a pro-slavery Know-Nothing.

Equally serious, Edward Bates was reported to have declared that he would "execute the fugitive slave law," a report that he had allowed to go uncontradicted, for the reason no doubt that as he had formerly owned slaves and lived in a slave state, the report fully accorded with his views. The "horrible crimes committed in Kansas" had outraged "the consciences of the people of the north" but Mr. Bates' course, his votes and his influence, had put to naught the "strenuous efforts" of the republicans to defeat the fruition of the schemes of the pro-slavery leaders respecting that territory.

Finally, because the convention in Missouri that proclaimed him a candidate for the nomination of the Chicago convention for the presidency had "an overwhelming majority" of the pro-slavery known-nothings therein who naturally would not have urged his nomination if his views were contrary to their wishes and as his advanced age (67) precluded the probability of any material modification of his views or conduct, should he attain the office of president, thus rendering him incapable of "faithfully and vigorously" executing "republican principles in the impending crisis, Therefore, be it"

"Resolved, that the nomination of Edward Bates as the republican candidate for the presidency would imply a desertion from republican principles, and that we, therefore, under no circumstances will vote for the Hon. Edward Bates."

Another section directed the officers of the meeting to communicate the resolutions to the republican papers of Davenport and to the Scott County Republican Club.

The significance of the action of the German republicans of Davenport at that meeting, March 7, 1860, and of the reception accorded it in Iowa and in other states will become apparent when the numbers and ratios of the native and foreign born in Iowa in 1860 are appreciated. Then, as now, the foreign born constituted a very important part of Iowa's population. The total number of the inhabitants amounted to only 674,913. The foreign born numbered 106,081, or 15 per cent. The Germans constituted 38,555, or 36.3 per cent of the foreign born or 5.7 per cent of the entire population; while the Irish numbered 28,072, or 26.4 per cent of the foreign born or 4.1 per cent of the whole population. The majority of the foreign born lived in the eastern portion of the state, chiefly in the river counties and for the most part in the cities. Thus they constituted 32 per cent of the population of Allamakee county, 42 per cent of Dubuque county, 28 per cent in Clinton county, 36 per cent in Scott county, 21 per cent in Des Moines county and 22 per cent in Lee county. It is obvious that if the political party in power in Iowa at that time had its lease of office by a close margin that the Germans and Irish easily held the balance of power and it behooved party managers to court their favor assiduously.

The republicans were in complete control of all departments of the state government, legislative, executive and judicial; and their champions represented the state in both houses of congress. But they maintained their supremacy by no secure grip. They had elected R. P. Lowe, governor in 1857, by a majority of only 2,949 votes. The next year the party majority increased to 3,349, but in 1859 after a most strenuous campaign Samuel J. Kirkwood was elected governor by a lessened majority of only 2,964, a decrease of 11.5 per cent. With such a narrow margin the support of the Germans was of vital consequence to the republican leaders of Iowa; and just then the sons of Germania were restless, suspicious and not disinclined to be contentious.

Prior to 1856 the Germans, like the Irish, on coming to this country generally joined the democratic party because its attitude toward the foreigner generally was liberal and ingratiating—the Martin Koszta affair in 1853 especially winning their admiration and adherence. The tide of virulent antiforeign prejudice and bigotry in the form of know-nothingism that swept over the northern states be-

tween 1853 and 1856 naturally confirmed them in their inclinations toward the party in power at Washington. The aggressions and arrogance of the slavocrats however, the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 whereby the Missouri Compromise was repealed, the atrocities in Kansas and the Leecompton frauds and the persistent opposition of the democratic party to the passage of the Homestead bill with liberal provisions for unnaturalized foreigners caused the Germans great distress. They had left the fatherland largely because of governmental oppression. Slavery was abhorrent to their prejudices and they began to desert the democratic colors and ally themselves with the new and waxing antislavery party that gathered under the republican standards.

But the Germans were far from blind adherents of the republican party; nor were they zealous partisans who follow party dictation, right or wrong, nevertheless. On sundry matters they were prone to take instant alarm. The republican party chiefly contained the advocates and promoters of "temperance" legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. The party in Iowa stood sponsor for the "Maine" law of 1855 against which the Germans stood solid in opposition. Because of their insistent attacks the law had been slowly "weakened" but in 1860 it was still obnoxious to their notions of personal liberty and their dearly prized customs. Again the republican party contained the majority of the "Know-Nothings" of "Americans" whose racial and religious prejudices had done them such gross injury in the middle of that decade. The Germans in particular were far from disposed to take things for granted.

In the congressional canvass in 1858 "American" notions were bandied about so commonly in eastern and northern Iowa that Mr. Hans Reimer Claussen (Sept. 8) addressed Mr. Wm. Vandever of Dubuque, the republican candidate for congress, an open letter in which he bluntly asked some pointed questions as to the latter's attitude toward the proposal to make the process of naturalization more rigorous. He secured satisfactory responses. In the forepart of 1859 when the tide of anti-foreign feeling was apparently receding the Germans of the middle and western states were thrown into violent agitation by a constitutional amendment adopted in Massachusetts that increased the probationary period for naturalization by two years. A German farmer of Iowa (who, the writer suspects, was Nicholas J. Rusch of Scott county) wrote a stout letter to Horace Greeley's *Tribune* in which he served notice on republicans that if they did not repudiate, in unequivocal terms, the Massachusetts amendment their supremacy was no longer possible. He reminded them that "Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and perhaps Pennsylvania can be counted republican through the strength of the German republican vote;" and he pointedly suggested that the republicans should not forget that "Cæsar's legions were smashed in the woods of Germany." The letter drew an extended editorial from the *Tribune*.

The fires of adverse discussion spread furiously all over the western states. The Germans of Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington and Keokuk submitted a series of specific questions to Senators James Harlan and James W. Grimes and to Representatives Wm. Vandever and S. R. Curtis respecting their attitude toward the action of Massachusetts. Each and all responded explicitly repudiating the

policy of the republicans of Massachusetts. About the same time Abraham Lincoln in Illinois wrote his much quoted letter to Dr. Canisius of Springfield likewise repudiating the Massachusetts amendment—a letter that was reprinted in *Der Demokrat* and given extensive circulation in the republican press of Iowa. So alarmed were the republican party leaders of the state at the belligerent tone of the Germans anent the matter that their state central committee, of which Mr. John A. Kasson was then chairman, issued a manifesto formally pronouncing the act of Massachusetts anathema. Their declaration was reprinted in the editorial pages of Greeley's paper with implied approval. Mr. Kasson, as chairman, also addressed an open letter to the republicans of Massachusetts deploring their action and asking them to reject the proposed amendment at the polls. As an earnest of their sincerity the republicans of Iowa nominated for lieutenant governor, Mr. Nicholas J. Rusch, a leader of the German republicans of Scott county, then a state senator, who had been foremost in promoting the legislation making less rigorous the exactions of the "Maine" prohibition law. The "Americans" and prohibitionists indicated their adverse disposition by reducing his majority 694 votes, a reduction of 23.6 per cent below that of Kirkwood's majority—a fact that had the same sort of an effect upon the feelings of the Germans of eastern Iowa that the defeat of Carl Schurz two years before for lieutenant governor of Wisconsin by 107 votes had upon the Germans of that state.

When the legislature of Iowa convened January 9, 1860, both outgoing and incoming governors recommended a "Registry" law designed to restrict promiscuous voting but the foreign born looked askance at such proposals because usually they alone were contemplated and particularized and adversely affected; and the measure introduced was desperately opposed and defeated. The friends of the "Maine" law about the same time were making a vigorous push in that legislative assembly to strengthen its "weakened" provisions. The bill was no less vigorously resisted. So evenly drawn was the contest in the state senate that on the crucial test a tie vote resulted. Informing its readers that the bill was "begra-ben" *Der Demokrat* stated that its burial was due to the casting vote of Lt. Gov. Rusch.

It was thus amidst conditions that harass party leaders and make political campaigns a ticklish business that the Germans of Davenport formulated their resolutions adopted March 7th, proclaiming their intense and unalterable opposition to the selection of Judge Bates of St. Louis as the republican candidate for the presidency and their determination to vote against him if the national convention at Chicago should nominate him despite their protest.

The reception accorded their action was various but instructive. The party press could not denounce the action for fear of alienating an essential element of their party strength; and they could not safely concur or commend enthusiastically lest radical "Americans" or "teetotalers" or "conservatives" on the slavery question shy and fly the track. For the most part the leading party papers of Iowa maintained a discreet and masterly silence. Some ventured to criticize. The editors of the republican organ of Davenport, *The Daily Gazette*, Alfred and Add. H. Sanders, had perforce to take notice of the action of their influential fellow citizens. They reprinted the entire preamble and the resolutions. In an ex-

tended editorial they, conceding them freely the right to free expression of divergent opinions on matters of common interest, venture to deny many of the allegations against Judge Bates and frankly state that, although he is not their first choice, they prefer success with him as the nominee to defeat with Chase or Seward. In a similar fashion, Mr. John Teesdale, another influential republican editor, expressed himself in the columns of *The Iowa State Register* at Des Moines. The democratic editors of the state, of course, were not indisposed to make much of the matter. Mr. J. B. Dorr reprinted the vital portions in *The Dubuque Herald* and joyfully pointed out to republicans the prospects for "war in camp."

Mr. Claussen and his confreres struck at the psychological moment. Judge Bates had been prominently mentioned for the presidency and he was a candidate of high potential. Many of the leading party papers had urgently commended him to the national convention. His nomination was promoted by King-makers, by the Blairs of Maryland and Missouri, by Charles A. Dana, Dudley Field and Horace Greeley of New York, by John D. DeFrees and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, by John A. Kasson of Iowa. The immense continental circulation of the *New York Tribune* had given his candidacy a tremendous impetus, a fact which the Germans of Davenport accurately discerned.

The German press of the country, however, was almost universally critical and antagonistic. Judge Bates' support of Fillmore, his "Americanistic" affiliations and views thereby signified, his views respecting the Fugitive Slave law they could not stomach.

Mr. Claussen and his associates communicated the Davenport resolutions to German leaders and organizations outside of Iowa especially in the eastern states. He wrote Senator Harlan that general approval was accorded it. It was copied by the German papers of Milwaukee and St. Louis. *The Press and Tribune* of Chicago realized their pith and point and, while deploring the declaration of war on Judge Bates as unwise, observed "there is no disguising the fact that the nomination of Mr. Bates would give much offense not only to German republicans but to the entire political element of the party, and this fact will undoubtedly be duly considered by the Chicago convention." That paper was at the time an open advocate of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and its sentiments were probably not without prejudice and design; nevertheless they indicate a clear recognition of the widespread hostility among the Germans to the consideration of the Missourian.

The German republicans of Cincinnati, Ohio, were alert and active in the furtherance of "straightout" doctrine and in downright fashion. At the instigation of such leaders as Frederick Hassaurek, George Lindeman, Gustav Tafel and Judge John Bernhardt Stallo a meeting of the German republicans took place in their Turner hall, on the evening of March 21. A series of resolutions expressing the views of the Germans on national issues were passed. Mr. Tafel then presented at the request of Judge Stallo a communication the latter had received that afternoon from Davenport containing the resolutions of March 7th. The communication was read in both German and English; whereupon a motion was introduced and carried "that they heartily endorse them."

About the middle of March a call was issued from a German republican club of New York asking the German republicans of the northern free states to be represented at the national republican convention in May, to send delegates to a conference of German republicans in Chicago to be held on the eve of the national republican convention. The object in general was to counsel with the duly accredited German delegates to the national convention with a view to advancing the principles they so ardently desired to promote:—which, in brief, were the reaffirmation of the republican platform adopted at Philadelphia, the restriction and extinction of human slavery, liberal and just treatment of the immigrant, economy and equity in the disposition of the public lands and the nomination of candidates for president and vice president who stood specifically for their principles.

The conference took place as designed. It was not a numerous gathering but it included many of the most influential German leaders in the country among its membership. Among those who were present either as delegates or as attendants were Frederick Hassaurek and Dr. C. Brodbeck of Ohio, R. Wagner of Minnesota, Messrs. A. Kreckel, Frederick Wenzel, John C. Vogel and others of Missouri, Gustav Koerner of Illinois, Nicholas J. Rusch of Iowa and Carl Schurz of Wisconsin. Their discussions and deliberations were watched with keen interest by the partisans of various candidates before the larger convention; and considerable space given reports thereof in the despatches to sundry papers.

Generally speaking the German republicans secured what they most desired at Chicago, namely, definite and satisfactory declarations in the platform. They had not a little to do with it. Messrs. Koerner and Schurz were both on the committee on resolutions and Mr. John A. Kasson represented Iowa therein and he was the one who, according to Horace Greeley also a member, brought sundry divergent members to a common agreement and was empowered to prepare the final draft for the convention which was adopted amidst tremendous applause and approval with almost no material modification. In respect of their choice for the nomination of the party candidates the Germans on the whole failed to realize their primary preferences. Senator Seward was the choice of the major number of German republicans. Governor Chase came next probably, and Mr. Lincoln came third although probably a second choice with all.

Precisely what direct, positive influence, if any, the resolutions adopted and proclaimed by the German republicans of Davenport on March 7, 1860, had in bringing about the conference of the Germans at Chicago on May 14th and the particular effect they may have had upon the ultimate decision of the national republican convention in the matter of the platform and the choice of the nominee, one cannot say with much assurance. But more or less influence they certainly exerted. They certainly signalized and typified a general discontent and belligerency common among German republicans all through the north respecting Judge Bates. Certain it is that his candidacy attained the zenith of public favor on or about March 1st. No less certain is it that quickly following the action of the Germans at Davenport there was widespread expression of opinion both by the German press and by German organizations adverse to his candidacy and his chances of securing the nomination rapidly and steadily declined. The pow-

erful party chiefs who urged the nomination of Judge Bates for the primary purpose of defeating radicalism as exemplified by Senator Seward, found it impossible to mollify the Germans. They had to make a change of front.

Abraham Lincoln, the dauntless antagonist of the "Little Giant" and author of the letter to Dr. Canisius was satisfactory to Frederick Hassaurek, Gustav Koerner, Nicholas J. Rusch and Carl Schurz. Seward was *persona non grata* to "conservatives" on the slavery question and obnoxious to radical "Americans" because of his course as governor of New York. Bates was no less disagreeable, if not impossible, as a candidate to abolitionists and the naturalized citizens. The German immigrant and his contentiousness anent his personal freedom and political status was, in the writer's judgment, one of the chief rocks on which the plans and hopes of both Greeley and Weed wrecked at Chicago on May 18, 1860, and whereby resulted the compromise that first made Abraham Lincoln the candidate of the republican party for president of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXI.

DAVENPORT'S BAPTISM.

COULD ROCK ISLAND BE DAVENPORT?—WOULD DAVENPORT HAVE BEEN ROCK ISLAND?
—FOR WHOM WAS DAVENPORT NAMED?—THERE SEEMS TO BE NO DOUBT THAT
COLONEL GEORGE DAVENPORT WAS SO HONORED—A LIFE WHICH RANKS WITH
THE HEROES OF ROMANCE IN VARIETY AND THRILLING INCIDENT—ONE OF THE
FOUNDERS OF THE CITY THAT BEARS HIS NAME—AN INDIAN CEREMONY.

Should anyone care to riddle himself with a query that has no answer he might try to guess the name the city of Davenport would have borne had Rock Island been Davenport instead,—not Farnhamsburg, nor Stephenson nor Rock Island, but Davenport, indeed,—a name which is as much our own as is the flag which floats from the city hall our flag. Yet so it might have been.

The story of the naming of the sister city across the river has nowhere been definitely written down, but this incident survives with a probability of truth in development and unquestioned verity in foundation. It can be listed among George Ballou's record of things "which ought to be true." It begins in this way. Colonel Davenport and Russell Farnham were associates in fur barter in 1826. Three years later they began to enter land in what has become wealthy and prosperous Rock Island county. Shortly after, the three original county commissioners, Colonel George Davenport, J. W. Spencer and William Vanatta, putting their heads together, planned the turning of an honest penny through platting and marketing a town which should have all the advantages of any other "future great" and the added security which the guns of Fort Armstrong would afford.

A DREAM CITY.

They secured a surveyor and on the virgin slate ready to hand worked a page of geometry with stakes and compass and chain, squared the upland into streets and lots, four corner lots to the block and others less valuable, with plazas for markets and landscape gardening, sites for city hall, court house, and state capitol, perhaps—the ambition of early town boomers had no roof,—with streets named for local dignitaries, white and red, ample accommodations for railroad depots

and trams, with prophetic planning for schools, religious temples and universities. When this beautiful dream town had been evolved by topographic magic from the rough and ready shanty of Russell Farnham and its associate line of similar edifices the necessity for a name well sounding and commercially adequate appeared. After cogitation selection was made of the cognomen of the earliest settler in all the region, the best known man and the principal proprietor of the handsome map which pictured steamboats snubbed to the bank and the iron horse cavorting in the outlots,—Davenport. This marvel of the cartographer was to be Davenport. It was a rosy plan, but difficulties lurking in the background began to come to the front, and in the style of the true weaver of fiction these complications will be brought contemporaneous with this date which was 1832 or a year or two later.

In 1831 there had been something going on in western Illinois which some have called war and others have styled a massacre. In any event the state was cleared of certain red people who had more or less right to their homes, their cornfields and the graves of their fathers. One incident of this belated chapter of the War of 1812 was the so called battle of Stillman's Run in which Black Hawk's Indians approaching with a flag of truce were fired upon, after which the American soldiers seized by causeless panic fell into frenzied flight that stopped not until there were a few in every northern county of Illinois. Among these swift footed soldiers was a Colonel Strode, not in command of any forces engaged, but present as a spectator—one of the gallery, as the golfers phrase it. Some accuse him of having ordered the shooting of the party with the truce flag—perhaps not—but be his part in the matter little or much, he took full share in the footrace, nor tarried by the way until the declivities of Galena worked a ritard in the staccato syncopation of his footfalls.

Comment upon this deplorable incident among those who had seen real service who knew how to fight and respect a flag of truce, was piquant. Colonel Davenport took a part in the condemnation and several spicy bits of criticism upon the winged colonel from his pen appeared in the Galena Advertiser. Colonel Strode was only human, and these things rankled in his soul, so he bided the time when he could catch Colonel Davenport in a bottle and drive in the stopper.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The opportunity speedily arrived. Among those elected to the session of the Illinois legislature following the Black Hawk war was Colonel Strode, his ability to run in any line being thus demonstrated. Before that legislature came for sanction the plat of a new city on the Mississippi to be named Davenport. Here ascended Colonel Strode into the air several feet and popped his heels together. He made a better rally than he had done at Stillman's Run, and shot away from the handsome plat in evidence the illuminated title in the corner. In vain Colonel Davenport's friends gathered to his standard. They defeated the name suggested by the Strode faction, but could not save the name of Davenport. The only way out was a compromise and the name written on the plat by the delegated wisdom of the Sucker state was Stephenson, the name of still another Colonel—colonels were thicker in Illinois after the Black Hawk war than in

Kentucky at her best—a sort of receiver at the lead mines. So Stephenson, the new town became and continued until wise men gave it the title of the best known island in the Mississippi valley, and the island, and the arsenal, the city and the railroad—all Rock Island—are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and then some miles.

From Colonel Davenport's disappointment came greater pride. In the fall of 1835 a company of men seated one evening on the porch of his handsome home looked across the swiftly rolling river to the incomparable site confronting them and planned a new Davenport which in later years crowned the bluffs in beauty, a town whose scenic loveliness of situation inspired the poet Taylor to write the tribute which began, "Seated upon her hills like a queen upon her divan," etc. Rock Island is all right—a lovely sister in the trinity of Davenport, Moline and Rock Island, but she never could have been Davenport, for Davenport is Davenport, and that is something better.

HOW DAVENPORT GOT ITS NAME.

Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, in her own graceful style and showing carefulness in research, wrote the following valuable and interesting article for the Half Century Democrat, published in 1905:

"It is with pleasure that I respond to the request to furnish a contribution for The Half Century Democrat bearing upon the question of the double claimants for the honor of having bestowed the name of Davenport upon our city.

"That there are two came to my notice first about a dozen years ago when I was collecting material for a series of historical sketches for the National Magazine on 'Davenport and its Environs.' Investigations at that time were carried only far enough to convince myself that not one line or word, written or printed, not one atom of evidence of any kind belonging to the early period, was in existence to support the claim that Davenport was named for Colonel William Davenport, and so I felt no compunctions about ignoring it entirely.

"Later, when the question became more serious by being brought forward in the newspapers, as a citizen interested in keeping our record straight I gathered some facts which were published in the Sunday Democrat. Some of the material made use of at that time is repeated in this article, much that is important is presented in more condensed form and new evidence is added which strengthens greatly the contention that our city was named for George Davenport.

"Before saying more I wish to explain that to avoid confusion, I shall omit George Davenport's military title, which belongs to him by right, and speak of him only as George Davenport. Again, believing that one well authenticated fact is of more value than any number of theories, however plausible they may be, I shall confine myself to facts and deal as little as possible with theories; and further, that my own part is restricted to arranging the evidence supplied by others or discovered in more or less inaccessible places.

"Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. LeClaire, living on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, are the careful custodians of a public document of inestimable value and interest, viewed from a historical standpoint. It is the original articles of agreement between Antoine LeClaire, George Davenport and six other men to found

a town which was eventually named Davenport. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. LeClaire in loaning, and the generosity of the Democrat in reproducing, the document in its original form is presented to the public for the first time. Now what does this paper that has been hidden away and forgotten for so many years tell us about the naming of the town? It tells first that on the 23d day of February, 1836, there was a meeting at which seven persons were present, six of the eight original proprietors and G. C. R. Mitchell (afterward Judge Mitchell), whose name does not appear, but in whose well remembered handwriting the instrument was executed. Where was this initial meeting held? Franc B. Wilkie, author of 'Davenport Past and Present,' says that it was held at George Davenport's house on the island—the picturesque ruin of which overlooks Davenport today. At that meeting the articles of agreement to lay out a town on Mr. LeClaire's claim on the west side of the river was concluded but no name was selected. It speaks of 'a town to be laid out on said land'—further that the parties of the second part with Antoine LeClaire covenant and agree together to lay out a town on or before May 1, 1836, 'said town' occurring twice thereafter. The document tells us that Antoine LeClaire and George Davenport were the leading and controlling spirits in the enterprise. Mr. LeClaire being the owner of the land, is mentioned as the party of the first part, and George Davenport's name leads all the parties of the second part each time they are mentioned.

"On the 18th of May, 1836, another transaction is recorded. At that time Alex. W. McGregor transferred his interest in 'the above named town of Davenport' to Stanton Sholes. Both of the interested parties signed the agreement and the transaction was witnessed by Elnathan C. Gavit, as appears by his signature.

"We will look in vain to find just when or where the name of 'Davenport' crept in but it is here on the 18th of May, and Mr. Gavit is the only man whose name is registered on the original agreement who has left a printed record as to its meaning.

"In 'Crumbs from my Saddle Bags or Pioneer Life,' page 207, he says: 'Colonel Davenport bought an interest in Mr. LeClaire's claim and the town was named after Davenport.' A short time before his death Mr. Gavit dictated a letter to the late Mrs. Nettie Howard in answer to a letter of inquiry from her in which he stated that he could not have been mistaken for he was present when the name was accepted and that it was Colonel George Davenport for whom the town was named. This illuminating evidence of Mr. Gavit supplies most perfectly the missing link.

"But now let us examine the names of the proprietors inscribed on the agreement to ascertain what influence they may have exercised in choosing a name, taking the last one first.

"Alexander W. McGregor was a lawyer who came to this vicinity and began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1835, probably about six months before the evacuation of Fort Armstrong and the departure of Colonel William Davenport. He sold his claim a few months after purchase to Stanton Sholes as has been shown above.

"L. S. Colton is credited in the list of old settlers as an 1836 arrival and was for a time one of the substantial citizens of Davenport.

"P. G. Hambaugh was a non-resident, a sutler by occupation. He left soon after the organization of the town company for Florida, where he died. He was a warm friend of George Davenport, as is attested by a letter in which he inquires about the prospects for the town, the probabilities of its being the capital of Iowa, besides many things of a more intimate personal nature.

"T. F. Smith was not present when the company was organized. His name was signed by A. LeClaire; Captain Thomas F. Smith was in command of Fort Armstrong from December, 1832, until June 8, 1833, being relieved by Colonel William Davenport on that date.

"Then comes 'James May by George Davenport, Agent,' a name which requires for our purpose more careful scrutiny. The only attempt at an argument that has ever been advanced to prove that the town was named for Colonel William Davenport, has rested with James May. The extraordinary feat of thrusting such honor upon a purely military man, without military distinction, a comparative stranger to nearly all connected with the undertaking, without pecuniary or other interest in it, we are told was performed by James May because of personal attachment, and so forth. Captain James May was for seven years engaged in steamboating on the upper Mississippi, but according to his own statement he left the river in 1834, or one year after Colonel William Davenport came to Fort Armstrong, and went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for many years. When the town company was organized he had been away two years. Yet, his faith in the venture was such that he was willing to make the investment and placed his interest in the hands of George Davenport, who acted as his agent. Volumes could be written, and not dispose more effectually of the story that Captain James May used his influence to have the town named for Colonel William Davenport than is done by the entry 'James May by George Davenport, Agent,' on the original articles of agreement.

"William Gordon's name follows. It is a well known fact that Major William Gordon was here temporarily, having been sent by the government to survey Mr. LeClaire's Indian claim. While thus engaged he became interested in the town proposition, surveyed the site and platted it, with the assistance of his associate, Mr. Bennett. The fort at that time was being abandoned by the government and before the last entry, on May 4th, on the articles of agreement, it had been evacuated and Colonel William Davenport had departed.

"This leaves George Davenport and Antoine LeClaire, the first signers and the only ones who were prominently and permanently identified with the town. For Mr. LeClaire on the subject of the name we will let his nephew, J. A. LeClaire, speak. In order to settle definitely the disputed question Mr. LeClaire gives his evidence under oath.

J. A. LECLAIRE'S AFFIDAVIT.

"*'State of Iowa, Scott county, ss.*

"I, J. A. LeClaire, being duly sworn upon oath, do depose and say that I am a nephew of Antoine LeClaire, deceased, and for many years was intimately as-

sociated with him as his secretary. The story of the beginning of the city of Davenport and all the circumstances connected therewith were told to me many times and in my presence to different persons by the said Antoine LeClaire, and he always made the point very clear that it was named for his friend, George Davenport. After reading the articles of agreement for the laying out of the city of Davenport, I wish to add to the above statement that the only hitch in the beginning was that George Davenport as well as the other proprietors wanted to name the town LeClaire, but Mr. LeClaire was determined that the honor should be conferred upon Mr. Davenport. He said that Mr. Davenport was the older man, had been here longer and that it was more fitting that the town should bear his name. They finally compromised by agreeing to name the town at the head of the rapids, which was a part of the original plan, LeClaire. Further I wish to say that Mr. Antoine LeClaire furnished personally all the data concerning the early history of the town, its name and so forth, used by Franc B. Wilkie in his history of "Davenport, Past and Present." Mr. Wilkie consulted with Mr. LeClaire in his office many times during the preparation of the matter and I was present on such occasions.

'J. A. LeCLAIRE.

"Signed and sworn to before me by the said J. A. LeClaire this 22d day of September, 1905.

'HENRY VOLLMER,

'Notary Public, in and for Scott county, Iowa.'

WILKIE ADDS A WORD.

"Franc B. Wilkie, author of 'Davenport, Past and Present,' published in Davenport in 1858 by Luse, Lane & Company, in both the historical and biographical text, says that the town was named for George Davenport. That the assertion was not made by a comparative stranger on hearsay evidence is proven by General Flagler who tells us in his History of Rock Island Arsenal that the material for the biography of George Davenport was furnished by Hon. Bailey Davenport, youngest son of George Davenport, and as has been shown Antoine LeClaire furnished the historical data. Besides Captain James May was a resident of Davenport when 'Past and Present' was published. He furnished the matter for his own biography, a large part being his own composition. He was apt with his pen and would he not at that time have challenged in the most public manner a serious mis-statement of facts concerning the derivation of the name of the town of which he was one of the original proprietors if such had been the case? That he did not is proof positive that no mistake was made by Franc B. Wilkie.

"Under date May 7, 1897, Mr. A. C. Fulton contributed to the Weekly Outlook an article which contains many interesting facts and particulars on the subject under discussion. In it he claims that his investigations are not confined to today nor yesterday, but go back more than a half century, to 1842, when he made his first inquiries of the original settlers about the naming of the town, and received the answer, invariably, that it was named for George Davenport, the elder.

MORE INCONTESTABLE PROOF.

"In one of the letters in which Willard Barrows gives the history of Davenport and Scott county, published in the Davenport Gazette in 1859, Mr. Barrows makes this unqualified and unequivocal statement: 'The town was named for Colonel George Davenport.' Mr. Barrows at that time had been a resident of Davenport twenty-two years. He knew everybody and had the traditions of the place well grounded in his memory. It is therefore a moral certainty that no contention over the derivation of the name had arisen when this declaration was published—August 25, 1859. The Gazette files are in the public library and may be consulted by any one interested.

MORE LIVING WITNESSES.

"John M. Lyter, in an address before the Pioneer Settlers Association as president, in 1895, characterized the story that any Davenport but George was ever thought of originally in connection with the naming of the town as 'absurd, a wrong and a folly.'

"Joe Hebert says that from earliest childhood he was brought up in the faith that this town was named after George Davenport, and he resents very keenly any attempt to destroy that faith now. Mr. Hebert's father, a boy in his early teens, came to Rock island with his uncle, who was in the employ of the government as gun smith, in 1821. He remained on the island until Davenport was laid out and then came over to this side of the river, where he lived until his death in 1867. As no dispute over the identity of the Davenport for whom the city was named ever arose during his father's lifetime, Mr. Hebert says he never heard him make a statement concerning it. What he does distinctly remember is that on occasions of general rejoicing over events marking the city's progress his father would say: 'I'm glad this place was named for Musquakie's father!' meaning by Musquakie George L. Davenport, his playmate and lifelong friend.

"John Littig gives testimony on the subject in these words: 'I came to Stephenson—now Rock Island—in 1837, to Davenport the year following. The town at that time had not over 150 inhabitants. I went to work for Mr. LeClaire and remained in his employ for eight years. I lived in Mr. LeClaire's family and have heard him say many times that the town was named for George Davenport.'

A PORTRAIT IN EVIDENCE.

"In the home of the grandchildren of George Davenport in this city hangs a portrait in oil, painted from life, of George Davenport. In his hand he holds a map with the words across the top 'Map of the City of Davenport.' What does it mean? The meaning is as plain as though it were emblazoned in golden letters across the canvas—'I am the progenitor for whom the city of Davenport was named.'

"The present controversy has its origin of course in the unfortunate coincidence that two men by the same name were living on Rock island when Daven-

port was founded. Without questioning the good faith or motives of those who, at this late date, are responsible for raising the issue, it must be contended that they are in error, and that it is established by a preponderance of testimony that George Davenport, the co-worker and faithful friend of Antoine LeClaire, until the day of his death, is the man whose name our city bears."

COLONEL GEORGE DAVENPORT, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF DAVENPORT,
AND AFTER WHOM THE CITY WAS NAMED.

From Wilkie's "Davenport Past and Present."

In his most interesting history "Davenport, Past and Present," Franc B. Wilkie, the brilliant Davenport newspaper man who after leaving this city made his reputation as a war correspondent for metropolitan papers, went to Chicago and became Wilbur Story's managing editor and European representative for the Chicago Times, has this biography of Colonel George Davenport. It is as full of romance as a work of fiction and the story is told with the fascination of Wilkie's admirable diction.

George Davenport was born in the year 1783 in Lincolnshire, England, and, at the age of seventeen years, was placed with an uncle (master of a merchant ship) to learn the seafaring business. During the next three years he visited many seaports on the Baltic and of France, Spain and Portugal. In the fall of 1803 the ship sailed with a cargo from Liverpool for St. Petersburg, and shortly after its arrival an embargo was laid upon all the English vessels in that port—the vessels taken possession of and their crews thrown into prison by the Russian government. The crew of Mr. Davenport's vessel were confined in an old stone church where they remained during a long and dreary winter, suffering very much from cold and hunger. In the spring they were released and their vessel restored to them. After returning home their next voyage was from Liverpool to New York, with a cargo of goods—this was in the summer of 1804. They arrived safely at their destination and had discharged their load and taken in a cargo for Liverpool and were on the eve of sailing when an accident took place which changed the whole course of his life. Everything was in readiness for sailing, they had commenced to heave up the anchor, when one of the sailors was knocked overboard. Standing near the stern, at the side of the vessel, Mr. Davenport saw the accident and immediately jumped into a small boat and caught the sailor by the hair as he was going down the last time—drawing him up and holding him until they came to his assistance. In jumping into the boat he struck one of the seats and fractured his leg very badly; and there being no surgeon on board, the captain had him taken to the city and placed in the hospital, with directions for every possible care to be taken of him. After remaining there some two months, he was advised to go into the country to recruit his health. Acting upon this advice, he went to New Jersey and stopped at the pleasant village of Rahway, where he remained some time and then went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania. While there he became acquainted with a young officer, Lieutenant Lawrence, who was recruiting for the army. Taking quite a liking to him he proposed that if he would enlist he would get him the appointment



COLONEL GEORGE DAVENPORT
In whose honor the city of Davenport was named

of sergeant, which proposition was accepted, and he received the appointment of sergeant in Captain McLeary's Company of the First Regiment of Infantry. He then went to Harrisburg on a recruiting expedition and remained until they had enlisted the number of men required, after which they returned to Carlisle Barracks and remained until the spring of 1806, occupied in drilling and learning all the arts of war. Then then received orders to join the army at New Orleans, under the command of General Wilkinson. They walked across the mountains to Pittsburg and there they procured boats and rowed down the river to New Orleans.

On their arrival at that city they were kept constantly at work repairing and building new fortifications and putting the place in a state of defense. During that summer the soldiers suffered very much from sickness. In the fall the troops received orders to march to Sabine river, against the Spaniards; which expedition has since been known as the Sabine Expedition. The troops were placed in keel boats and worked their way up the Mississippi and Red rivers, suffering every kind of hardship and fatigue, hot weather, bad water and any quantity of mosquitoes, could afford, before they arrived at Nachetochez. During this trip Mr. Davenport steered one of the boats and came very near being drowned. In consequence of the boats sheering and swinging around the steering oar knocked him into the river, but fortunately as he came up he seized hold of the blade of the oar and held on until he was rescued. After remaining here a short time he was sent by General Wilkinson with dispatches to Fort Adams, on the Mississippi. He took one man with him, got his provisions into a canoe and started down Red river. When they had reached the great bend they met with an accident that came near losing them their lives. The canoe struck a snag and upset them in the river, but by clinging to the drift wood they made out to reach the shore, making a narrow escape with their lives. Losing their canoe and all of their provisions, they were now obliged to strike across the country to the Mississippi, traveling over swamps, bayous, sloughs, having frequently to get logs together and make rafts to cross on. During this travel they were nearly eaten up by mosquitoes. At night they would build a fire and make a dense smoke to keep them off. While one of them would sleep, the other would watch, keep up the fire and look out for alligators. They were several days in reaching Fort Adams and were nearly worn out, living only upon what berries and wild fruit they could find.

Peace being made with the Spaniards, General Wilkinson returned with the troops to New Orleans and as soon as they arrived they commenced to put the place in a state of defense against the Burr expedition, which was on its way down the river. There was great excitement in the city. The military were kept constantly on duty and in a short time the city was declared under martial law. During this time Mr. Davenport was on duty as orderly to General Wilkinson. About the middle of December, 1806, he was sent with a guard to arrest Dr. Errick Bollman, which was effected about 12 o'clock at night. They surrounded the house, posting sentinels around it to prevent any possible escape. When they knocked at the door a person came and opened it and inquired what they wanted. They replied "Dr. Bollman." The person stated the doctor was not there. They, however, entered, searched the house and found the doctor in

his room, dressing himself, when they arrested him for treason, taking him down to the fort for safe keeping.

During the stay of the troops in New Orleans they suffered dreadfully from sickness, not being accustomed to the climate. It frequently became Mr. Davenport's turn to take charge of the men detailed to bury the dead. This was a dreadful duty. The graves could not be sunk more than three feet, owing to the water being so near the surface, while the men had to bail out the water as they dug the graves; and when the coffin was put in they had to hold it down with their spades until the grave could be filled up with earth to keep the coffin from floating. The sun's scorching heat and the intolerable stench from the shallow graves made this the hardest duty that was possible for any one to perform and a great many lost their lives from the effects of it. After the arrest of Burr and his associates and everything had quieted down, most of the troops were sent to Natchez, Fort Adams, and other more healthy places.

In the spring of 1807 Mr. Davenport was sent with a party of troops to the Homichita river, in the Choctaw country, where they built a block house and remained there until fall, when they returned to Natchez. Mr. Davenport then received orders to go on a recruiting expedition to fill the regiment, which was nearly decimated by losses from sickness. He sailed from New Orleans to Philadelphia, where he enlisted quite a number of men, going from there to Baltimore and thence to Winchester, Virginia, 1809. Here he remained until the spring of 1810, when he was ordered west to join his regiment. They walked over the mountains to Pittsburg. Here they procured keel boats and proceeded down the Ohio, then up the Mississippi and Missouri to the barracks at Bellefontaine. He remained here until the summer of 1812, when he went with Captain Owens' company in boats up the Mississippi to an island just below the mouth of the Illinois. Here they built temporary fortifications and remained until fall to protect St. Louis and the settlements from being attacked by the Indians.

About this time General Howard organized an expedition to go against the Indians on the Illinois river at Peoria lake, where the Pottawottamies had several villages. The regular troops were ordered to proceed by water to Peoria while the rangers and volunteers proceeded across the country. They got their keel boats in readiness and had the "cargo boxes" double planked so as to make them ball proof—made loop and port holes for musketry and light pieces of cannon. They arrived at the foot of Peoria lake without seeing any Indians—landed their men and commenced to build a blockhouse on the top of a high bank which overlooked the prairie for some distance. After finishing this they sunk a well to supply it with water. Having arranged things so as to draw up the water with a sweep, it was necessary to have a grapevine to attach to the pole. Mr. Davenport, having noticed some grapevines in the woods a short distance from the blockhouse, took a man with him to get one and soon found the article in question. They cut it and were trimming it when an unusual sound attracted their attention. They became alarmed and started for the fort and when they reached the edge of the timber, he climbed a tree to reconnoiter the prairie in the direction of the blockhouse, and to his horror he beheld the prairie swarming with Indians, moving toward the blockhouse. He descended as fast as possible and

told his companion that their only chance of escape was by getting under the bank and running for their lives along the shore of the lake, endeavoring thus to reach the blockhouse before the Indians discovered them. They started, but were not half way to the fort before the battle commenced. The firing from the blockhouse and the yells of the Indians on the prairie above them increased their speed considerably and they made, perhaps, the fastest time ever known. When they approached near the blockhouse, they found it was impossible to reach it as the Indians were nearer than they were and their only chance now was to get to the gun boats at the lake. When they were about half way to the boats the Indians discovered them and commenced firing at them and, yelling like a pack of devils, made towards the boats. This alarmed the men on board, who commenced to push out into the lake, but fortunately one of the boats grounded on a sand bar, which accident saved Mr. Davenport and his companion. They rushed into the water and, wading to the boat, put their shoulders to the bow and pushed it into deep water. During all this time the Indians were firing at them and the balls kept whizzing by, making it anything but comfortable. They soon got on board and under cover. Mr. Davenport determined on revenge and, pointing one of the small cannons, he took good aim at the red skins and applied the match. The gun missed fire. While hunting for a primer some one elevated the piece too high. When he applied the match the piece went off with a tremendous explosion, so much so that he thought the whole boat was blown up. The muzzle of the gun had been elevated above the edge of the port hole and when it went off the whole load struck the side of the boat. By this time the brisk fire kept up from the blockhouse and boats, obliged the Indians to retreat.

Nothing of any importance occurred until about the first of December, when a large party of Pottawottamies arrived with a white flag and sent in three of their chiefs to the fort and proposed to meet the commanding officer in council. This was agreed to and arrangements were made for the meeting of a certain number of chiefs and braves in council. A place and time were agreed upon and when the time arrived about forty of the principal chiefs and braves approached the place, dressed in their full Indian costume, headed by their principal chief, the old Black Partridge. They were met by the commanding officer and all the officers of the post. After shaking hands and passing around the peace pipe the old chief explained his business. They wished to be friends with the Americans, to stop war and make a treaty of peace with him. The commanding officer complimented them for the decision and promised to send their talk to the superintendent of Indian affairs, General Clark, at St. Louis, as he had no orders or authority to treat with them. He proposed that they should send a delegation of their chiefs and warriors to St. Louis and he agreed to send some of his soldiers with them, to see them safe through the white settlements. This was agreed to. So they selected thirteen of their principal men and one woman. The commander ordered Mr. Davenport to select four trusty men and take charge of the Indians and escort them to St. Louis. This was rather an unpleasant duty for five men to start out with a lot of hostile Indians, but it had to be done —there was nothing to be done but to obey orders, and accordingly he got a sufficient supply of provisions and placed them aboard of a perogue and, embarking his party, started down the Illinois river. The principal chiefs were Gomo,

Senatchwine, Shiggashack, Comas and Black Partridge. They had traveled but one day when the river froze up, obliging them to abandon their boat and travel by land. Each took a small quantity of provisions, the remainder was rolled up and placed in a hollow tree. With the provisions they also had a small **keg** of whiskey and after giving each one of the party a dram, it was proposed to hide it with the provisions, so that the Indians could have it on their return, but the old Black Partridge insisted that they should drink it all then. Mr. Davenport told him he could not do so. He then directed them to move on and his men to follow in the rear, while he remained to put away the keg of liquor. After they were out of sight he took the keg and concealed it in a different place from that mentioned to the Indians, having become alarmed at their conduct, and being afraid they would return and take the liquor and get drunk. In that case they were sure to have trouble and, perhaps, lose their lives. He soon overtook the company but all day the old Black Partridge was very moody and discontented. At night they encamped on a point of the river and he managed to place the Indians on the point and his own camp behind them, so that they could not go back without his knowing it. Each had a guard to watch the other. They traveled in this cautious manner two or three days, when they discovered a smoke across the prairie, which alarmed the Indians. They stated that there was a large war party of Sacs out and thought from the smoke it must be they, and if they saw them they would be killed, they could not be saved from these formidable braves. This was not very comfortable news but they avoided the danger by avoiding the prairie and following the timber and making no fire at night. They traveled on for a number of days and when they began to approach the Mississippi a new danger began to threaten the imagination of the Indians. The rangers were ordered to scour the country as far up as the mouth of the Illinois, and there was great danger of falling in with them and their firing on them before the rangers discovered that there were any whites with them. When camping at night the whites hung their hats and coats upon poles, so that in case of an approach of the rangers the Indians would not be fired upon. In this way they traveled and, after suffering very much from the inclemency of the weather, and from hunger, they arrived at St. Louis and were very well received and were soon called to the council chamber and a treaty concluded with the Indians, who left five of their number as hostages for its fulfillment.

Governor Clark inquired of Mr. Davenport "how it had been possible for him and his party to reach the white settlements without being seen by the rangers, who were ordered to guard the frontiers from a surprise by the Indians?" Mr. Davenport replied, "that he had not seen anything of the rangers nor any signs of their ever having been to the mouth of the Illinois." Some of the officers of the rangers were present and overheard the conversation and when they left they swore they would show Mr. Davenport's party whether there were rangers on the lookout or not.

Governor Clark supplied the chiefs with presents and provisions and directed Mr. Davenport to take the party up the river in a perogue, and land them at the mouth of the Illinois river, on the north side, so that they might return home in safety. After getting everything in order they started on their return. They

were obliged to keep on the Missouri side all the way up for fear of the rangers firing on them, as they were very angry at the statements that had been made by Mr. Davenport and had sworn vengeance against him and his party on their return. They, however, reached home in safety.

Mr. Davenport returned to Bellefontaine and remained there until the spring of 1814, when the first regiment was ordered to join General Brown on the Canada line. They shipped on keel boats and went down the Mississippi and up to the Ohio to Pittsburg. Then then crossed over the mountains by forced marches until they arrived at the town of Erie. They immediately embarked on two vessels and sailed to Fort Erie, where they were ordered to be reviewed. They put themselves in as good order as possible, paraded and received orders at once to march to Lundy's Lane and arrived in time to be in the hottest part of the battle. This was very hard service, as they had just performed a long fatiguing journey without an hour's rest. But the army was hard pressed and had need of every man that could be brought into action during the battle. Mr. Davenport had to assist in taking one of the officers, who was severely wounded, from the field, and laid his musket down to perform the service, and when he returned it was gone. He soon found one by the side of a British soldier, which he took, and found to be one of the Glengarian muskets, a very excellent exchange for the one he had lost (this old relic is still kept in the family in memory of the war). Mr. Davenport was in many very perilous situations during this service time, often being placed on picket-guard duty and during the siege of Fort Erie he was on duty at one of the batteries night and day, with scarcely a moment's rest. He was also on duty at Black Rock in charge of a battery, a part of the time. At the time of the sortie he was one of the attacking party which drove the British from their works. After the siege was over the troops crossed back again to Buffalo and the First Regiment marched to Pittsburg and then by boats to Bellefontaine. After being there a short time his term of service expired and he got an honorable discharge, having given his adopted country ten years of very active duty and of the very best part of his life. At this time he was employed by Colonel William Morrison, of Kentucky, government contractor, as his agent to supply the troops with provisions—the commissary department being at that time under the management of the contractors. He now came to St. Louis and took charge of several keel boats, loaded with the necessary provisions. A large drove of cattle were also purchased and driven through the country. They started up the river and arrived at the mouth of the Des Moines river late in the fall and concluded to stop there for the winter, building a number of log huts for the men and for storing the provisions. It being so late, it was difficult to build huts in sufficient numbers. The best he could do was to put poles into the ground and nail up green hides for siding and roofing, and when they got dry they made a tolerably warm house. This post was called "Cantonment Davis." The next year Fort Edwards was built there.

In the spring of 1816 the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, under the command of Colonel Lawrence (the very same officer and friend with whom Mr. Davenport had enlisted ten years before), embarked on boats and started up the river. They arrived at the mouth of Rock river and examined the country for a site for a fort, and the result was the selecting of the lower

end of Rock island as the most suitable point. They landed on Rock island on the 10th of May, 1816. As soon as they had completed their encampment he employed the soldiers to cut logs and build store houses for the provisions, and had a bakehouse and oven put up. This was the first building ever erected on this island. The soldiers now set to work to build the fort, which was named Fort Armstrong. At this time there lived a large body of Indians in the vicinity, numbering some 10,000, divided in three villages, one on the east side of the river, near the foot of the island, called Waupellow Village, and about three miles south, on the bank of Rock river, stood the famous village of Black Hawk, and on the west side of the river stood a small village named after an old brave, Oskosh. Upon the first arrival of the troops on the island the Indians were very much dissatisfied but the officers took great pains to gain their friendship by making them many presents and they soon became reconciled and were most excellent neighbors. During the first summer they would frequently bring over supplies of sweet corn, beans, pumpkins and such other vegetables as they raised, and present them to Mr. Davenport and the officers, with the remarks that they had raised none and that they themselves had plenty, invariably refusing to take any pay.

During the first summer an incident occurred which gave Mr. Davenport an Indian name. Some of his cattle having strayed off the island, he took some men and went over to look for them in the bottom at the mouth of Rock river, but not finding them, they were returning along the bank of the river, in front of the Indian village. When opposite some of the lodges a party of drunken Indians came rushing out towards them—his men took to their heels but he stood his ground; some dozen of the drunken Indians seized him by the arms, legs and coat-tail, while another drunken fellow held a large black bottle in his hand and would stagger up and try to hit him on the head with it, which blow would require all his strength to dodge. This manoeuver was repeated a number of times until he was nearly exhausted and had about made up his mind that the "cursed Indian" would break his head with the bottle, when an old Indian, a friend of his, happened to see what was going on, when he cried out "Saganosh, Saganosh!" ("he is an Englishman.") These words operated like magic—they loosed hold and commenced to shake him by the hands and endeavored to be the cleverest fellows in the world. He was ever afterward known by the different tribes as "Saganosh." At this time he resided near the fort and continued to supply the troops with provisions but in the second year he built a double log cabin and storehouse adjoining, about a half mile from the fort, and where the present residence is. He now, with what little money he had saved, purchased a small stock of Indian goods and commenced the "Indian trader." At this time there was a large tribe of Winnebagoes or, as the French called them, Peons, that inhabited Rock river country and the Winnebago swamps. This tribe had a very bad name and were always very hostile and treacherous and they had been in the habit, for several years before, when a trader came among them with goods, to kill him and take the goods, as the easiest way of making a short bargain, so that the French traders had been afraid, for some time, to go among them. Mr. Davenport not knowing much about the Indians at this time, and hearing that they had large quantities of furs and that no traders had visited them for some time, concluded

that this would be the best place for him to trade in. As soon as the French traders (most of whom were in the employ of the American Fur Company) heard of it, they advised him not to attempt it, as he would be killed and robbed, but he determined to try it and fitted out five or six pack-horses, loaded them with goods and taking two Canadians, Gokey and Degree, with him, started up Rock river. They soon reached the Winnebago encampment. He immediately got the chiefs and principal men together and made them a "talk." He told them he had heard that they were in want of many kinds of goods, and that they had plenty of furs, so he had come up to trade with them, but that before he had started he had been told that they were a very bad people and was advised not to go among them, but he did not believe these stories, and that he had come among them to see for himself. The chiefs shook him by the hand and expressed great satisfaction at the confidence he had in them and assured him if he would trade with them he should never have cause to complain. They then sent a cryer through the different encampments to announce the arrival of a trader, and that they must treat him well. He now unpacked his horses and placed his goods in one of the lodges, which was offered him. He commenced to trade and soon sold all his goods and had received the best kind of furs in payment, and at very good profits. He now loaded up his horses and started back with Gokey, leaving Degree in charge of a part of the furs, while he returned to get another supply of goods. He now visited all the different encampments and met with very good treatment—his trade soon increased so largely that he established several trading posts on Rock river and maintained them for many years, making a very profitable business.

At this early time most of the Indian goods were brought from Mackinac, through Green bay, then up the Fox river to the Portage, there packed across to the Wisconsin river, then down the Mississippi in Mackinaw boats. He once sent an order to Mackinaw for an assortment of Indian goods, camping equipage, four hands and a Mackinaw boat, and everything complete was delivered to them at Rock island. His employes were Canadians, hired for three years, at \$125 per year, and were very faithful hands. Shortly after he had commenced trading up Rock river he made a very narrow escape. About this time several war parties had gone to attack the settlements, one of which had been unfortunate and had lost some of their men, so that, on their return, the relations of those that were killed felt very hostile and determined to be revenged at the first opportunity. Not knowing anything of this state of things Mr. Davenport packed up some goods on four or five horses, taking Gokey with him, and started up Rock river. They arrived at Prophets-town and went immediately to their old friend, Wetaico's lodge. The old man met them but seemed much alarmed. He shook them by the hand and said he was very sorry they had come at this time; he was afraid they would be killed as there was a war party just about to start from the upper end of the village, headed by the "Crane," who had lost some relatives, but that he would do all he could to save them. This was said to them in the Chippewa tongue as that was generally used by the traders. He invited them to sit down, when the yells of an approaching party of Indians were heard. He told them to keep cool and show no signs of alarm. In a few minutes a large crowd surrounded the lodge, whoop-

ing and yelling like so many devils. The old man now stepped to the door of his lodge and inquired what they wanted (in the Winnebago language.) They replied that "they had come to kill the white men." The old man now made them a long speech, claiming the rights of hospitality and the sacredness of his lodge. He told them they were fools! Why be in so great a hurry? That they had plenty of time, as the trader was going to encamp just below the village and would remain three or four days to trade! This seemed reasonable and the crowd assented to it and retired. The old man returned and said he could save them, but they must follow strictly his counsels. He then directed them to go just below the village and pitch their tent near the bank of the river—unpack their goods, turn out their horses and make every preparation for remaining several days, and in the meantime he would place a light canoe and paddles a little way below their tent and as soon as it was dark to slip away from their camp-fire, jump into the canoe and float down the river until they were out of hearing of the village, and then to paddle for their lives, but to lay by in the high grass in the daytime as they might be pursued and headed off across some of the bends of the river. They followed his advice strictly, put up their tent, built a fire and spanceled their horses, arranged their goods and made preparations for cooking. Some few Indians came to them and desired to trade, but they put them off until next day on the score of fatigue. They did this to throw them off their guard. The hours seemed very long but darkness came at last and they stole away from their encampment, reached the canoe and floated quietly down the river, and as soon as they were out of sight of the camp-fires they began to paddle their canoe swiftly down Rock river. Several times during the night they saw camp-fires ahead of them on the bank of the river and were obliged to drift past them on the opposite side under the shadow of the bank. As soon as it was daylight they landed, hauled their canoe into the tall grass and concealed themselves during the day and when it was dark, they started again and paddled all night. Next morning they found themselves at the mouth of Rock river and soon reached Rock Island. Sometime afterwards old Wetaico visited Rock Island, when he gave an account of what occurred. The next morning after the escape, he said, the whole village turned out—men, women and children, marched down to the tent, headed by the "Crane" and his war party, armed with their tomahawks, bows and arrows, and painted—singing their war song and beating their drums. They advanced, dancing their war dance, and surrounded the tent. But they soon found "that white man is very uncertain." Owing to the bad feeling of this part of the tribe he did not go among them for some time afterward. The Winnebagoes frequently came down to the island to trade, in small parties, but they appeared very sullen and shy. They did not like to visit the fort much. Mr. Davenport felt satisfied that if they got a good opportunity they would kill some of the whites.

In 1818 Mr. Davenport gave up the agency of supplying the troops and turned his attention entirely to the Indian trade. He made arrangements for building him a house and store and got the commanding officer (Colonel Morgan), to point out the place where he could build without interfering with the forts. The place selected was the one where his late residence now stands. He put up a double log cabin, with a chimney between them. He now went to St.

Louis and purchased a supply of goods and provisions and bought a small keel boat (Flying Betsey) loaded her with them, and returned to Rock Island. Here-
tofore Mr. Davenport had confined his trade principally to the Winnebagoes but he now commenced to trade with the Sacs and Foxes in opposition to American Fur Company's traders. During the winter he was constantly traversing the prairies of Iowa and visiting every encampment in person. He, in this way, seldom left their trading post. In the spring he would have all his furs and selected all the best furs, while the old French traders had very little energy and skins nicely packed and prepared—feathers all sacked, bees-wax and deer tallow all barreled—then would load his boat and go to St. Louis and sell his cargo, which always commanded the highest market price, owing to the good condition in which everything was put up. It was customary with the Sac and Fox Indians residing in this vicinity, when they finished planting their corn, for the young men to go on a summer hunt for buffalo and deer, while the old men and most of the women would go up to the lead mines in their canoes and dig mineral, smelt it in log furnaces and return back again about the time their corn would be fit to eat. On these occasions he would load his keel boat with provisions and a few goods and go up to Fever river (or "Mau-cau-pi-a-sepo," or Small Pox river, as the Indians called it), and trade with the Indians for their lead. He also visited the mines on the west side of the Mississippi (where the Dubuque mines were) and obtained large quantities of lead of them, which branch of the trade was very valuable.

In the fall of 1819 Mr. Davenport and his family came very near being massacred by the Winnebagoes, a party of twenty of whom, headed by the "Crane" arrived about sundown and said they wanted to trade. He told them he never opened his store after sundown, that they would have to wait until next day. At this they seemed to be very much dissatisfied but he invited them into the room occupied by his men (adjoining the room he lived in) and gave them plenty to eat and pipes and tobacco and told them they could sleep on the floor in front of the fire. At this time he had only two men at home, Jerome and another trader. About bedtime Jerome came into his room and told him he did not like the conduct of the Indians, that they did not act right, that they had laid down without taking off their moccasins or other things and that he was afraid to sleep in the room with them and that they intended mischief. He told Jerome to bring in the other man and their blankets and sleep on the floor. The two rooms were divided by a chimney with a short passage at one side, from one room to the other with a door at each end. Jerome and the man came in with their blankets and guns and laid down on the floor with their guns beside them. Soon after one of the Indians came in and said he wished to sleep on the floor as the other room was rather crowded. He secured permission to do so. As soon as the men had laid down Mr. Davenport examined everything to see that the guns were all in their proper places, as he generally kept a number always loaded, standing against the wall ready, in case of an attack. He then put a sack of sweet corn against the door (locks were scarce in those days), and retired to bed, but not to sleep. About the middle of the night, Jerome turned over and in doing so rattled his powder horn. This alarmed the Indian who sprang to his feet and, giving a yell, rushed into the other room.

By this time Mr. Davenport and his men were up, with their guns in their hands, and when the Indians, in the other room, came rushing through the narrow passage, leveled their guns at them and told them to move back or they would fire on them. The Indians saw that they were prepared to fire, so they retreated and shut the door at their end of the passage and placed every thing they could find against it to barricade it. Mr. Davenport did the same at the other end and, with his men, stood on guard until sunrise, expecting every moment some kind of attack would be made on them, but during the whole time they could not hear the least noise. As soon as it was light they began to reconnoiter, but could not see anything of the Indians—they had gone. Some time afterwards Mr. Davenport learned that the party had started out with the intention of killing the whole family and plundering the store. Their plan, at first, was to get Mr. Davenport into the store, where they intended to tomahawk him and then kill the rest without firing a gun, for fear of alarming the fort. Their next move was to place the Indian in the room to sleep, so that he could get up when all were asleep and tomahawk as many as he could and at the same time to give a yell as a signal that they should come to his assistance. But a guilty conscience frightened him, when the Frenchman moved. He thought he was going to take the start of him. Failing in this attempt they still kept prowling about the neighborhood, watching for any straggler who might venture out alone. They at last succeeded. Two soldiers got permission to go into the woods to cut a stick for axe helvies. They were cautioned not to go far from the fort but at sundown, when the roll was called, it was found they were missing, and fearing they might be lost in the woods, one of the cannons was fired off, so they might know the direction of the fort. Next morning Lieutenant Stubbs and a party of soldiers came up to Mr. Davenport's house and informed him that the two men were missing. He stated that he heard, about noon, the report of two guns and had no doubt they were killed. He then got all of his men and with the soldiers formed a line and struck across the island in the direction of the sound of the gun, and when they had reached the middle of the island they found their bodies. Both had been shot and scalped.

In 1822 Mr. Davenport established a trading post at Fever river in charge of Amos Farrar. This was a very good point at this time for trade with the Indians, for furs and lead. He also had trading houses at Flint Hills, mouths of the Iowa river, Waupsipinica, and Maquoketa rivers, besides three on Rock river. To attend to them all and have them properly supplied, kept him constantly traveling from one post to another, sometimes on foot, sometimes in a canoe, and sometimes on horseback. His principal depot was on Rock island. Here all the furs and skins had to be collected together and here the outfits of goods were made up and sent off into the different parts of the country. In 1823 the first steamboat arrived—the Virginia. She was loaded with provisions for Prairie du Chien and was from Wheeling. Mr. Davenport was called upon to pilot her over the rapids. He took his old "patroon debuts" with him. They were three or four days getting over. At this time quite a number of persons went up to Fever river to work the mines. Colonel William Johnson, of Kentucky, had obtained permission of the government to work the mines and passed up the river with several keel boats loaded with provisions and tools. In a short time quite

a village was formed at Fever river. Two magistrates were appointed about this time by Governor Cass of Michigan territory. The following letter, written at the request of some of the inhabitants, will show the state of feeling at the idea of being in that territory:

ROCK ISLAND, January, 1825.

Sir: About a year ago two magistrates' commissions were forwarded by Governor Cass, of Michigan, to two respectable inhabitants of Fever river. They were recommended by a gentleman from Michigan, then concerned in a commercial way at that place, on the presumption that it belonged to Michigan and one of the gentlemen so appointed acted by virtue of his commission. The people were dissatisfied at the idea of being attached to a territory so remote and with whom, in a whole age, they could have no social intercourse. Last spring they had the pleasure of finding that the settlements on Fever river rightfully belonged to Illinois—upon which the magistrate, acting under the authority of Michigan, declined and since sent on a formal resignation. Of course they are at present in an awkward situation in the absence of civil authority and it is the cordial wish of the permanent population of that place that no time may be lost in appointing the persons (recommended by them some time since as magistrates), namely, Moses Meeker and John Connelly.

Most respectfully, sir, yours,

G. DAVENPORT.

D. D. SMITH, ESQ., Atlas, Pike county, Illinois.

N. B. Have the goodness to send me a prompt reply (by the military express, who pass through your town), stating, circumstantially, all the forms necessary to the completion of the business as I am much concerned in the ultimate welfare of the upper country and you will much oblige.

I am informed that lately the sheriff of Prairie du Chien (Crawford county, Michigan territory), visited the mines people and exacted poll tax from them, some of whom were simple enough to pay, others manfully refused and it gave umbrage to all.

G. D.

The mails were carried at this time by express from the fort; the nearest postoffice was at Clarksville, Missouri. In the spring of 1825 Mr. Davenport received the following letter:

GENERAL POST OFFICE

WASHINGTON CITY, 23d April, 1825.

Sir.: From the information I have received I conclude it will be agreeable to you to accept of the office of post master at Rock Island, Missouri. I herewith send you a copy of the law for regulating the post office, a key for opening the mail and forms and directions conformable therewith. You will find these at the Clarksville post office, Missouri. After executing the bond and taking the oath you may proceed in the duties of the office without waiting for a commission.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

To Mr. George Davenport.

In the fall Mr. Davenport received his commission but it was two or three years before he took the oath of office, as there were no officers to administer it.

In the fall of 1826 Mr. Bostwick, purchasing agent of the American Fur Company, arrived at Rock island and made an arrangement with him to become a member of that company, purchased all his goods, trading posts, etc. Gave him the management of the trade from the mouth of the Iowa river up to Turkey river. Mr. Russell Farnham having charge of the trade below and his main depot at Fort Edwards. Mr. Rollette had charge of the trade above—his principal depot at Prairie du Chien. A few extracts from his daily record may give some idea of the times:

1826. October 21st. Thomas Forsyth, Indian agent, and Dr. Craig, left here on Captain Culver's keel boat for St. Louis.

October 30th. Mr. Rollette's keel boat passed down. Mr. Ingraham on board.

October 31st. Mr. Lamalease left here for Rock river to build trading house.

October 31st. Lieutenant Clarke arrived with keel boat loaded with corn for St. Peters.

October 31st. Brought mail. Sent mail by Lieutenant Clarke for Prairie du Chien.

November 1st. Great fire across the river—all our hay stacks burnt.

November 1st. Russell Farnham arrived in keel boat Oregon.

November 1st. Mr. Burk, a Virginian, arrived, who had been lost sixteen days on Rock river.

November 4th. Mr. Farnham left for St. Louis.

November 4th. Mr. Burk left for the mines—furnished him with a horse.

November 5th. Mr. Man's keel boat passed down from lead mines.

November 5th. John K. Forsyth arrived from trading house on Rock river.

November 6th. Casnor and my men arrived with a canoe load of coal from Rock river.

November 6th. Keel boat Oliver Perry came in sight; put to, on account of the wind; arrived on the 7th.

November 8th. Oliver Perry passed up at 9 o'clock a. m., two bark canoes arrived from the mines; laid by on account of the wind; Captain Lowe on board.

November 9th. Keel boat Missouri arrived at 10 o'clock and departed at 3 o'clock.

November 13th. Boat arrived from Rock river.

November 15th. Winnebago chief, Carimonne arrived from Waupsipinica.

November 20th. Keel boat Missouri, Captain Otis Reynolds, from the mines, loaded with lead, for Davenport & Company. Martin Smith, and two men, arrived to establish a wood yard at the mouth of Rock river.

In the spring of 1827 Mr. Davenport started on a visit to his native place in England, after an absence of twenty-three years. He remained there about a year—visited London and all the principal cities. He returned in May, 1828, to Rock island. During this year the first settlements were made in this vicinity. Two families (Judge Pence and his son), arrived on the 9th day of December at Black Hawk's lodge. Several more families came directly after, among whom were John Spencer, Johan Case, William Brasher, Rinnah Wells, Joshua Vandruff, Archy Allen, George Harland, Thomas Hubbard, and John

Danforth. On the 27th of December, Mr. Davenport's daily record says: "George Wells came down for provisions, he having settled on the rapids. He makes the tenth settler in our neighborhood and one preacher, Rev. John Kinney, who preached the first time on the island the 29th of January, 1829." During the first year the settlers suffered very great hardships and Mr. Davenport furnished many of them provisions and groceries until they got their farms under cultivation and raised a crop.

In the spring of 1829 the Indians returned to their village and found the whites occupying their houses and cornfields. Mr. Davenport used all his influence with the Indians to induce them to remove to the west side of the Mississippi and partly succeeded. Waupello removed his village to Muscatine Slough and Keokuk, with part of the Sacs, removed to Iowa river; but Black Hawk and the remainder of the Sacs refused to go, claiming that they never had sold their lands.

In Mr. Davenport's record we find: August 5th. Steamboat Josephine, with two keel boats, arrived; purchased 1,000 bushels of corn to pay the Fox chiefs for their improvements. August 14th, the Fox chiefs refused to receive the corn for fear of being blamed by the Sacs for selling their village.

The Indian agent and the commanding officer used every argument to get Black Hawk to move west of the Mississippi, but without effect. In 1830 Mr. Davenport visited Washington city to see the President (General Jackson), and secretary of war and recommended that the government pay the Indians a few thousand dollars (which they could well afford to do) and that from his knowledge of their character and customs he felt satisfied that they would remove without any further trouble to the government. This plan was not approved of by the president, who declared that they should move off.

In the spring of 1831 the Indians again returned to their village and shortly afterwards General Gaines, with four or five companies of infantry, arrived. Governor Reynolds also received a requisition for a number of companies of mounted volunteers, which were soon raised and were on their way to Rock river, under command of General Joseph Duncan. Shortly after General Gaines arrived. He notified Black Hawk to meet him in council at the agency (which was half a mile from the fort.) On the day appointed Black Hawk and a large number of warriors arrived on the south side of the island and marched across to the council chamber. They were dressed in the full war costume and most of them armed with bows and arrows and war clubs and what seemed singular, it was noticed that their bows were all bent and ready for use. Directly afterward General Gaines arrived with his staff officers and an orderly but had no guard. They entered the council room and arranged themselves at one end, while Black Hawk and his party occupied the other three sides and the center. Mr. Davenport noticed that they acted in a very bold and defiant manner and that the friendly Indians appeared to be much alarmed. He went to one of the officers and advised him to send the orderly as quickly as possible to the fort and have a strong guard sent up, which was done at once. The council commenced by General Gaines addressing them and stating why he had come, and that they must move off or he would be compelled to use force. He made the inquiry, "who this Black Hawk was, that was giving the government so much trouble?"

This offended Black Hawk very much and the Indians became very excited. They began to call across the room to one another and seemed to try to increase the excitement of those on the outer side by their yells and whooping; but fortunately the guard now came up, which fact, Mr. Davenport thought, was all that saved them from being attacked and massacred.

The first Black Hawk war now commenced but was of short duration. When the large number of volunteers arrived in sight of the village Black Hawk thought they were too strong to fight and accordingly he moved to the west side of the river during the night. In the spring of 1832 Black Hawk returned with his party, more hostile than ever. The inhabitants all flocked into the fort with their families for protection. Mr. Davenport fortified his house, built a stockade around it with bastions at two corners, in order to use a small swivel for protecting the sides and had his men all well armed and their places pointed out in case of an attack. He had been informed that the Black Hawk party had determined in council that he and two others (General Clark and the Indian agent) should be killed, as they had done so much to weaken their party. Neapope was appointed to carry out this threat; but Black Hawk having passed on up Rock river and the troop following him, the people here were not molested.

During the Black Hawk war Mr. Davenport received a commission from Governor Reynolds, appointing him acting quartermaster general, with the rank of colonel. In the latter part of the summer of 1832 the cholera broke out among the troops on the island and raged fearfully for about ten days; 100 died out of a population of 400; every person was dreadfully alarmed. An incident occurred during this time which will show the state of feeling. Mr. Davenport, Mr. LeClaire and a young officer were standing together in front of the store one morning. The officer had been giving them an account of the number of deaths and new cases when an orderly came up to them with a message from General Scott to Mr. LeClaire, requesting him to come down to the fort as soon as possible. Mr. LeClaire looked at Mr. Davenport to know what excuse to make. Mr. Davenport, after a moment, replied to the orderly to tell General Scott that Mr. LeClaire could not come, as he was quite sick. The officer and orderly laughed heartily at Mr. Davenport and Mr. LeClaire being so much alarmed; but next morning the first news they received from the fort was that these two men were dead. At the time the cholera broke out at Fort Armstrong there were two Fox chiefs confined in the guardhouse for killing the Menomonies at Prairie du Chien, and had been given up by their nation as the leaders, on the demand of our government, and were awaiting their trial. Mr. Davenport interceded for them with the commanding officer, to let them out of their prison and give them the range of the island with a promise that they should be forthcoming when they were wanted. The Indians were released and they pledged their word not to leave the island until permitted to do so by the proper authorities. During all the time the fearful epidemic raged upon the island and every person was fleeing from it that could get away, these two chiefs remained on the island, hunting and fishing and when the sickness had subsided they presented themselves at the fort to await their trial, thus showing how binding a pledge of this kind was with this tribe of Indians. Mr. Davenport, for many years, was in the habit of crediting the chiefs of the different villages for from

\$50,000 to \$60,000 worth of goods annually, having nothing but their word pledged for the payment of them, which they always faithfully performed.

In 1833 Mr. Davenport built his late residence and moved out of his old cabin. In 1834 Rock Island county was organized and John Spencer, John Vannatta and Mr. Davenport were elected the first county commissioners of that county. The county seat was located and the town of Stephenson laid out (now the city of Rock Island) and the lots sold at public sale. They established roads and built bridges in various parts of the county. They were reelected several times and their administration of the affairs of the county gave very general satisfaction to the people.

In the fall of 1835 Mr. Davenport, Major Smith, Major Gordon, Mr. Hambaugh, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Colton and Captain May purchased a claim of Mr. LeClaire (he retaining an eighth part) upon which to lay out a town. The proprietors agreed to name it Davenport, in honor of their friend, Mr. Davenport. The town was surveyed and laid out by Major Gordon, assisted by Mr. Bennett, who were, at this time, engaged by Government to survey Mr. LeClaire's reserves.

In the spring of 1836 Mr. Davenport sold the site upon which the famous Rock Island City was laid out (near the mouth of Rock river) retaining a quarter interest. In the fall of that year he and some others purchased an interest in Mr. LeClaire's reserve at the head of the rapids, upon which they laid out a town, which they named LeClaire, in honor of Mr. LeClaire; and about the same time he purchased an interest in the town of Port Byron, on the opposite side of the river, thus becoming interested in the rise and progress of all the towns in this vicinity.

In the fall of 1837 Mr. Davenport accompanied Keokuk, Wapello, Poweshiek, Black Hawk, and about forty of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox nation, to Washington city, and assisted Government, by his influence with the Indians, in making a very good purchase of a large portion of Iowa. About this time Mr. Davenport purchased an interest in Mr. LeClaire's reserve, adjoining the town, upon which they laid out the first addition to the town of Davenport, of about twelve blocks, and the following season another addition was laid out by Mr. LeClaire, of which Mr. Davenport purchased one third interest. In the spring of 1838 Mr. Davenport and Mr. LeClaire bought a large stock of goods and opened a store, under the firm of Davenport & LeClaire, on the corner of Front and Main streets; this was considered the largest store in the country for some time. Persons came a great distance to purchase their goods and provisions. Mr. Davenport still continued the Indian trade at his store on Rock island. The Indians came in from the Iowa, Des Moines and Cedar rivers, about every three months, for their supplies.

In 1838 Mr. Davenport received the following letter from one of the proprietors of Davenport, who was sutler of the troops in Florida, which may be interesting to some of the readers of this work:

TAMPA BAY, September 3, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I have no doubt you have long since concluded that a certain person, P. G. Hambaugh, is "co-ga-go;" I did anticipate the pleasure of returning

to your place ere this, but have been disappointed. I have no doubt but you know as much about the Florida war as I do; there will be another winter campaign, but whether on a large or small scale I am not able to say. Some gentleman in Havanna has proposed furnishing blood hounds for the purpose of hunting down the Indians in the Hammocks, and his plan is looked upon by a majority of experienced officers as the most feasible one yet suggested. The government will, I presume, condemn this mode of warfare, however, as being too inhuman to be practiced by a civilized nation, and it is too expensive to be undertaken by any individual.

I am told Davenport "goes ahead." I wish to God I was there with a few thousand dollars. What is the prospect of securing the town to the proprietors by pre-emption? I hope you and Mr. LeClaire will use every exertion to do so and also to protect my interests while I am absent. I make this request because I shall undoubtedly (if I live) return there and make it my permanent residence; nothing keeps me in this infernal country but the prospect of making enough to place me in easy circumstances when I return and another winter's campaign will do it, unless I meet with some unforeseen misfortune. Write to me and give me all the local news; tell me if Davenport is the county seat and if it is to be the capital of Iowa; tell me who the prominent men about Davenport are. What has become of Gordon?

Remember me to all my friends, and particularly to Mosquaquee.

Your friend,

P. G. HAMBAUGH.

In the fall of 1841 the Indian payments were made at the agency on Des Moines river. The Indians from all the different villages gathered there to receive their annuities. Mr. Davenport and most of the Indian traders attended there, during the payment. Governor Lucas, superintendent of Indian affairs in Iowa, made an attempt to make a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes to purchase all their lands within the state but utterly failed. He had determined he would make a treaty with the Indians without the assistance of the traders, and that they should have nothing to do with it. He was particularly opposed to the American Fur Company (then Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co.). He ordered them to retire to their trading house, about a mile from the agency, and posted a guard of dragoons at the house to prevent any communication with the Indians. When he had assembled the chiefs and braves of the two tribes he made them his proposition—to buy their country. The chiefs replied that they always consulted their old friends, whom they had known for many years, and had the greatest confidence in and that they had understood their old traders had been placed under guard and as they were not allowed to have any communication with them, they, therefore, declined making any treaty with him.

In 1842 Governor Chambers made a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes. He took a different plan. He told the chiefs to select any of their white friends they might choose to assist them in making a treaty. They selected Mr. Davenport, Mr. LeClaire, Mr. Sanford and Mr. Phelps. By this treaty the Indians sold all of their lands within the state of Iowa and agreed to remove west of the Missouri river.

After this treaty Mr. Davenport withdrew from the Fur Company and gave up the Indian trade, being engaged in this business about twenty-three years, during which time he had made twenty trips to St. Louis with his keel boat. The shortest time in coming from St. Louis to Rock island was eleven days, having a fair wind most of the time. The longest trip was forty days. Mr. Davenport now devoted his time to the improvement of his property in Davenport and Rock Island. About this time he laid out an addition to the flourishing town of Moline.

Mr. Davenport was of a very free and generous disposition, very jovial and very fond of company. He now generally spent the winters in St. Louis or Washington city. If he traveled on a steamboat or while at his hotel he would always have a crowd around him, listening to his anecdotes and stories. He never sued any one in his life and could not bear to see any one in distress without trying to relieve them. He enjoyed excellent health and spirits and had the prospect of living many years to enjoy the comforts for which he had toiled so hard for many years, but he was struck down by the hand of one of a band of robbers in his own home, on the 4th of July, 1845. He died aged sixty-two years.

AN INDIAN CEREMONY.

After Col. Davenport was murdered his remains were buried near his island home. At his grave a memorial was erected by his Indian friends a cedar post whereon in ceremonial fashion had been painted various records. When the remains were removed to Chippianock cemetery near Rock Island a replica of the post was carved in limestone and placed at the new resting place. The post is now in the possession of Rock Island friends of the Davenort family. The Gazette editor was fortunately present when this post was set up in 1845 and wrote this account for the Gazette:

"An Indian Ceremony,—On last Friday afternoon we were witness to a strange and interesting ceremony performed by the Indians over the remains of Mr. Davenport who was murdered at his residence on Rock island on the 4th inst. Upon proceeding to the beautiful spot selected as his last resting place, in the rear of his mansion on Rock Island, we found the war chief and braves of the band of Fox Indians then encamped in the vicinity of this place reclining on the grass around his grave at the head of which was planted a white cedar post some seven or eight feet in height.

"The ceremony began by two of the braves rising and walking to the post upon which with paint they began to inscribe certain characters while a third brave armed with an emblematic war club, after drinking to the health of the deceased from a cup placed at the base of the post walked three times around the grave in an opposite direction to the course of the sun, at each revolution delivering a speech with sundry gestures and emphatic motions in the direction of the northeast. When he had ceased he passed the club to another brave, who when through the same ceremony, passing but once around the grave, and so on in succession with each one of the braves. This ceremony, doubtless would appear pantomimic to one unacquainted with the habits or language of the Indians,

but after a full interpretation of their proceedings they would be found in character with this traditionary people.

"In walking around the grave in a contrary direction to the course of the sun they wished to convey the idea that the ceremony was an original one. In their speeches they informed the Great Spirit that Mr. Davenport was their friend, and they wished the Great Spirit to open the door to him and to take charge of him. The enemies whom they had slain they called upon to act in the capacity of waiters to Mr. Davenport in the spirit land—they believing that they have unlimited power over the spirits of those whom they have slain in battle. Their gestures toward the northeast were made in allusion to their great enemies the Sioux, who live in that direction. They recounted their deeds of battle with the number that they had slain and taken prisoners. Upon the post were painted in hieroglyphics the number of the enemy that they had slain, those taken prisoners, together with the tribe and station of the brave. For instance, the feats of Wau-co-shaw-she the chief were thus portrayed. Ten headless figures were painted which signified that he had killed ten men. Four others were then added, some of them smaller than the others, signifying that he had taken four prisoners, one of whom was a child. A line was then run from one figure to another, terminating by a plume, signifying that all had been accomplished by a chief. A fox was then painted over the plume, which plainly told that the chief was of the Fox tribe of Indians. These characters are so expressive that if an Indian of any tribe whatsoever were to see them he would at once understand them. Following the sign of Pau-to-to-to who thus proved himself a warrior of high degree were placed twenty headless figures, being the number of the Sioux that he had slain.

"The ceremony of painting the post was followed by a feast prepared for the occasion which by them was certainly deemed the most agreeable part of the proceedings. Meats, vegetables and pies were served up in such profusion that many armfuls of the fragments were carried off—it being a part of the ceremony which is religiously observed that all the victuals left upon such an occasion are to be taken to their homes. At a dog feast which is frequently given by themselves, and to which white men are occasionally invited the guest is obliged to eat all that is placed before him or hire some other person to do so, else it is considered a great breach of hospitality.

"With the feast terminated the exercises of the afternoon which were not only interesting but highly instructive to those who witnessed them."



HON. J. H. MURPHY, LEVI HUMPHREY, MRS. CLINTON AND MISS ANNA
PENROSE WATCHING THE HIGH WATER OF MARCH 10, 1886, FROM
SCOTT HOUSE BALCONY

CHAPTER XXXII.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

BEING AN ARTICLE BASED UPON WEATHER BUREAU OBSERVATIONS COVERING A PERIOD FROM 1871 TO 1909—THE LOCATION OF OFFICE AND INSTRUMENTS—A CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY—UNUSAL WEATHER PHENOMENA—WARM AND COLD PERIODS—LENGTH OF GROWING SEASONS—UNUSUAL AMOUNTS OF RAIN—FALL—NOTABLE RIVER STAGES—REMARKABLE FLOOD STAGE.

By J. M. Sherier,

Local Forecaster, Weather Bureau.

This station was established on May 23, 1871, in the First National Bank building, situated at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, the instruments being located in the northeast corner room on the third floor of that building. On April 1, 1890, the office was moved to rooms 49 and 50, third floor, of the Masonic Temple, located at the northeast corner of Third and Main streets. The removal to the present location was accomplished November 3, 1896, when rooms 5, 6 and 7 were occupied on the second floor of the Post Office building, at the southwest corner of Third and Perry streets. All instruments now located on the roof, with the single exception of the sunshine recorder which was added to the instrumental equipment only a few years ago, have remained in their present position since they were transferred from the Masonic Temple. However, owing to work preparatory to the erection of an addition to the office building, it became necessary, on January 25, 1910, to abandon room No. 5 and to occupy room No. 9 instead. The barometers were transferred from room No. 6 to room No. 7 on January 31st, but without causing any change in the elevation of those instruments. The thermometers, rain gauge, sunshine recorder, and the wind vane and anemometer are all exposed on the nearly flat roof of the present office building.

The following climatological summary is a revision of the data contained on page 649 of Weather Bureau Bulletin Q, Climatology of the United States. Means of maxima and means of minima have been determined from observations for thirty-six years, 1874-1909. All other temperature data and all precipitation data, except snowfall, thirty-eight years, 1872-1909; snowfall, twenty-five years, 1885-1909.

MONTHS	TEMPERATURE							PRECIPITATION (Inches)					SNOW		Direction of Prevailing Wind
	Mean F°	Mean of the Maxima F°	Absolute Maximum F°	Mean of the Minima F°	Absolute Minimum F°	Highest Monthly Mean F°	Lowest Monthly Mean F°	Mean	Number of days with 0.01 or more Total Amount for the Driest Year	Total Amount for the Wettest Year	Average Depth	Greatest Depth in 24 Hours			
December	27	35	65	20	-22	42	15	1.60	9	1.33	0.36	5.0	7.1	NW.	
January	22	30	66	13	-27	38	8	1.67	9	1.10	3.47	8.3	11.0	NW.	
February	24	33	67	16	-25	39	10	1.60	9	1.59	3.63	7.8	10.4	NW.	
Winter Mean	24	33	...	16	...	...	...	4.87	27	4.02	7.46	21.1	...	NW.
March	36	44	82	27	-8	50	28	2.22	10	2.57	4.35	4.6	7.5	NW.	
April	50	59	87	41	14	57	41	2.76	10	0.88	5.39	0.3	4.5	NW.	
May	61	70	90	52	29	68	54	4.24	12	1.37	6.70	T	T	SW.	
Spring Mean	49	58	...	40	...	...	...	9.22	32	4.82	16.44	4.9	...	NW.
June	70	79	98	61	39	78	66	4.02	12	3.02	4.25	0	0	SW.	
July	75	85	106	65	49	83	69	3.66	9	1.48	4.82	0	0	SW.	
August	73	82	98	63	44	80	68	3.74	9	0.46	4.27	0	0	SW.	
Summer Mean	73	82	...	63	...	...	...	11.42	30	4.96	13.34	0	...	SW.
September	65	75	99	56	28	72	60	3.11	9	2.29	5.50	0	0	SW.	
October	53	62	90	44	17	62	47	2.29	8	0.45	1.54	0.1	3.0	SW.	
November	38	46	78	31	-10	47	31	1.88	8	0.79	2.54	1.8	4.4	NW.	
Fall Mean	52	61	...	44	...	...	...	7.28	25	3.53	9.58	1.9	...	SW.
Annual Mean	50	58	106	41	-27	...	...	32.79	114	17.33	46.82	27.9	11.0	NW.

CLIMATOLOGICAL NOTES.

While the accompanying table shows the absolute range in temperature to have been 133 degrees, or from twenty-seven degrees below to 106 degrees above zero, the normal annual range at Davenport is only about 110 degrees, the minimum temperature of the average winter being about fifteen degrees below zero and the maximum temperature of the usual summer about ninety-five degrees above zero. Previous to the record-breaking period of warm weather during the summer of 1901, the absolute maximum temperature was 100 degrees, recorded on July 26, 1894, and the absolute maximum since 1901 has been ninety-six degrees, registered on July 29 and August 14, 1909. The coldest period of the year in this locality is, on the average, from January 14th to January 23d, inclusive, when the normal temperature is but twenty degrees; the warmest period is from July 13th to July 25th, inclusive, during which time the daily normal is seventy-six degrees. The growing season is nearly six months long, extending from about April 22d, the average date of the last killing frost in spring, to about October 13th, the average date of the first killing frost in autumn. The latest killing frost of spring occurred on May 22d, and the earliest killing frost of autumn, on September 18th.

The rainfall averages heaviest during the first few days of June, the normal for June 2d, 4th and 5th being 0.18 inch; the daily precipitation normals are least, and but about 0.03 inch from January 27th to January 31st. Of the annual amount of 32.8 inches, about two-thirds, or 21.5 inches of rain falls during the growing season, included in the months from April to September. Heavy down-pours frequently attend the thunderstorms of summer, the precipitation during a single disturbance of that kind sometimes exceeding the normal amount of rainfall for the entire month. On July 13-14, 1889, 5.18 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, and a twenty-four hour fall of 5.06 inches occurred on June

9-10, 1905. When it is remembered that an inch of rain is equal to 226,603 pounds, or to 27,154 gallons, of precipitation on each exposed acre of ground, some idea may be gained of the volume of water precipitated during one of these exceptionally severe storms.

The highest velocity of the wind at the local office during the nearly forty years covered by its records was at the rate of seventy-two miles per hour, from the southwest, on September 7, 1872. One or more small houses in the western portion of Davenport were reported to have been blown over at that time and damage of a minor character was occasioned about the city, while the loss to the agricultural interests in this vicinity was considerable. There is no record of a visitation by any tornado, or other wind storm of sufficient violence to cause general and wide-spread loss of life and property.

The known range in the Mississippi, at Davenport, has been 20.4 feet, or from 1.0 foot below the zero of the river gauge, on January 5, 1890, to 19.4 feet above zero, on June 27, 1892. The latter remarkable stage was due to the occurrence of exceptionally heavy rains at a time when a flood crest was approaching from Dubuque. The highest gauge reading in this city during the flood referred to was 0.8 foot above the maximum reading at Dubuque, where the passing of the flood crest on June 24th gave a reading of 18.6 feet. At the time of highest water the railroad lines along the river front were flooded to a depth of about two feet and the gas works and nearly all factories in the immediate vicinity of the stream were compelled to suspend operations. The highest stage known in this locality at any season is reported to have occurred in 1868, when an ice gorge caused the river to rise to 20.9 feet. Dangerously high water in this portion of the Mississippi is unusual, however, the last occurrence of the flood stage of fifteen feet having been during April, 1897.

CHANGES IN CLIMATE.

Mr. Sherier has consented to allow the addition of a paper read by him before the Contemporary Club February 25, 1909. It deals with the most useful conversational topic in a manner at once scientific and colloquial. The paper was greatly enjoyed by the club and is now given wider reading:

"What has become of our old-fashioned winters? Why do we no longer have the waist-deep snows that covered the ground for months at a time a generation ago, while unbroken periods of zero weather prevailed for several weeks during each cold season?"

The representative of the Weather Bureau on duty at a northern station is asked these and similar questions so often that sometimes he is half inclined to wonder whether, after all, his records have deceived him and the climate is really undergoing some change. Along the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts, however, one may hear it just as positively asserted that the winters are becoming more severe; and, as proof of the correctness of this statement, it may be pointed out, for example, that orange trees which are said to have flourished formerly along the streets of Savannah, Ga., have been killed by the low temperatures of the last thirty or forty years and few are now to be found north of the Florida line. It does not seem possible that a gradual lowering of the temperature is taking place

in the South and that, at the same time, the northern winters are growing milder. Upon looking over the great amount of data that has been collected by the U. S. Weather Bureau and by foreign meteorologists, the student can find little to sustain this general impression that a permanent change in climate is taking place. Evidently the casual observer is at fault.

Those who have made an exhaustive study of climatology now generally agree that, in most cases, the belief in a climatic change is traceable to the tendency of the memory to dwell upon those events that produce the greatest impression at the time of occurrence, to the exclusion of intervening happenings of minor importance. All of the cold winters, hot summers and deep snows of a life time are recalled in proportion to their departures from the averages for the place under consideration, or according to the attention these phenomena attracted when they were observed. In reviewing the weather of a generation, the most notable events merge, as one authority states, in much the same way as do the telegraph poles in a railway perspective. The greater the period of time that is looked back over, the nearer the deep snows and marked cold waves appear to be, just as the poles seem to form a high fence at the point where the rails apparently come together.

In an article written for the Sunday Magazine of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, published on March 25, 1906, R. DeC. Ward, Assistant Professor of Climatology at Harvard University, gives the following illustration of what he terms "the shortness of people's memories in the matter of weather conditions:"

"During the winter just ended, which has attracted some attention because of its relatively mild temperatures and small snow-fall, people have been saying generally that the climate has certainly changed to a warmer one, and one of the Boston newspapers recently printed a symposium, to which several meteorological experts contributed signed articles, on the subject: 'Has Anything Happened to Our Old-Fashioned Winter?' the general impression on the part of the public being that something certainly has happened to it.

"Only two years ago, in 1903-04, when there were frequent snow storms, when the cold was severe, and when the snow lay on the ground for some weeks, the winter was commonly designated as an 'old-fashioned' one. And at that time another Boston newspaper requested from the writer of the present article a discussion of the question, 'Why Has the Old-fashioned Winter Come Back Again?' People felt then that the climate had changed from a milder to a more severe one. Within three years, therefore, in New England, there have been two wholly divergent views on the part of the general public."

Change of residence, either from one section to another, or from the country to the city, may also be responsible for the notion that there has been a change in climate. Marked differences in temperature and rainfall are to be found in places only a comparatively short distance apart, and the person who has paid but little attention to the study of climatology is apt to confuse the climate of one locality with that of another. Because early impressions are strongest, this appears to be especially true if the change has been made to a less rigorous climate. Our present mode of living undoubtedly has some influence upon our appreciation of weather conditions. In the modern dwelling, heated by furnace,

steam or hot water, temperatures below zero do not produce discomfort, even though they do have a tendency to lengthen coal bills, while it is hard to efface from the memory the shivering and chattering that attended the hasty toilet made under such weather conditions in the frigid bedroom of earlier times.

The effect of deforestation is usually mentioned first among the causes that are supposed to produce local changes in climate, and with a better show of reason than in the case of the other influences that are commonly supposed to have this result. The range in temperature is found to be slightly reduced over forests, while the rainfall is generally thought to be somewhat increased. There is much discussion, however, as to the influence of forests upon precipitation and temperature; but, as climatologists themselves do not fully agree upon this subject, it is so slight as to be imperceptible to the ordinary observer. The principal benefit of forests lies in their acting as reservoirs for the storage of water that would otherwise soon find its way into streams and out of the region where it was precipitated, and also in preventing erosion of the soil.

Conversely, it is claimed that the breaking up of the soil and the planting of trees and other vegetation produce an increase in the rainfall of a locality, a theory that is nearly always advanced by those who maintain that the precipitation in the western regions of scanty rainfall is gradually becoming greater. In commenting upon an article by Mr. William E. Curtis, in which Mr. Curtis pointed out that the extreme limits of cultivation in Kansas had, between 1860 and 1905, been extended from Emporia, 110 miles west of the Missouri state line, to the eastern border of Colorado, Professor Cleveland Abbe, Editor of the *Monthly Weather Review*, says in the June, 1905, number of that publication:

"It is not the increase of rainfall or the change in climate that has made Kansas habitable any more than it is the diminution of rainfall that has made Syria a desert. In the one case intelligent man has conquered the desert; in the other case ignorant men and oppressive rulers have allowed the desert climate to conquer them. As a rule, even without artificial irrigation, a good crop plant, such as wheat or maize, suitable to desert conditions can be evolved by a proper system of selection; when irrigation comes in to help, the sunny desert becomes a more profitable garden field than the moist climate of the seashore or the tropics. As a rule grain crops require plenty of sunshine, a soil of the right physical properties, and a very careful, systematic application of water. Formerly, the ideal wheat fields were in Egypt, with abundance of sunshine, a fine soil for retaining the water, and a periodic inundation and irrigation, regulated by the river Nile. Almost the same climatic conditions prevail throughout the basins of the Mississippi, Missouri, Saskatchewan, and McKenzie. The fertility of this great region is a matter that depends wholly upon human industry, and not on any change of climate."

The popular belief that irrigation has an important effect upon the climate of not only the region where it is generally carried on, but upon that of the central valleys as well, seems to have gained adherents at a rate almost in proportion to the growth of those operations themselves. During the summer of 1901, when the entire middle west suffered from a prolonged period of intense heat, the announcement was made through the press that a well known meteorologist attributed that visitation to the irrigation operations in the semi-arid regions—a notion

that was immediately confuted by the entire scientific staff of the Weather Bureau. Hot waves have occurred in previous seasons, but there has been no exceptionally warm summer since the one referred to, notwithstanding the astounding increase in the amount of land that has been put under irrigation since 1901. Many of the other notions concerning the effect of irrigation upon the climate of any extensive area are, without doubt, equally ridiculous. Only water from streams already flowing through those sections is used in irrigation, so that no additional moisture is brought in from the outside, though the available water is distributed in such a way that evaporation is facilitated. Scattered as the irrigation operations are over the Pacific slope and the Rocky mountain region, and including only a small percentage of that enormous stretch of territory, their effect upon climate must be insignificant.

It is, nevertheless, apparent to everyone who takes but a passing interest in weather changes that there is a fluctuation in the meteorological elements from year to year, the last twelve months being warmer or colder, wetter or drier than the preceding period of the same length. Rainfall and temperature records, especially, frequently show excesses and deficiencies that recur with such regularity as to suggest wave motion. Paradoxical as it may seem, normal weather conditions are the exception instead of the rule. These frequent somewhat regular changes through several years have been the cause of untiring efforts on the part of many students of meteorology to establish some rule or formula for foretelling roughly the time of occurrence of droughts, floods and seasons of extreme heat or cold. Thus periods of seven years, eleven years, nineteen years, etc., have been computed, but these oscillations cannot be shown to be uniform and persistent. The investigator may find, when his hopes are highest, that the phases of such a wave or cycle disappear, without his being able to understand why the undulatory movement should have become lost in a long period of weather from which all semblance of regularity as to periodicity is missing. In Europe Brückner has found a period of approximately thirty-five years in both temperature and rainfall, though the variations are slight, the temperature departures amounting to not more than 0.5° to 1.0° from the established mean.

In order to establish the invariability of a climate, it is necessary, therefore, to examine meteorological records that have been maintained for a period long enough to cover the irregular and periodic changes. Continuous observations for nearly forty years, made by the Weather Bureau in every section of the United States, are now available to every one interested in climatology, and the matter of proving that a permanent progressive change in climate is not taking place is comparatively simple.

A record of temperature and precipitation at Muscatine, Iowa, that should prove of special value to those interested in the climatic conditions of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, is to be found in the August, 1890, number of the *Monthly Weather Review*. The temperature observations, extending from January, 1839, to June, 1890, and the precipitation record, covering the period from January, 1846, to June, 1890, were by J. P. Walton, Rev. J. Ufford, S. Foster, and Prof. T. S. Parvin, Signal Service, voluntary and Smithsonian observers. The warmest of the entire fifty-one years included in the temperature observations was 1839, with a mean of 53° , and the coldest were 1856 and

1875, with an average of 44.1° each. The mean temperature was also below 45° in 1847 and 1857, when the averages were 44.6° and 44.9° , respectively. Other particularly warm years were 1840, 1846, 1861, and 1878, in all of which the mean was slightly above 50° . It is also found that the first twenty-five years of the fifty-year period from 1839 to 1888, inclusive, were warmer, on the average, than the last twenty-five years, the means being 47.9° and 47.5° , respectively. The lowest mean during any winter month was 6.2° , for January, 1857, though especially low temperatures also prevailed during 1856, 1875, 1883, and 1888, the mean for that month in all of these years being below 10° , while the average for January during the whole period was 20.1° . The mean temperature at Muscatine during the winter months of the first twenty-six years in the period from 1839 to 1890, inclusive, were as follows: January, 21.8° ; February, 24.9° ; December, 24.2° . In the second twenty-six years of the same period the means for these months were: January, 18.3° ; February, 24.4° ; December, 24.2° . The winter mean for the first half of the period of fifty-two years was 23.6° , and for the second half, 22.3° , the winters from 1839 to 1864 averaging 1.3° warmer than those from 1865 to 1890. The wettest year at this same station, from 1846 to 1889, inclusive, was 1851, with a total precipitation of 74.50 inches, and the driest was 1854, with but 23.66 inches. The least amount of precipitation in the month of January was 0.30 inch, in 1868. The wettest January was that of 1873, with a total of 8.59 inches, an excess of 6.57 inches over the mean for that month during the entire period of observation. Although the total precipitation during the first half of the period exceeded that of the last half, the means being 40.78 inches and 38.11 inches, respectively, against an average for the forty-four years of 39.27 inches, the difference was due mainly to the exceptionally wet summers of 1849, 1850 and 1851. During 1851, especially, the total rainfall during May, June, July, and August was 49.50 inches, or more than 10 inches greater than the normal for an entire year. The average total precipitation for the three winter months of December, January and February was 6.67 inches during the first twenty-two years and 6.11 during the last twenty-two years. There is nothing to indicate the character of precipitation, whether rain or snow, but the averages for January, when the temperatures are lowest, and the precipitation is most likely to be in the form of snow, were 1.75 inches in the first and 2.17 inches in the second half of the period. Arranging the precipitation for the forty years from 1850 to 1889 in pentads, in order to reduce the irregularities caused by notably wet or dry years, the highest average is found to be 50.31 inches for the five-year period from 1850 to 1854. The second highest average, 42.94 inches, occurred during the pentad 1880-84, and the lowest average for any pentad was 31.87 inches in 1870-74.

The Muscatine record has been selected for discussion because of the length of the period covered, the early date at which the observations were begun, and the proximity of that city to Davenport. Unfortunately, temperature and precipitation data for Muscatine have not been published regularly since the middle of the year 1890.

During the eighteen-year period beginning with 1872, when the first full year of Signal Service observations was made in Davenport, this city averaged

somewhat warmer and drier than Muscatine, the means being as follows: Temperature—Davenport, 49.2° ; Muscatine, 47.5° . Rainfall—Davenport, 35.43 inches; Muscatine, 38.52 inches.

An excellent article that appeared in the *Monthly Weather Review* for May, 1904, entitled, "The Invariability of Our Winter Climate," by Mr. Wm. B. Stockman, at that time Chief of the Records Division of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., and which has since been reprinted as a special publication of the Bureau, contains tabulated winter temperature data from ten selected stations for fifty winters, beginning with that of 1854-55. The observations cover only the territory from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic coast, it being explained that in this section only could records of the necessary length be obtained. Since, for obvious reasons, it is impracticable to use extensive tabular matter in a paper of this kind, only the following paragraph which contains what is thought to be the most pertinent part of Mr. Stockman's conclusions as to a change in climate is quoted:

"From a study of the departures given during the last past fifty years it will be seen that the contention that the winters of recent years are less rigorous than those of former years, at least so far as temperature is concerned, is not well founded, for at Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, the mean of the first and second twenty-five-year periods was the same as the fifty-year average; at Cincinnati the second period averaged 0.8° lower than the first period, while at the other stations the mean of the second twenty-five-year period was but a few tenths of a degree above the fifty-year average."

Data compiled by Angot, showing the average dates of vintage at Dijon, France, from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century, indicate that the vintage season averaged earliest in the seventeenth and latest in the nineteenth century, the dates being October 24.5th and October 30th, respectively the range of the means amounting to only 5.5 days in the six hundred years. The next earliest average was October 25th, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, while those given for the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries are October 28th and October 28.8th.

Since the climate of a section is determined mainly by latitude, elevation, the varying topography, and the trend of mountain ranges, distance from large bodies of water, and the direction of prevailing winds, it would appear that average climatic conditions for ordinary periods of time should be nearly as constant as are these controlling factors themselves.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE PRESS.

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LEVER THAT MOVES THE WORLD IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD
THE PRESENT PRESS WHICH ABLY SERVES DAVENPORT AND SCOTT COUNTY—ENG-
LISH AND GERMAN, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS—PAPERS OF BYGONE DAYS WHICH
DID NOT FILL A WIDE FELT WANT—THE PAPERS OF LONG AGO AND THEIR NEWS
SERVICE—THE TRI-CITY PRESS CLUB.

By Ralph W. Cram,
President of the Tri-City Press Club.

The printing press came to Davenport almost with the first settlers. There were just enough people living in Davenport and Rockingham, rival and adjoining towns on the Iowa bank of the Mississippi, to get up a county seat war, when in 1838 Andrew Logan appeared on the scene. He had the intent of and equipment for starting a newspaper, if such it may be called, and Davenport captured him and incidentally later captured the county seat.

August 15, 1838, therefore, became the birthday of newspaperdom in Davenport and in Iowa. On that date appeared the first issue of Mr. Logan's paper, with a name as long as its columns—The Iowa Sun and Davenport and Rock Island News. With this name he blanketed the territory of Iowa, the city of Davenport, and the island of Rock Island, then important as the location of Colonel Davenport's trading post. The present city of Rock Island, known as Stephenson, apparently got no recognition from this enterprising publisher.

The Sun shone for four years, when Mr. Logan concluded that the material returns from a Scott county farm would be greater than from his subscription and advertising list, and sold his plant to Buffalo parties, who used it in printing The Bride and the Lamb's Wife, a religious publication, afterward The Ensign.

THE GAZETTE.

Davenport was not left without a newspaper, however, for the Davenport Gazette had already, in 1841, been founded by Alfred Sanders and Levi Davis,

the first issue appearing Aug. 26th. They are well remembered old residents of Davenport, Mr. Davis living until fairly recent years. Their paper was a four-page weekly, whig in politics. In 1857 Mr. Davis sold his interest to his partner's brother, General Add. H. Sanders, who at this writing is still living in the south. The general withdrew from the firm when he went to the front at the outbreak of the war, and Alfred Sanders sold out in 1862.

Edward Russell, James McCosh, Levi Davis and Fred Koops had organized the Gazette company, which bought the paper, and continued its publication until, it having become a daily newspaper long before, it was bought by The Democrat Company. This change occurred in 1887, and for several years the morning edition of the Democrat-Gazette was its successor, until it was discontinued as a morning newspaper.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Banner had begun to wane. It appeared in September, 1848, founded by Alexander Montgomery, a steamboat man, who sold out the following January, in ample time for a full season on the river after a very brief career as a publisher. Harvey Leonard, Hiram Price, M. D. Westlake, and R. M. Prettyman succeeded him as owners of the paper, with Henry Smetham employed as publisher and editor. A few months later it had passed to such well-known men as Theodore D. Eagal, J. W. Wheeler, Austin Corbin, and others. Before 1849 had closed T. D. Eagal was the sole owner. Those early newspapers were evidently as fine things to unload as they were to run. Mr. Eagal afterward wrote that he often prepared his copy for the paper of an evening while rocking the cradle with his foot and spent the following day putting the items and ads into type.

After seven years the paper was sold to D. N. Richardson, J. T. Hildreth and G. R. West, and its name was changed to The Iowa State Democrat.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Davenport Daily Democrat of the present day looks back across fifty-five years of continuous publication under practically unchanged ownership, to the purchase mentioned. The first issue of the Iowa State Democrat appeared Oct. 15, 1855, and Oct. 22, 1905, the Democrat company observed the fiftieth anniversary of the paper by the publication of the Democrat's Half-Century edition—a feat of journalistic enterprise which gave to its readers nearly 100 pages of historical and reminiscent reading that made the edition unique in the field of journalism.

D. N. Richardson, the long-time editor of the Democrat, left his scholarly and dignified impress upon its pages and made it one of the leading newspapers of the west. In his later years he won distinction as a traveler and author, and left in book form his "Girdle Round the Earth," a revision of a remarkable series of letters he wrote to The Democrat while on a trip around the world. His services to his state were large and important, and he may well be called the father of English journalism, as he was long its dean, in Davenport.

J. J. Richardson, present head of the Democrat Company, joined his brother in 1859, and his fiftieth anniversary of continuous connection with The Democrat was observed on the same date in 1909, when the other members of the company

and its employes joined in presenting him a magnificent silver loving cup in honor of the occasion. Members of the Democrat company at this writing are: J. J. Richardson, M. N. Richardson, J. B. Richardson, W. T. Jefferson, Mrs. Joe R. Lane, Mrs. Wilson McClelland, Mrs. D. N. Richardson.

THE TIMES.

The Davenport Times has been a daily since 1886, when it was founded by the late E. W. Brady. He was assisted in its publication by his sons, until the latter went to larger fields of magazine publication in the east, the paper being sold in 1899 to C. D. Reimers and A. W. Lee. Two years later Mr. Reimers' interest was bought by E. P. Adler and Mr. Lee, and Mr. Adler, who upon Mr. Lee's death became president of the Lee newspaper syndicate, has been its publisher since that time.

DER DEMOKRAT.

Many of the interesting features of early journalistic life in Davenport are clustered about the succession of German stalwarts who donned the editorial harness that the desires and the ideals of Davenport's many German-American citizens should be given expression in their own tongue. Theodore Guelich was one of them, the original editor of Der Demokrat when it was first published, Nov. 15, 1851. It became a daily in 1856, and later in that year was sold to Henry Lischer & Co., the Co. standing for Theodore Olshausen, who assumed the editorial chair. Jens Peter Stibolt was another of the old-time editors whose name became a household word with the sons of the Fatherland in Scott county. In later years Gustav Donald and Dr. August Richter have wielded trenchant pens in the editorial chair. The H. Lischer Printing Co., with the sons of the late Henry Lischer exercising the business management, have insured a successful career for the paper, and are its present owners.

THE IOWA REFORM.

Since 1884 the Scott county reader who wanted his news served to him in German type has had the chance to read the Iowa Reform, founded in that year by Adolph Petersen, and Adolph Petersen & Bro. (Gerhard), are still its publishers. They recently observed their 25th anniversary as Davenport publishers by issuing a splendid anniversary number of the Reform.

THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

T. L. Sharon came to Davenport in 1882, shortly after Davenport had been created the see city of the Diocese of Davenport, and founded the Iowa Catholic Messenger, of which the first number was issued Jan. 4, 1883. His brother, Fred B. Sharon, is now its publisher, and it is the leading organ of the Catholic church for a wide territory.

MANY OTHER PAPERS.

Along the way, a surprising number of newspapers have been started in Scott county, to exist for a greater or less—sometimes much less—period of time.

The Davenport Leader had several fruitful and influential years, until it was purchased by the Democrat in 1904. It was founded by the Davenport Leader Company with Thomas F. Halligan as president, J. E. Halligan, secretary and manager, and W. P. Halligan, treasurer. Jos. E. Halligan was editor.

Farther back, the Davenport Republican in 1894 had entered the morning field, which had been left open by the Democrat's purchase of the Gazette. S. D. Cook came to Davenport with the idea, and S. F. Smith, Ralph E. Lindsay, Horace Birdsall and J. B. Phillips were his original associates as local publishers. In 1904, finding the morning field unprofitable, it became the Tri-City Evening Star, but the next year under new ownership it became a morning Star, until it set for good a fortnight later.

The gap between the Gazette and the Republican was partially filled by the Tribune, first issued by a company organized in 1889. For some time it had the felicity of having the venerable Add H. Sanders as its editor. W. H. Martin, W. H. Forrest and Joel M. Parker were connected with its editorial and business management at various periods.

Not all the editorial ventures in Davenport have been devoted to a dry chronicling of news, however. In 1896 Charles Eugene Banks founded the Outlook, and for two years it was scintillant with social news and Mr. Banks' choice English and delightful verse.

Of a later cycle was the Trident, established by Miss Mary Harrah and Mrs. Ella G. Bushnell-Hamlin in 1904, and continuing until 1909. Through its columns Mrs. Hamlin found opportunity to advocate many movements for civic betterment, on which she was always a strong writer and ready speaker.

The Morning News appeared in 1856, and had as its editor Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, afterward founder of the Chicago Press club. The News sold out in 1859 to the Democrat. Mr. Wilkie took opportunity in the midst of journalistic toil to write "Davenport, Past and Present."

The Sternen-Banner, the Familien Journal, Dania, Dannebrög, Der Banner, and Beobachter am Mississippi, are publications in German and Danish that have come and gone.

A long list of English dailies, weeklies and periodicals that graced the Scott county field for a time includes the Daily Times of 1858, the Daily Anti-Nothing, the Temperance Organ, the Davenport Commercial, the Davenport Courier, the Davenport Bee, the Iowa Instructor, the Chip Basket, the Bridge City Record, the Union, the Evangelist, the Davenport Journal, the True Radical, the Sunday Morning Times, the Sunday Morning Star, the Soldiers' Friend, the Iowa Workman, the Western Weekly, the Blue Ribbon News, the Weekly Telegraph, the Free Press and the Star of Woodlawn. All fulfilled their mission for a time, as well as might be, and made way for some new group of journalists who wanted to accumulate the experience that their predecessors had got.

The Walcott News was published for some years and the LeClaire Advance and Princeton Journal are filling a niche in the county's circle of weekly newspapers.

THE TRI-CITY PRESS CLUB.

Davenport newspaper men have contributed their quota in recent years to the activities of the Tri-City Press club, an organization that grew out of the belief of the "boys" that their competitors were not bad fellows socially, and that by pulling together the newspaper men could do more for their community than by pulling apart. So the Press club was formed.

The club has filled the role of host, on behalf of the three cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, to many distinguished men. Among them were President, then Secretary of War, William H. Taft; Hon. William J. Bryan; Commander Robert E. Peary, since the discoverer of the North Pole; James Whitcomb Riley, the poet; Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer; Admiral Robley D. Evans; Colonel Henry Watterson, editor and lecturer; John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist; George Ade, the humorist; Richard Henry Little, humorist and war correspondent; Harry DeWindt, explorer; Edward Howard Griggs, lecturer; Henry Barrett Chamberlin, war correspondent, and others. Some have lectured under the club's auspices, and all were brought here and sent away with enlarged views of the hospitality and importance of the tri-cities.

THE CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS.

At this point there is an irresistible impulse to go to the Half Century Democrat and clip therefrom the comparison between early and late journalism sketched by the editor of that publication J. E. Calkins. The rest of us might easily see some difference between a paper of 1855 and one of 1905, but it took a trained newspaper man to enter into particulars. As the matter was written for the anniversary of one publication constant reference to that newspaper is natural. The changes of fifty years in the Democrat were those of any other paper of equal years.

There is not more difference between the tallow dip of half a century ago and a 2,000 candle-power arc than there is to be noted between The Davenport Democrat of October 15, 1855, and the same paper of today. In fact, the person of this day who turns the old files, page after page, seeking something in the form of news of the Davenport of that earlier day finds himself wondering why the subscriber paid his newspaper bills at all—and what he got for his money. The oldest inhabitant may remember the paucity that featured the news columns of all papers of those days, and he may recall the reason that people advanced for paying the printer, but it is certain that no such paper as was then well supported could live a week in these times. The deficiency was not unique with The Democrat; it was characteristic of American newspaperdom. The sheets published in the largest cities were making shift to escape from this characterizing deficiency, but they were only a shade better than the papers of Davenport, and far inferior in news interest to the least pretentious of the newspapers of this day.

There was no thought then of anything but the simplest form of printing press except the largest and richest offices. The Democrat was first printed on a hand press, operated by man power, or oftener, as being cheaper, by boy power. There was painful reality then in the phrase "working off the edition," and however limited the circulation, it took time. Even the best equipped "country offices," such as those of Davenport were in those days, had nothing better than a hand feed steam press, usually second-hand, printing from flat paper, and the complete newspaper was, as it was frequently called, a "sheet," the amplitude of which was a direct index to the prosperity of the establishment. There was no possibility of enlargement then by throwing on an extra two or four pages, as the perfecting presses of this day do on short notice; it was four pages or none. If the four pages would not hold the advertising, and the sage observations of the editor, the alternative was to make the columns longer, or add one or two columns to a page. By this process, in times of abounding plenty with the advertiser, the "sheet" expanded into a "blanket" and was worthy of its name. Those old time papers had an immensity of expanse that would not be tolerated today.

PAUCITY OF READING MATTER.

Today people complain that their papers contain too much advertising for the amount of reading matter, but they forget that there has been a steady gain in the proportion of reading matter all these years. The first year of the Democrat's life its entire daily quantity of news matter ran less than a column; and of this column there was not a quarter of a column that a well regulated city or general news editor of today would call news. Most of the matter that purported to be news was paid puffs or editorial observation or opinion. The occasional news item that strayed into print then was so shorn of details, so compressed and so laden with wise observation, comment and advice that the reader got only the barest glimpse of what had happened, and that glimpse was destitute of all color, circumstance, and incident; destitute of everything, in fact, but the mere statement that such and such a thing happened.

THE REPORTER LACKING.

This lack of narrative and statement in the so-called news of fifty years ago may be accounted for by several reasons. For one thing, it was the fashion to treat news in that manner. The reportorial art and knack had not been developed, though it was coming. For another thing, the paper that was published in Iowa in those days could not afford to make extended mention of anything that did not have great political or financial interest, unless it might be the most sensational of events, such as a great storm, or fire, or crime, or accident. Again, it was the manner of the time to take opinions at second hand; very much more the manner of that time than it is of this, at any rate. And then there was little display of that energy in the pursuit of news matter that is the characteristic of the newspaper of today. The most sensational of incidents were passed with the merest mention. For example, consider this item from the issue of July 18, 1856—three days after the accident occurred:

"Drowned—A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, formerly from New Orleans, who had been stopping at the Mississippi House, went in the river to bathe last Wednesday evening, and has not been heard from since, and is undoubtedly drowned. He is reported by those who knew him to be a man of considerable wealth, and without relatives."

If it is inconceivable that a newspaper of today could thus turn away from a tragedy of this character, what will be thought of this item from the issue of *The Democrat* of September 9, 1856?

"Murder.—The dead body of a murdered man was found opposite Moline, on the Iowa side, by a boy. The murdered man's dog was licking the fresh wounds of his master. Much mystery hangs about the affair. There were two men seen to fire at another Sunday. An investigation will soon be had before the coroner, when the mystery will be solved, it is hoped."

ANONYMOUS NEWS ITEMS.

There was a curious reluctance to mention the name of the individual in those days. Entire issues of the paper about this period do not contain the name of a single person in the way of news. At the same time the editorial columns may teem with personalities that verge upon virulence, and generally do. For instance, the town was a-whirl with runaways in those days, yet not a name appears in connection with such an incident till *The Democrat* is at least three years of age. Strangers were coming by hundreds, and Davenporters were coming and going, yet there are no "personals" such as make an important feature of the papers of today. People died, and were married, and bought and sold property, and gave parties, and suffered good and evil fortune, and did no end of things worthy to be recounted in print, as they do now and always have done; yet the local columns of the papers took practically no account of them. Politics and puffs and stale generalities made up the mass of the matter published.

PLAIN TALK.

On the other hand the editor had a plain and homely way of calling a spade a spade in those days—if, indeed, he did not go further than that and call it several things more—and in controversy he was wont to break out in language that would not be found in any newspaper office of standing in this time. The editor of those days had not the fear of the libel law before his eyes as now, for one thing, and it was a plainer-spoken and altogether cruder and rougher age, for another. He said things then that he would not dare to say today; he said things then that he would not be disposed to say now. It was the fashion, the thing that people expected. A newspaper was accounted without snap and vigor and character if it did not pitch into the other fellow without fine scruple touching the names it called. Without making excerpts from the unsigned editorials of *The Democrat*, the *Gazette*, or the *News*, the papers that kept up a perpetual clapper clawing among themselves in those days, we may offer the following communication as thoroughly illustrative of the way men bandied words in those gentle mannered old days:

"Messrs. Editors:—Referring to extremely personal communications in the Gazette signed 'Blank,' it might be expected by strangers to the man that I should answer his queries. If any person of respectability, whether my political friend or enemy, desires me to answer questions civilly presented, I shall do so with the greatest of pleasure, but so far as 'Blank' is known in this community it is as a loafer and a liar, and with due respect to myself and personal friends I cannot condescend to discuss a matter with him in the public print, but shall hereafter treat his communications as they deserve, with silent contempt, considering as I do, personal villification at his hands creditable rather than otherwise. Respectfully yours, Austin Corbin."

Between the editor and his brother editor there frequently befell passages at arms that reeked of gore. The polite vocabulary was exhausted in mutual belaborings, and the language of Billingsgate was not infrequently drawn upon, and yet, when the paper was out the principals in this wordy combat did not scruple to appear in public in most brotherly communion. All this slang-whanging and blustering was mere stage thunder, harmless and part of the play. The people wanted a gingery paper—or else the editor sadly misunderstood the tenor of their newspaper appetite—and he gave them what they wanted, but never at the expense of the fraternal friendship.

PAID MATTER.

There is another reason that accounts for the lack of the personal element in the news columns of those times, and that is one purely of business. It is always hard to dissociate advertising from news. Use men's names in print, and a certain amount of advertising inevitably follows. The newspaper in those days was not at all a public affair, but a private enterprise. Its duty was to its owner's interest. He was primarily publishing an advertising sheet, and by way of diversion filling a small portion of it with opinions and news matter, the advertising being all the time the prime interest. So while the first year of the Democrat, with few exceptions, showed a scant column of so-called city news, and perhaps three columns of editorial and miscellany, the rest of the paper was filled, fairly crowded, with advertising. There were no mentions of weddings or funerals or deaths, of comings or goings, of buildings and bargains in real estate—as a rule—unless the parties at interest paid for them. July 31, 1856, The Democrat published this item, which gives the clue to the situation as clearly as anything can:

"Notice—Persons getting married, and sending in notices, are requested to pay for the insertion of the same as for any other advertisement; otherwise they will not appear. The man who is too poor to pay for having his marriage published, better be thinking of other matters than getting a wife."

There is the matter in a nutshell—nothing was used as news that could be made to pay the paper a profit; and rather than miss an occasional profit of this sort the paper would miss publishing any amount of matter that is now regarded as vital news. The half century, and less, that has passed since then has absolutely revolutionized newspaper making. It has reversed the importance of the editorial and the news page, and it has likewise reversed the relative position

of proper news matter and legitimate advertising matter. Then a newspaper was essentially an advertising sheet, but it carried a little reading matter. Now it is a newspaper, and carries with the reading matter some advertising. Then the department of local news was so rudimentary as sometimes not to be visible, while the editorials gave character and standing to the paper. Now the editorial quality of a paper may help to give it standing, but its repute as a purveyor of fresh, reliable, interesting, important news is the factor that counts with the public and determines its popularity. The newspaper man of this day who turns over the files of the papers of those days is apt to picture the stir he would have been able to make if he could have been there then, with a moderately good plant and a fresh infusion of modern ideas. Hardly any other well established line of activity in this country has undergone as much change in the past fifty years as the making of a daily paper.

RAN ALL TO POLITICS.

The whole end of man, in those days, seemed to be political discussion, if the life of the time has been truly reflected in the local journalism of that day. Compared with the same line of matter today, it was decidedly strenuous. The man on the other side, whichever side it might be, was seldom accredited with even a modicum of brains, honor, or decency. In these days such controversy is conducted, between impersonal newspapers; then the editor who was really in earnest, routed his opponent out of the defense afforded by the editorial "we," and fought him in the open in his own proper name and person. When politics failed as a source of inspiration the shears were the main reliance, and choice selections, ranging from an elopement or embezzlement in some distant state to the manners of the king of Portugal, were offered the readers of the paper. The Democrat, in its infancy, kept company with the other papers of the state in these customs. Its old files show numbers that are destitute of anything that can be construed as local news, and again there are others that tell fairly well what happened here when the town was new. But it did as well as its contemporaries, and eventually it distanced them all.

STALE NEWS PREFERRED.

Another mannerism of the time in Davenport journalism was seeming indifference to the timeliness of the publication of news. There was little of the present day's haste to have a man on the spot when things were happening. The news which did get into the paper was apt to be at least one day older than it should have been, and it might be several days older. It is quite usual to find a bare mention of a ball, a concert, a lecture, a meeting, or some such event, in the issue following the date, with the promise that the matter shall be taken up at greater length in a future issue. Many things that a paper of today would report in full at any cost in the first succeeding issue were passed in this manner.

This is easily accounted for. Capital was limited and later, as money troubles multiplied in this community, receipts were scanty where they should have been

plentiful. The newspaper of those days was always shorthanded. It needed more help than it was able to hire. The Democrat suffered this limitation, as did the other papers of this town and the territory. What was written must be written by probably one man, or at the most, by two. It was a physical impossibility for that one man to do all the other more necessary things that must be done first, and then have much time left for verbatim reports of toast programs and political harangues and runaways. Even if he had notes of the matter, he had to wait for time to expand them into copy. There were no stenographers and typewriters in those days.

A CHANGE OF SPEECH.

Again, we notice the wide divergence between the language of the press in those days and the speech it uses now. Then it was stilted, formal and stiff, in many cases, and at least it was always tinctured with something of that kind. It had the euphemism of Washington Irving, or Macaulay, or Addison, when the writer was in good humor, and it thundered with the artillery of Burke, and Webster, and Patrick Henry, with considerable grape and cannister of the Billingsgate brand when he wanted to pierce the armor of an opponent and rankle there. Today no newspaper that is published uses such speech. We use the verbiage of the present time, which is as far from that as the aphoristic sentences of Alfred Henry Lewis are from the careful phrasings of Charles Lamb. How far this editorial bombardment overshot the heads and speech of the common herd who took the paper, either by subscribing, borrowing or stealing (paper thieves were rampant then), we have no way of learning; but if the people used the speech of the papers, those were indeed deliberate old days.

SCANTINESS OF TELEGRAPH.

Of course the striking feature of this scantiness of news in the earlier numbers of the paper is its staleness. Telegraph news service was just being begun in Davenport then, or began soon after. It was limited to a few lines a day, and these were as often trivial as of value. Very often it failed entirely, owing to frail line construction, and for the first year or so of the Democrat's existence it was a feature that would not have been missed.

General news came to the city by way of the Chicago & Rock Island road, which brought it the Chicago papers, from which the Democrat was able to make up a fair news page, such as it was in those days. Papers from up and down the river were highly esteemed, especially those from down the river, as they brought news of their respective sections. These all came by boat of course. It is the usual thing to find mention of the thanks of the editor for late papers, handed him by some river captain. There were no papers from the west.

There was no cable in those days, and so there was no fresh news of the doings of the world at large. Intercontinental news all traveled by boat. The best that Davenport could expect was about two weeks from Europe, and often was almost half a year old by the time we got it. The credit line of that day

did not mention that a batch of news came through the special correspondent of the paper itself, or of the Associated Press, but named some trans-Atlantic steamer as having arrived and brought it. The budget supplied by each boat was a hodge-podge of European, African and eastern gossip, all hashed together in one column and under the single head announcing the arrival of that boat. We did not hear of the bombardment and capture of the barrier forts at Canton by our navy till the June following the February in which it happened. That was less than half a century ago. A host of things have grown old and been discarded since then.

THE LACK OF HEADLINES.

Another feature of the paper of fifty years ago that has a queer look in these days, was its total absence of display of news. The art of writing headlines was a knack of later growth. In 1855, and on down to 1865, and for years after that, the telegraph news of the paper was "run in," the news from Africa and Hong Kong and Cuba and Nicaragua and New Mexico and London and Chicago and Oregon and Washington, all solid type, with hardly more than a date line between these geographical subdivisions, and no sort of effort to bring out the tenor of the news so that he who ran might read. Two or three columns of this matter, in fine type, none too well printed, with less than an inch of headline to all of it, was quite usual up to the middle '60s.

THE UNSEEKING ADVERTISER.

There was another feature of the papers of those days, and it was as characteristic of the Democrat as of any of the others, and that was the moderation of the business man in asking to have his advertisement surrounded with reading matter, and given other exclusive prominence of display. As the Democrat began its life its first and its fourth pages were solid advertisements. Neither of them carried a line of reading matter; all was display. The second page was about half devoted to editorial and general news and miscellaneous reading matter, such as the very limited exchange list of that day afforded, and of the third page only about a column, or at most two columns, contained what purported to be city news, and most of this was paid reading matter. But with all this great preponderance of display advertising matter there seemed to be only one difficulty, or at most two. The chief of these was to get money enough out of the business to make it pay. There was no trouble in satisfying the advertiser in the matter of "position" or display. He seemed to ask only to be admitted to the paper—somewhere. Next to this was the difficulty of getting all the advertising into the paper. The requirements of this day in these matters are of later growth, mainly since the Civil war.

The shift of ground from that occupied at first to the place where the Democrat stands today was not made of a sudden, but came, as all evolutionary movements do come, gradually and by degrees, each step in advance the outgrowth of some other that had preceded. From a city department limited to less than half a column of actual city matter, and that lacking the essential qualities of

news matter, the local current history was slowly expanded to a full column, then two, and then occasionally, as upon some momentous occurrence, such as the old settlers' first banquet, to a full page. Along in war days, under the impetus of some stirring political campaign, it even bloomed with illustrations; ancient woodcuts, the stock of the office for the illustration of advertisements, or the remnants of some other enterprise, being interwoven into a lampoon at the expense of the other party. The same woodcuts did duty in much the same way at least several times, decently separated by sufficient interval to be partially forgotten. At the same time the editorial began to be more fairly critical and less bitterly partisan, and the clipped matter began to acquire some element of pertinence and timeliness; qualities which it had hitherto lacked; and the telegraph, or general news, began to expand. After the Atlantic cable was fairly set to working and the telegraph had begun to tie remote sections of our country closer together, the expansion of the department of telegraph news became much more evident. The Associated Press was then in but a crudely formative state, compared with its organization of today, and the news that came by wire was frequently contradicted a day or so after, and was an endless subject of revilement with the editor in his own columns, but it was the best there was in those days, and the people appeared to hold no grudges against the papers on these scores. The younger generation, acquainted only with newspapers that handle general news of such accuracy that error is an infrequent incident, have no conception of the jumble of fact, fancy, and fiction that was handed to the reader in the days of the war, and before, by the best editors in the land, simply because there was no way of doing any better. To relate the various steps through which this shift to higher ground has been made would be to tell a story of endless length. It is enough to say that the change came steadily along—better print, more news, better editing, better writing sometimes and a better filling of the newspaper's mission in life in general, just as the same changes are going forward now, from day to day and year to year. The Democrat, as one of the papers that have survived the vicissitudes of the past half century, is a plain ensample of the evolutionary forces that have been working through that period to make the newspapers of today what they are. There is so little parallel between the Democrat of today and the Democrat as it began its existence that comparison is a matter of difficulty. It is worth while to mention this evolution here, because, in the files of the Democrat, which can be read at will by those who are interested, may be found epitomized the development of American journalism from the primitive and almost childish beginning of fifty years ago.

And still, with all the crudeness of those days in many things, there were giants then, and the daily press contained within itself those stirrings and workings of fermentive force that could come to nothing less than tremendous growth and power. The Greeleys, and the Prentices, and the Bennetts of that time led the way, but they were followed by a host of humbler knights of the quill, and the word all along the line was "forward."



STATION AND ELEVATED TRACKS, ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE RAILROADS.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO BUILD RAILROADS IN SCOTT COUNTY'S EARLY YEARS—AGITATION TO THE EASTWARD AND WESTWARD—THE FIRST RAILROAD WEST OF THE GREAT RIVER—A. C. FULTON, A MAN AHEAD OF HIS TIMES—HIRAM PRICE AS PROMOTER—THE M. & M., C. & R. I., D. & ST. L., C. R. I. & P., C. B. & Q., C. M. & ST. P., ALSO THE I. & I.—FIFTY YEARS AN ENGINEER.

In 1842 A. C. Fulton urged the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and bridging of the Mississippi between Rock Island and Davenport. He had made soundings and a measurement of the river at Davenport with this idea in view. In 1845 the building of the Rock Island & LaSalle railroad was agitated and the Gazette in its issue of December 18, 1845, valiantly encouraged those promoting the scheme and argued its importance and the feasibility of connecting the Illinois and Iowa shores by a bridge over the Mississippi. Mr. Fulton and Editor Sanders were far ahead of their times but each lived to see their hopes in this regard fully realized. In 1902 Mr. Fulton published a pamphlet in which he, in his own inimitable way, relates his experiences as a railroad promoter. He says, quoting from a paper read before the Old Settlers association:

"In the '30s of the past century two lines of steam railroad were running out of New Orleans; one between the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain, running through* the city on Esplanade street. The steam horse of that primitive road was the first to drink the waters of the great Mississippi river. The second line ran between New Orleans and Carrollton, in the parish of Jefferson. And having known those railroads from their incipency and gained knowledge, I, after passing over the expansive prairies of the west, considered the west to be well adapted for railroads and that they would build up and extend commerce, upon which I resolved to enter into the undertaking of creating a line of railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and I felt confident that, if the undertaking was entered on with resolve, it could be accomplished.

"In the last days of 1842, and the first day of 1843, after publicly speaking of the feasibility of the work, and as a link, I procured instruments and took

soundings for the first bridge erected on the Mississippi river, and published my report in a Philadelphia journal, which report I now have and which gives the nature of the banks and bottom; the width of the main channel and of the depth of the water, and the nature of the route through Illinois to Chicago, and west to the Cedar river; both of which I examined. I wrote and talked river bridge and Pacific railroad; one meeting in 1845 I will name: It was in the frame schoolhouse that stood where the north end of the city hall now stands. I there told the assembly, some of whom pronounced me visionary, that there were persons present that would live to see a railroad connecting the two oceans. 'I see here the veteran Jacob Eldridge, who was at that meeting, I will ask him if I correctly speak.' (Mr. Eldridge replied: 'I was present at that schoolhouse and you correctly speak.')

"Without a doubt I am the first person to ever write or speak the word Atlantic and Pacific railroad. At that time, now fifty-nine years past, there was not one foot of railroad west of the Alleghany mountains, save those of New Orleans.

"As a link in the undertaking I, in 1847, called on Mr. William Vandever, of Rock Island, and proposed to draw up a railroad charter and petition the Illinois legislature for authority to build a railroad between Rock Island and La Salle, to connect the Illinois canal.

"The request was granted by an act passed on the 10th of April, 1847, which charter I now hold, but too lengthy to here rehearse; work to commence within three years. I consumed one of the years in talking and writing. Then I individually opened a subscription list for stock, entered a few shares for myself and, as a member of the board of county commissioners, prevailed on my two associates of the board to pass an order submitting to the people the question of taking \$25,000 in stock of the Illinois railroad.

"I immediately went to work and called meetings at every schoolhouse and every grove settlement in the county to get a few shares of stock here and there, and endeavored to secure votes for the \$25,000 county appropriation. In many quarters I met with bitter opposition to voting money to go to Illinois. I found many Ciceros to combat, yet the appropriation was carried and that now small sum of \$25,000 put the ball in motion and was a splendid investment for Scott county and the great west, even to the shore of the Pacific ocean.

"I found it but a small task to convince the majority of my farmer audience. I brought them over when I told them that with a railroad to Chicago, and extending to the east, instead of getting 5 and 6 cents per dozen for their eggs they would get 12 to 15 cents; that instead of 12 to 18 cents for good chickens, they would get 20 and 25 cents; that instead of getting 10 to 15 cents for prairie chickens and ducks, they would get 15 up to 25 cents; that instead of 37 cents per dozen for quail, they would get 50 or 60 cents, and that instead of 40 to 50 cents for a fourteen-pound turkey, they would get 75 to 90 cents, and instead of getting 30 to 40 cents for good wheat, they would get 70 to 80 cents per bushel, and for all products in proportion.

"I told the farmers that but yesterday this territory was untrodden wilderness; that we had faced every hardship and privation to open and to plant the stars and stripes on its fertile plains to stay; that where not long since stood the

Indian wigwam, now cities rise; that where the buffalo, the elk and deer grazed, now vast fields of golden wheat appear to gladden the farmer's heart and repay him for his toil; that we have here on these lately dreary prairies created a scene of life and beauty. The prairie grass has given place to the garden and the vineyard; the hazel thicket to the blooming rose; and the Indian trail to the promenade of the fair.

"I told the farmers that westward the star of empire took its course; that progress, civilization and commerce had their birth in India; that they slowly rolled into Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome; then more slowly found their way into France and England; then they floated westward on the ocean's waves to Plymouth Rock. They did not long linger amongst the scrub oaks and the barren soil of New England, but rolled their way with increased momentum westward to Chicago, and now they have to leap the rapidly moving floods of the Mississippi river and onward through Iowa to the Rocky mountains, not to tarry, but to leap over their snow-capped summits to continue to roll upon the far westward plains; to plant commerce and civilization on the coast of the Pacific ocean, and I call on you who possess the power to keep the wave of progress in its course onward. And the united county and Davenport city subscription of \$100,000 was carried by a large majority to perfect the first link in the great Pacific railroad, in time to astonish the world.

"Taking the wealth and population of that day, that \$100,000 was a larger sum than \$500,000 would be this year, 1901.

"When Iowa had made good headway, and I alone called many meetings at Moline and Camden, now Milan, and worked up an interest in the enterprise, then many counties in Illinois and many individuals in Scott county came into the work. At this day great injustice has been done to the real creators of bridge, railroads, arsenal, canals and edifices. In some instances big men, who opposed them and other works of utility, have been extensively written as their creators. No difficulty in arriving at the correct history, as many journals have the facts indelibly stamped within their columns and which point out the world builders.

"The thoughtless do not know that he who plows the ground and sows the seed is as much the producer as the man that reaps and eats it. I have ancient history on file at my office including the railroad creators.

"In a Rock Island journal, dated October 24, 1849, a railroad meeting is reported as being held in Rock Island and Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and Camden were represented. A committee of five on resolutions were appointed as follows: H. A. Porter and C. B. Waite of Rock Island; James Thorington and A. C. Fulton of Davenport; and W. A. Nourse of Moline.

"Action toward vigorous work on the Rock Island & Chicago railroad and on bridging the Mississippi river at Rock Island, and extending the railroad to the Pacific ocean was taken up and discussed.

"To push those gigantic works to completion required untiring energy. To accomplish the undertaking, a committee of five, consisting of William Baily and Fernando Jones, of Rock Island; A. C. Fulton, of Davenport; I. M. Gilmore, of Camden and W. A. Nourse, of Moline, was appointed to carry the three great works to completion, and who appointed Sailor I as chairman. Two of my as-

sociates soon resigned and moved from that section, and later two of them left the lower world. But I, well knowing that resolution was omnipotent, continued to add to my stock lists and worked up town and county aid. I journeyed to Chicago by stage; put up at the ancient Briggs House to see a good team of horses stall in the muddy street with a cord of wood a few rods distant from my quarters. I talked western railroad to many merchants and business men; all looked me over with great astonishment and said: 'Best go and see long John Wentworth.' I saw long John, who deliberately fathomed me, then exclaimed: 'Tut, tut, young man, you must be insane! A railroad west would not pay for the grease for the wheels,' and I departed from the then muddy town, without even a symptom of encouragement.

"The journals of 1850, now in my possession, report that on the 21st of March, 1850, the delegates of various counties of Illinois and Scott county, Iowa, assembled in Rock Island; I, as chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, presented to the assembly the amounts of the several subscriptions of shares of stock taken in the Rock Island & Chicago railroad, as follows: Rock Island, 400; Camden, 172; Moline, sixty-three; F. R. Brunot, twenty; I. Sullivan, five; Bureau county, 300; Henry county, 103; Scott county, Iowa, 700; LaSalle county, (pledged) 250; Peru delegates (pledged) 250. These 2,263 shares of stock, at \$100 each, may appear as a miserable exhibit, when millions were required, but we, the resolute and untiring, considered it a **grand entrance**.

"In this work, as is well known to all pioneers, I had no aid save at two meetings; one at the republic of LeClaire (as then called), where with Judge Grant I called my second meeting; and one at Blue Grass, where Hon. Hiram Price went with me on condition that I paid for the team. Hon. Price made a good talk and we got thirteen shares of stock subscribed, and a pledge for every vote in the schoolhouse.

"To show that railroad talkers sometimes encountered a rough sea, I must state that on our way home to Davenport, under the light of a half moon, I ran the larboard wheels of our buggy into a deep washout and also dumped Mr. Price into it, but fortune, as ever, was with our congressman; he was soon out and on his feet, and while brushing off the damp clay he, with energy, exclaimed: 'Such an awkward driver I never did see. I would not go with you another night for all Iowa. Here it is near midnight and I should be at home and blacking my boots and shaving for Sunday.' And whilst our congressman was in a clay mud ditch, the stay-at-home-do-nothings were snoozing in their beds. We drove some miles home to Davenport in a lop-sided buggy in silence, and I paid James Thompson, the coming banker, for the team and for a new set of springs for the buggy.

"I neglected to say that at LeClaire we did not secure even one share of stock, and but one vote for the county subscription. That republic protested against building railroads in Illinois. They had their Monroe Doctrine, and objected to foreign invasion, even to talk railroad.

"I frequently reported my lone night meetings as chairman to the press. I name one here that you may have a knowledge of railroad building in the middle of the past century—a three mile walk to the then hamlet of Moline and back, during a dark stormy night—a river to cross. As respects success, my report witnesses: (From the Gazette)



BRIDGE IN CENTRAL PARK



THE CRESCENT BRIDGE

'ROCK ISLAND AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

'MOLINE IS WIDE AWAKE TO HER INTERESTS AND TAKING THE LEAD.

'Mr. Sanders: I attended a railroad meeting last night at Moline. All present seemed resolved to carry out the grand object for which they had assembled. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; many of the old stockholders came forward and doubled their subscriptions and new subscriptions were obtained. Thirty-one shares were subscribed in a brief time, and it was unanimously resolved that the town council take a subscription of \$2,500. Amongst the subscribers were two youths of not over twelve years of age, who took one share each, and not only subscribed, but paid up their installments. What a noble example; I would walk ten miles any night to see such praiseworthy actions.'

"The exertion here made and the funds raised became known to eastern railroad men and Messrs. Farnam, Walcott and Durant visited us. The \$300,000 required by charter having been subscribed, a contract for the construction and equipment of a railroad between Chicago and Rock Island was perfected with the above railroad constructors on the 15th day of October, 1851. The first payment on work performed was made on April 20, 1852; then on February 22, 1854, amidst the waving of banners and the thunder of artillery, the iron horse of the Atlantic drank the water of the great Mississippi river. The first link of 181 miles of the Pacific railroad had been completed."

THE RAILROADS CHARTERED.

In a former chapter the early history of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad has been gone into quite extensively, and in Mr. Barrow's history herein published in its entirety, mention is made of the building of this first line of railroad from Chicago to Rock Island. It might be well, however, to recapitulate some of the salient points relating to the beginnings of this great transcontinental railroad. The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, by special charter granted by the legislature of Illinois in 1851, was incorporated and a few months thereafter work of construction was begun and in August, 1854, the road was completed and the event was made the occasion of a grand celebration. The people of the Mississippi valley hailed the new road as a link uniting them with the outside world. On every side settlements at once began to spring up along the line and the tide of civilization moved steadily westward. Today, with its numerous connections cobwebbing the state of Iowa and other great commonwealths, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is a part and parcel of one of the greatest transportation systems in the world, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast.

In 1852 the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was incorporated in Iowa with power to build and operate a railroad from the eastern line of the state of Iowa by way of Des Moines to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. The Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was organized January 1, 1853; the capital stock was \$6,000,000. Each share of the par value was \$100. Its franchise was for fifty years. Five percent of the stock subscribed was to be paid down and the remainder in installments of not more than twenty percent of the

full amount at intervals of not less than three months. The amount of the indebtedness to be incurred was limited to \$4,000,000. John A. Dix, afterward the war governor of New York, was elected president. In September, 1853, the first ground was broken for the road, of which event a full description is given on another page. The first passenger train left Davenport on the 22d of August, 1855. The litigation over the bridge rolled up an immense expense account, to such an extent as to involve the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company and it failed to meet its guarantees. The Chicago & Rock Island assumed the responsibility, paying interest and principal. In 1866 the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company failed to meet the mortgages given to secure the payment of moneys borrowed and expended in its construction. Its land grant also lapsed through inability to execute its provisions. The mortgages were foreclosed and the property purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, of Iowa, a corporation formed under the organization of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company. On the 20th of August, 1856, the Illinois and Iowa companies consolidated under the name of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The main line thus connected extended from Chicago to Rock Island in Illinois, and from Davenport to Kellogg, within forty miles of Des Moines, the former 181½ miles, the latter 131 miles. The Oskaloosa branch extended from Wilton Junction, by way of Muscatine, to Muscatine, and was fifty miles in length. During 1867-9 the main line was extended through Des Moines to Council Bluffs, 186 additional miles, the entire line being open to traffic in June, 1869.

FEATURES OF EARLY HISTORY.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was one of the chief features in the upbuilding of this section of the country, and anything relating to this great corporation and public utility is always of interest to Davenporters. Much valuable information relating to incidents connected with the early history of the Rock Island has been gleaned from the pages of the Democrat, published at the time they occurred, and a few extracts from that most valuable journal are here presented to the readers of this history:

"September 1, 1853, after the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company had been incorporated, the first tie of what is now the western division of the Rock Island system was laid, with ceremony, on the corner of Rock Island and Fifth streets, in this city. Rev. A. Louderback, pastor of the old Trinity church on the southeastern corner of Rock Island and Fifth streets, existing until a few years ago, offered prayer. A. C. Fulton was officer of the day. Rapid construction followed and on July 19, 1855, at noon, the first locomotive reached Iowa, by way of the Mississippi, being ferried over in a flatboat, landing at Fourth and Front streets at a point almost directly south of the Wiley coal office, where it was unloaded. This first locomotive was christened Antoine LeClaire, because of that famous pioneer's largess in donating yard room to the Mississippi & Missouri Company. It was built at Paterson, New Jersey. Erroneously it has often been stated and published that the Antoine LeClaire crossed the river on the ice. As the date of its arrival was about July 19, 1855, the mistake is obvious. But

there was a locomotive towed across the ice. One month before the French colony came across the bridge on the first passenger train, the locomotive, John A. Dix, arrived at Rock Island. Instead of waiting for the completion of the bridge the engine and seven new freight cars were towed across the ice and taken north on Main street to the Fifth street tracks. It must be remembered that the John A. Dix was not one of our present locomotives. The Dix was ill-starred. Sometime afterward her boilers exploded near the Duck creek bridge, killing the engineer. But previous to this the engine was remodeled and turned out of the shops in April, 1863, and was considered one of the gayest little machines that ever went on four drivers. On the head lamps were two splendid oil portraits of General Dix, and on the tender were painted two ocean scenes in medallion. The sand-box supported an American eagle and a gay ballet girl. The general painting was considered elegant in color and finish. The tender was done in a gold leaf in the richest style of scroll and line work, all done by the skillful hand of Charlie Fick, the best painter in the state. The General Dix was for several years the special pet of Mose Hobbs, the oldest engineer of the road, who took great pride in bringing out the General in the most imposing style. He thought he could take the 'rag' off any machine that was then in existence."

STATION NAMED FOR CAPITALIST.

As the building of the Mississippi & Missouri progressed, stations were created and named. On July 19, 1855, when the Antoine LeClaire was brought here, the road had reached a distance of two and a half miles west of the city, and Farnam station was created and named after one of the eastern capitalists who put money into this pioneer railroad. Henry Farnam gave his name to the first station outside of Davenport but today it is simply Farnam siding in official dispatches. The next station was Walcott and the third Durant. While Mr. Farnam failed to have his name perpetuated by colored porters and unintelligible brakemen in calling off the railroad stations, he succeeded in getting it fixed to one of the streets of Davenport, Farnam street, although this claim is likely to be refuted by those who contend that Farnam street was christened after Russell Farnham, Antoine LeClaire's old traveling partner in the Indian fur business. But it will be remembered that Farnam street was not laid out until about the time of the coming of the Chicago & Rock Island and the Mississippi & Missouri roads, and that, like LeClaire street, it had been vacated to these roads first by gift of Mr. LeClaire and then by record of the city council.

FIRST TRAIN THROUGH DAVENPORT.

On December 20, 1855, the line of the Mississippi & Missouri was laid through Iowa City, a distance of fifty-five miles, and only twelve years afterward did the road reach Council Bluffs, 314 miles distant, thus traversing the state. With the meeting of the Chicago & Rock Island and the Mississippi & Missouri roads at the wooden bridge came the protest of the river interests, followed by the destruction of the draw span of the bridge by the wreck and fire of the Effie Afton, May 6, 1856, and the consequent contentions in the courts in which the

immortal Abraham Lincoln, then a Springfield lawyer, pleaded so prominently in the interests of the railroad people. This rivalry of river and bridge or the steamboat and railroad interests, the accident of the Effie Afton and incidents relating to Lincoln, is a story already told in this work. Of the first engine, "Antoine LeClaire" and its appearance in Davenport, the Gazette at the time had the following to say: "The builders say it is the best locomotive in the country. It is a fitting compliment to our liberal fellow citizen, Antoine LeClaire, Esq. He was the first man to settle upon this side of our noble river; the first man in Iowa who came forward and subscribed \$25,000 in stock in the Mississippi & Missouri enterprise. About twenty-five of our fellow citizens were on the locomotive and tender as it passed through town. At the different street crossings they were received with cheers and with smiles and with waving of handkerchiefs from fair ladies. After passing entirely through town as far as the deep cut in the bluff, further progress was arrested by a tree hanging over the track, and it returned to the depot in safety. The company dispersed to their homes. Probably in future years, when the city shall have become what it is destined to be, they will tell their children's children with pride that they were of the small number who was on the first locomotive which crossed the Mississippi river." To round out this chapter and add very much to its interesting features the following reminiscent articles by men who were there are given below:

HIRAM PRICE.

Early in that year (1853) there was a general awakening as to the importance of and necessity of some means of communication with the balance of mankind. A railroad was then in course of construction from Chicago westward, and we hoped to induce the eastern capitalists who were building that road to have it strike the Mississippi river in Illinois opposite the town of Davenport and then, if possible, have it continued west from there to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. In furtherance of this plan a conference was held at Davenport, between the eastern railroad men and some of the citizens of Iowa, the first week in August, 1853, and I was persuaded to undertake the task of canvassing the state on the line of the proposed road across Iowa, on a line as nearly direct as possible from Davenport to Council Bluffs. My special business was to see the people at their homes or at their place of business, and where practicable call public meetings at different points along the contemplated line of the road and to so present the advantages to result from the construction of a railroad as to interest them in the enterprise. By agreement I was to continue in this work along the line of the proposed road for sixty days. My experience during those sixty days between the 12th of August and the 12th of October, was not such as to make me anxious to renew it.

One of the surprises with which I met was the large number of people on that proposed line of road who had never seen a railroad and many of whom did not seem to have any wish to see one. This was to me a strange idea, and one that rendered my task more difficult because when men are satisfied with their condition and surroundings it is very difficult to induce them to change them. I could only account for these strange notions on the supposition that this class

of persons had read and were in sympathy with the man described by Pollok in his "Course of Time,"

"Who thought the moon that nightly o'er him rolled
No larger than his father's shield;
Lived where his father lived, died where he died;
Lived happy, died happy, and was saved."

And inasmuch as this had been the result in his case, they were willing to take their chances with him in this world and in the next. When I told them that with a railroad the product of their farms would be worth from fifty to 100 per cent more than without one, they simply disposed of the case in a summary manner by informing me in a manner more energetic than polite, that I was not telling the truth. One case of this kind which occurred in Des Moines is a fair sample of several others. I had called a meeting at the courthouse one night to present the enterprise to the citizens. The courthouse at that time was not a palatial structure. The meeting was held on the ground floor, which I believe was the courtroom. The weather was warm, the windows were all raised, and those who could not find room on the inside crowded the windows of the outside and were attentive listeners. While I was making the best presentation of my case that I could truthfully do, and trying to persuade the people that a railroad to Des Moines would be a great benefit to all concerned, some man on the outside who must have been a near relative of Ananias, crowded his way to the window, listened for a few moments and then turning away said to those on the outside, "Oh, that is Judge Rice who is speaking, and he is the greatest liar in the state of Iowa." My name was not Rice, and the title of judge did not belong to me, but it answered the purpose of the anti-railroad men, and was a "good enough Morgan" for the time. This is a sample of the manner in which my mission was received in what is now the city of Des Moines, and a great railroad center for the state of Iowa and of the northwest. The crucial test of time and trial has relegated the obstructionists and dwellers in "Sleepy Hollow" to the rear of the army of progress. Only in a very few instances did a little sunshine of encouragement fleck my pathway while on this railroad mission, but even a very little was gratefully received. I give one such case: I reached Council Bluffs on Saturday, which I think was the 20th of August, and at a meeting that night after I had made the best presentation of my case of which I was capable, without the slightest token of appreciation or approval, I sat down, feeling that (in the language of the colored brother in reference to his prayer) I had "my labor for my reward," and that the people of Council Bluffs did not think a railroad of much consequence, but rather an unjustifiable interference with the Divine plan, and therefore not to be encouraged, because when the Supreme Architect finished the work He pronounced it good without a railroad. However, while such thoughts as these were passing rapidly through my mind a gentleman in one of the back seats arose and broke the (to me) awful silence, in a speech not longer than a Lacedemonian letter, which gave me some hope that possibly all was not lost. His speech was not long, learned nor classic, but it seemed to inspire in me a hope that possibly my mission might not result

in a total failure. Many things in my past life that I ought to remember have been forgotten. But that speech I never will forget, and I here now place it on record as some encouragement for those who may be called upon in the future to lead forlorn hopes. It was as follows: "My friends, I have listened to this man's railroad speech, and while I am free to confess that I have great doubts as to the practicability of the project, yet it may be wiser to give it a trial and possibly some day we may see the locomotive coming across these prairies head and tail up like a bedbug." That was his speech, and it is very safe to say that it was original. I am glad to say that I afterward met this man at Council Bluffs, when the road was finished to that place, and the iron horse was there to speak for himself.

Men of intelligence on other subjects ridiculed the idea because, as one prominent lawyer in Muscatine said at one of our meetings: "Iowa is an agricultural state. Her principal productions are wheat and corn, cattle and hogs, and livestock cannot be taken to an eastern market, because the distance is too great to carry them on cars. And flour cannot be carried to such a distance on the railroad without shaking the barrel to pieces unless the barrels are strong and heavy as pork barrels, and that would be so expensive as to make it unprofitable." Allow me to digress a moment from the thread of my statement to say (as Paul said of Alexander the coppersmith) these lawyers did me and my cause "much evil" because some people think that because a man is learned in the law he necessarily knows everything else.

CHARLES H. DAVIS.

One of the deeply interesting articles published in the Half Century Democrat in 1905 was written by Charles H. Davis under the title, "Fifty Years an Engineer." It is a story such as any man would be proud to write. Says Mr. Davis:

I was born on a farm in New York, and lived there till I was nine years old, when we came west. When I was seventeen, and the most boyish looking boy you ever saw, I was employed as fireman on the old Mississippi & Missouri road. Johnny Buswell was my engineer and our engine was the little Iowa, the smallest engine that the company had. She weighed about twenty-five tons and was an old-fashioned wood burner. It was 6 o'clock in the morning of July 15, 1857, that I pulled out of Iowa City on the left side of the Iowa, bound to Muscatine for wood. Johnny Buswell is not only living yet, but he is running an engine for the Santa Fe out of Chanute, Kansas. He must be every day of seventy-five years old, and one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the United States, for he fired the North Star on the New York Central before he came to the M. & M., and he began with the M. & M. almost half a century ago. Still his last letter to me was written without spectacles, as he reads. Later I went to the 78—the old Davenport. Since then I have run various engines. Now I have the honor of pulling the fast mail from Rock Island to Des Moines every other day and back, a round trip of 364 miles.

Coal burning engines were not known in this country in those days. The engines that opened this country were all wood burners. Green wood went with

them the same as dry. They used to bring down the wood that had been cut up on the hillside of Antoine LeClaire's place, just above the M. & M. shops here, probably only the day before, and give it to us to fire with, and we did it. But when we had work to do, such as getting up the three per cent grade that led up the bluff in the west end of Davenport, we used dry wood that we used to get over in Rock Island. It used to take three and four engines to pull seventeen loads of lumber up that gentle slope. It was only 157 feet to the mile, or about as stiff as any grade you find on a mountain road today where the country is the rockiest.

After a time, however, the Chicago & Rock Island and the M. & M. companies began to seek for a way to use the soft coal of this part of the country. It was all a new thing to them, and they had to work it out. The locomotive builders of the east were giving them no aid, for they had no such fuel back there, so they had to puzzle it out here, and they were years in doing it. The little Iowa was one of the first attempts in this direction. In 1857 she was equipped with Wright's coal burner. Maling Wright was the boss blacksmith here at the M. & M. shops. His device consisted, broadly, of a grate space, one by two feet, in the middle of the bottom of the fire box. The rest of the bottom of the fire box, extending from this central grate in all directions to the walls of the fire box, was solid brick or iron. All the draught there was to be had came through that small space. Of course there wasn't enough. The device was expected to be a great success, and the company offered Wright \$20,000 for it, which he refused, expecting bigger money. But the thing wouldn't work; it was impossible to keep fire enough going with it. After this he devised another form of coal burner which was applied; a water table in the bottom of the fire box, connected with the boiler by pipes. Some twenty-four holes, or flues, pierced this water table, on top of which the fire lay. These flues admitted draught from the ashpan below, as the other had done; but, like the other, this device did not give draught enough, and failed.

After these efforts the company and all the other roads out here practically quit trying to burn coal for the space of about ten years, except for some occasional experimenting, and went back to wood burning. But in 1868 the company began to succeed in burning coal. The old Davenport, later numbered the 78, was converted in that year and with some qualifications she worked. She had been built for the Hudson river road and guaranteed to make forty-five miles an hour with fifteen cars, but she had failed to fill the bill down there and had been sold to the M. & M. She came to us with a six-foot wheel, which was too high for her on our grades. These wheels were taken out and five-foot wheels were put in their place. The Davenport's old drivers lay for years north of the roundhouse in Davenport. In this conversion the Davenport was fitted out with a water table device of a Frenchman named Jarrett. It formed a sort of pouch-like extension in the fire box back of the flue sheet, and around this the flame was forced to curl before it entered the flues. This gave great increase of heating surface, and worked well, but there was leakage at the side of the fire box, and after a time it had to come out. It was Superintendent Kimball and Master Mechanic T. P. Twombly who equipped the old 78 in this way. The test with her lasted about two years; then Jarrett's water table

was thrown out and they fell back on coal burning in a plain fire box. They had given the 78 a copper fire box, but it cut out so fast under the wear of the coal that it had but very short life, so they went back to the iron fire box. The difficulty, in the main, was due to lack of fire surface, and insufficient heating surface exposed to the fire. The 78's fire box was only about four and a half feet long, by three and one-half feet wide, where a modern fire box will run from nine to eleven feet long and be proportionately larger in heating surface. From the time that the company got to burning coal in a plain fire box on down to this day there has been a serial story of improvement, but there are no interesting features in it.

When I came here Rock Island wasn't much of a town. The Chicago & Rock Island road ran in just as it does now, only it continued on till it reached the passenger station, at the foot of Twentieth street, instead of turning off at the slough bridge as it does now. The roundhouse was about where the power plant of the Tri-City Railway Company is. I got out and looked around when the train stopped in Rock Island that day of my first visit. All about the depot, and particularly across the street, nothing was to be seen but low ginmills. I thought if that was the character of the country I had come to I wished I was back home. Davenport was reached without change of cars, the Chicago & Rock Island cars being taken by another engine, after they came in from Chicago, and switched across the old slough bridge—somewhere near the location of the present viaduct—across the island and the Mississippi bridge, and to the M. & M. The old M. & M. passenger station stood just about where the present C. R. I. & P. freight house is on Fifth street. The first passenger station of the road was the old homestead of Antoine LeClaire, which stood on that very ground.

The present line of the Rock Island road out of Davenport to the west is the third that has been followed. The first one left Fifth street at a point a couple of blocks east of the present southwest junction, passed to the north of St. Mary's church, passed close to the old F. H. Griggs' house down there, and wound its way up the hill on a three per cent grade, by a double reversed curve that crossed the present line a couple of times. The next one, somewhat gentler in gradient, was mainly different in coming into the city on the south side of St. Mary's church. I can show you some of the old grade there yet, and not long ago some of the old ties could be found still in place. That was an awful hill; it was all that an engine could do to climb it with three or four cars. The Samson was an unusually powerful engine for those days and four loads was all she could take up; and then she didn't always make it. But engines were different in those days, and so was steam pressure—except upon occasions.

One of the occasions arrived on the day in 1869 that I pulled an excursion train carrying a lot of railroad men and their folks out to Mr. Kimball's Cherry Bluff picnic grounds, near West Liberty. I had the old Davenport, and a big load for her. Twombly came to me before we started and said, "Charley, get up that hill if it's in her!" He also told me not to let anybody ride with me on the engine, knowing that some of the boys would insist on keeping me company in the cab. Just before we pulled out an old acquaintance climbed on with me. I told him to get off, and he refused. "Twombly told me not to let

anybody ride on the engine," I said, "you'll have to get off." "I'm going to ride right here with you," he answered. "All right," I said, "but if you ever tell anything that you see on this engine today I'll hit you with the coal pick."

Well, we had steam gauges in those days that were differently rigged from those we carry now. Now the safety valves are set with a wrench and you have to get out to the valve, on top of the boiler, and make something of a job of it, to set one of them; but then all you had to do was to merely slip a block under the end of the lever that came back into the cab and let the pressure go on rising; and every one of us carried his little block. I had mine with me that day, but I didn't keep it in my pocket while we were approaching and climbing that hill, you bet! Twombly came to me afterward and said, "Well, you got up the hill. How much steam did you carry?" "I had enough," said I. One hundred and thirty pounds was the limit in those days, and many engines carried less than that.

When I came here J. W. Moak was roadmaster, later becoming superintendent, and A. Kimball was master mechanic, and they were both good ones. Moak came off the Rome & Watertown, and he was a fine man. Mr. Kimball later succeeded him and T. P. Twombly left an engine to take the place of master mechanic that Mr. Kimball thus vacated. Addison Day was superintendent in 1857, when I began with the company. He was a man of fine religious scruples, and wanted no swearing among his men. When I got on the payroll there were about twenty engines, and we were running two passenger trains a day each way between here and Iowa City. Later, when the panic came on and times got hard, these trains were mixed, to carry both passengers and freight.

Those were not the palmy days of railroading, for company or employe. I was too poor to own a pair of overshoes in the winter, and went in the snow with my shoes muffled up in rags. I remember, just after I was married, when I had hardly a quarter in my pocket, trying to find a house to rent in Iowa City. C. W. Phillips, long with the company there as superintendent of the water service, told me he had one, a nice little one of three rooms, so I went and looked at it. There were four cords of good hard wood, all cut and dry in the shed, and the place was cosy and neat and attractive, but I could see that it was too rich for me, and I went back and told him so. But he would not let go. "You go back there and look it over again," he said, "and I guess we can fix the rent all right." I went. Somebody had been there in the meantime. On the kitchen table was a sack of flour, with popatoes, a ham and all the other necessities and a note that said, "Move in and make yourself at home, and pay when you get ready." It was worth being poor to meet such a man as that.

We used to have some fun with the snow in those days, too. I was stuck once within four miles of Grinnell with a passenger train, four engines and 100 men shoveling hard, and we stayed there three days.

I had the old Antoine LeClaire one time, out toward Wilton. A. Kimball dropped off No. 3, westbound, to take a hand. He found Jack Tarsney on the snowplow with an engine that wouldn't steam, so he cut him off and put Walt Hess on in his place. Walt had an engine that was no better, so Mr. Kimball

came to me and asked me if I thought the 'Tony would handle the snowplow. She was pretty light, but I said I would do what I could with her, so we rigged her and started on. The snowplow was mounted on a frame, the rear of which was attached to the front of the engine, while the point of the plow was carried on wheels on a truck. This side of Bear creek we saw a cut ahead that was drifted level, and we raced at it. It turned dark when we got into the snow, there was so much of it in the air, and right in the thick of things I heard something cracking. We didn't get far after that, and when we stopped we found that the snowplow had turned off to one side and was at right angles to us, and Mr. Kimball was nowhere in sight. I was scared and began to call, "Kimball! Kimball!" "All right!" he said, somewhere down in the snow to the rear, and pretty soon he climbed on. I told him I thought something had happened to him. "Oh, no," he said; "I got off when I heard that plow going." We had a siderod bent and the cylinder cocks knocked off, and other damage on that side, and we had a hard time getting out of there, but we did get out, and that night the engine was safe in the roundhouse at Brooklyn.

It was about 11 o'clock that night when I got there. Old man Skinner was in the office of the hotel. He would let me have a room, but he said I couldn't have any supper; girls were all in bed. "All right," I said, "I guess I won't go to the room just yet," so I sat there in the office and waited, and after awhile A. Kimball came in, following me on the train for which I had opened the way. "Had your supper, Charley?" he asked me, first thing after we met. "No," I said, "Mr. Skinner says I can't have any supper tonight, for the girls are all in bed." Mr. Kimball turned on Skinner with that look that we all knew would stand for no foolishness, and said, "You get this man some supper, and you get it damn quick." Pretty soon I had a hot beefsteak, hot biscuits, potatoes, honey, coffee, and anything else there was in the house. It happened that the house stood, by Mr. Kimball's permission, on the company's ground.

I may say here that I remember only two occasions on which Mr. Kimball could be said to have used a profane word, and on those occasions he was very much in earnest. The other time was down at the Davenport shops, when he fired Doc Gerbert for lying to him. Mr. Kimball was the finest man I ever knew in railroad service. He had been an engineer, and he knew what an engine man has to go through, and so he knew what to expect; what he ought to ask of the man, and what the man ought to ask of him. He was a good railroad man, and he was a good man with his men; fair and square, kind and considerate, and the soul of honor. A man could not lie to him and stay on the road five minutes. And there wasn't a man in the service that didn't think the world of him.

I have had some narrow escapes but have never been hurt in a wreck in all the forty-eight years I have been firing and running. At the foot of Summit between Muscatine and Wilton, I went with my engine into a slough once, and seven or eight cars followed. I stepped out of my cab window to the ground, which was level with it. Among those ditched cars was one that was loaded with castiron stoves. There wasn't a wheel left under that car and there wasn't a stove broken.

Out at Ainsworth, one time, I was pulling a mixed train, and just about crossing the 100-foot Howe truss bridge over a good sized creek. The fireman was outside oiling the valves. I thought I saw the forward end of the engine dropping, as it would if the bridge was settling under it. I jerked her wide open and she gave such a jump that she broke the pin behind her and fairly leaped across to the other side. The bridge went down and there was a first class wreck in that creek. The baggage car turned sidewise and the first coach went endwise into the middle of it. Three men were killed.

In 1863 I was running the N. B. Judd, with George B. Swan, for years yard-master here and in Rock Island, now of Des Moines, for fireman. We had left Stockton—then Fulton—coming east. We were carrying a lot of green wood, cut about the day before in LeClaire's pasture, but on the back end of the tender we had some dry wood that we carried to use when we had hills ahead of us. George was back after some of that dry wood and down where he couldn't see me or the engine. I got down on the deck and stood, with one foot on the front end of the tender and the other on the sill of the engine deck, taking a look into the fire, when just at that instant the engine parted from the tender and shot away ahead. Of course I went down between engine and tender, clear to the ground, between the rails. I didn't think—I grabbed, and caught the safety chains at the front end of the tender. We were running about four or five miles an hour, but that was enough. I pulled myself up and climbed up into the tender, and just then George looked forward from the rear end over the pile of wood he had been heaving up. "What's the matter? Is she slipping?" he asked. "Yes, she's slipping," I said. "There she goes!" Her smoke was a mile ahead of us. She ran clear to "the Irishman's farm," a good seven miles, and there we found her, without fire, water or steam. After she was on the pit in the roundhouse here we put a plank across the pit in front of the tender and cut her loose from it, and there wasn't a man in the house that could start off that plank, holding to those chains, and climb up into the tender, and when I tried it myself, there in the house, I couldn't do it either. George Swan told that incident to a man the other day in Des Moines, and the man turned his back on him and walked away without a word; but George and I both know that the thing happened.

The most remarkable thing that ever happened to an engine in my hands was the throwing of all four of the drivers of the 188, on the night of February 10, 1883. It was about 9:45 in the evening, between Midway and Iowa City. I was pulling passenger No. 1, and we were running up close to sixty miles an hour. Something smashed; I thought it was the siderod under me, and jumped down off the seat to the floor of the cab. The rear of the engine was sagging down till the ashpan was on the ground, its front end carried by the forward truck, and the train was crowding us along from the rear by its momentum. John Neiswanger, the fireman, yelling like mad to me to stop her. It was 1,120 feet from the first mark on the ground to the point where the engine stopped. Jim Rayner was conductor. He came up to see what was the matter. I told him a driver was gone on my side, and supposed that was all there was to it. Later I found that, except the wheels of the forward truck, there wasn't a wheel under her. Both drivers were gone on both sides. It all happened so quickly that I don't know which one went first, or the order in which they went, or whether

they all went at once. The train held the track and not a soul was hurt. We sent in a messenger to Iowa City, and the construction train came out, bringing with it a pair of pony trucks that they used about the roundhouse there. The rear end of the engine was jacked up and this pony put under it, and the wheels were gathered up and in this way the cripple was taken to the hospital. Drivers, eccentrics, links, all went in the wreck; the right cylinder head was knocked in and the left main rod was broken in the center, but all these things were soon and easily mended, and the 188 had years of good service in her after that.

I had the first run of the famous Silver engine, the America, and Al Lund fired for me. Grant, her builder, rode with us, and the cab and tender were filled with other persons, both gentlemen and ladies. They were members of a big party of railroad people who came out here on that occasion. The America ran only to Council Bluffs, her first trip a sort of advertisement of the road, but later she was in the passenger service. Jack Williams, now of Stuart, ran her for years on the west end.

If there were room for it a good many old memories of the old engineers of those first days might be aroused. There was Johnny Buswell, whom I mentioned; and Doc Weatherby, who came off the Little Miami and who started in by firing for A. Kimball's brother, Moody Kimball; and there was Moody Kimball, a natural clown for fun, always at some joke or prank, and as different from A. K. as one man could be from another; and John Mousley, who died here in Rock Island last holidays, engineer of the 33, and the John A. Dix, and later foreman at Brooklyn for years following 1870; and there was J. E. Morrill, who ran the A. C. Flagg, the 80, and the McPherson, which the company got in the days of the war, and who succeeded Twombly as master mechanic at Davenport when Twombly went to Chicago as general master mechanic; and there was Mose Hobbs, who ran the John A. Dix and the A. C. Flagg and the Iowa City—a generous man to anybody in need; and John H. Williams—Jack, we called him—who was running a stationary engine at Iowa City when I first knew him, and who went firing on the John A. Dix for Mose Hobbs, and later became her engineer—a fine man whom everybody on the road liked; and Tom Holmes, who fired and ran an engine here for years, now in partnership with Jack Williams at Stuart in the implement business; and from these I might go on and take up others—Frank Bliss and George Weed and 'Dite Smith, yardmaster, and so on to the end of a long chapter, but it would take me more than one day to tell it. Very dear to me are the memories of some of those men, pioneers in the railroad history of the country west of the Mississippi, but I am not so sure that everybody else is as much interested in them as I am.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was organized in 1868 and the road was completed in 1870 from Davenport through the county. Meeting with financial difficulties in 1874, the road was placed in the hands of a receiver, at which time

Since writing this account Mr. Davis and G. B. Swan have been put on the pension list of the Rock Island system and have retired. Mr. Davis draws the road's largest pension with one exception, that awarded Ex-Supt. H. F. Royce.

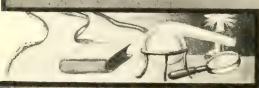
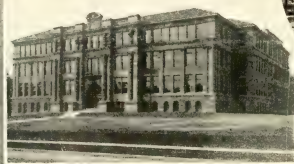
it was completed to Fayette, Iowa, and a branch from Eldridge to Maquoketa, about 160 miles of road. August 1, 1880, it passed under the control of and is now operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The Davenport & St. Paul road was organized by local capital. In 1894 Frank P. Blair secured control of a charter granted twenty-two years previously and four years later succeeded in financing and promoting the Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Railroad & Bridge Company. A road was constructed from Davenport to Clinton, Iowa, and the bridge was built and thrown open for traffic January 1, 1900. In 1901 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways purchased this line, including the bridge, under a joint ninety-nine year lease. This gave the main line of the Burlington between St. Paul and St. Louis access to this city and also brought about the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul cut-off, which brings through Davenport the main line of that road between Chicago and Kansas City.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

In 1872 the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad was constructed into Rock Island and within a few years became the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. This road enters the city from the Illinois side of the river by the lower bridge, and entering the Y on this side, backs its passenger trains a mile east to the depot. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road is compelled to go through the same performance with its west-bound trains to reach its depot in Davenport, which is located on Front street, at the foot of Perry, and is also shared by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road.

THE IOWA & ILLINOIS INTERURBAN RAILWAY.

In 1904 the first interurban railway leading into Davenport was completed, connecting it with Clinton, and is now known as the Iowa, & Illinois Interurban Railway, its depot being located at 217 Brady street.



SOME PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

CHAPTER XXXV.

EDUCATION.

THE FOUNDATION LAID BY EARLY STATESMEN—A LOOK AHEAD—THE BEGINNINGS OF SCHOOLS IN IOWA—THOSE WHO TAUGHT SCHOOL IN DAVENPORT IN THE THIRTIES—MANY YEARS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS—ARRIVAL OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE FIFTIES—LATTER DAY SCHOOLS—MAGNIFICENT HIGH SCHOOL—THE SPECIAL BRANCHES—SCHOOLS OF HIGHER EDUCATION—BIOGRAPHY OF J. B. YOUNG.

Nowhere in the United States were public educational foundations laid with more breadth and care than in Iowa. From the days of the first message of Governor Lucas, the first of the territorial governors, careful provision was made for the instruction of Iowa youth and their training for good citizenship. The foundations long preceded the superstructure. In an article upon the topic, "Institutional Beginnings," in the *Annals of Iowa*, July, 1898, Prof. Jesse Macy of the chair of history in Grinnell college, treats of this feature of Iowa educational history:

"As an instance of discrepancy between statutes and history the early school laws may be given. If you ask an early settler in Iowa when this state introduced public schools, he will tell you that the public school system did not become thoroughly established till about 1854 or 1855. But were there not schools earlier than that? Yes, but they were private schools; or they were partly private and partly public. In each neighborhood, as soon as there were enough children of school age a meeting of the citizens was called, a place and plan for a school-house determined upon, a day set for building and at the appointed time they all came out and built. Then they hired a teacher and kept up the school as best they could. From the earliest territorial statutes one would infer that schools were then established in Iowa free to all white persons between the ages of four and twenty-one. Counties were organized into districts on petition of a majority in the proposed district. School districts were elaborately officered with seven officials for each district, and there were minute provisions for the management of schools. According to the statutes of Iowa, the territory and afterward the state was abundantly and thoroughly supplied with the privileges of free public

schools for all white children. The statutes are abundant and, as they are closely examined, one is convinced that they are not merely formal acts which had made their way into the records and been forgotten. They are real, living laws, prepared with great care, and revised and made more elaborate at each session of the legislature. Yet, if you turn from those records and study the actual school **system of the territory and the state,** you will find that the free school was a plant of slow growth; that for years there were no free schools; and the great body of our citizens are under the impression that our public school system dates back only to about 1854.

WERE PLANNING AHEAD.

"Professor T. S. Parvin, who was the first man appointed to the superintendency of public instruction in Iowa, states that those early law-makers knew quite well, at the time they framed their laws, that there were no public schools, and could not be in the greater part of the state but they expected to have the schools sometime, and they believed that the passing of good school laws would **have the effect of encouraging immigration.** These statutes expressed a **longing** of the people for a time when there would be seven persons living near enough together on these prairies fitted to hold school offices and manage a public school in their various neighborhoods. In the meantime such statutes could be made **immediately available for purposes of advertisement in the East,** and thus assist in bringing about the state of society desired."

The earliest schools in Iowa were supported by the contributions and tuition of the pioneer settlers. The first school taught within the present limits of Iowa was presided over by Berryman Jennings, who opened a school in October, 1830, at what is now known as Nashville, Lee county. At this time Iowa was a portion of Michigan territory. Mr. Jennings' school lasted through November and December and was held in a building which he describes: "This schoolroom was like all other buildings in the new country, a log cabin built of round logs or poles **notched close and mudded for comfort;** logs cut out for doors and windows, also fireplaces. The jamb back of the fireplace was of packed dry dirt, the chimney topped out with sticks and mud."

It was strange that the second school opened in the state, was within a few miles of the Jennings school. It was taught by I. K. Robinson and dated from December 1, 1830, but two months after the pioneer pedagogue rang his bell at Nashville.

FIRST LADY TEACHER.

The honor of being the first lady teacher in Iowa is held by Mrs. Rebecca Palmer, who taught school near Fort Madison in the winter of 1834 and 1835. The first schoolhouse proper, also a log building, was erected in December, 1833, at Burlington, by W. R. Ross, the postmaster of the county. While Davenport has no place in these first paragraphs of the educational history of the state early provision was made for the instruction of the small citizens. The earliest school in all this section was the one maintained by the officers at Fort Armstrong, of which mention is made by Caleb Atwater in his work dated 1829.

January, 1838, when Davenport was but two years old, the territorial legislature passed an act to incorporate the Davenport Manual Labor college. "The object," the act says, "shall be the promotion of the general interests of education, and to qualify young men to engage in the several employments of society and to discharge honorably and usefully the various duties of life." Of this institution of high-sounding title and wide range of subjects the historian of "Davenport Past and Present," says: "This scheme was a fine one, but it never amounted to anything for two reasons—lack of students and want of money." But the effort was commendable and is worthy of renewal at the present time.

THE FIRST DAVENPORT TEACHER.

The honor of teaching the first private school has been accorded to many different teachers by local historians and those who have written reminiscences. Elsewhere in this work it goes to Rev. Michael Hummer, and on good authority, but there are those who should be competent to settle the matter who say otherwise. In his address at the dedication of the Davenport Free Public library, May 11, 1904, Judge John F. Dillon said: "The earliest school was kept in a small log cabin near the river below Western avenue by the aged father of Alexander W. McGregor." C. H. Eldridge, who was a schoolboy in Davenport in those days, gave an address before the historical section of the Davenport Academy of Sciences years ago, and his signed notes, still preserved, have these entries: "Miss Marianna Hall, a niece of Dr. Hall, opened a school, the first one in town, in the summer of 1838, in a little, about twelve by fourteen log house, originally built for a blacksmith shop, without any floor but mother earth, two windows, with one slab door and a wooden latch. This was maintained about one term; but few scholars,—I think Lafayette Franks, Sarah Franks, who afterward married Samuel Leonard, brother of our sheriff, Henry Colton, two daughters of Powers, up the river, a nephew of Walter Kelly, I forget his name, three children of Nelson Powers, who kept the hotel, Patrick Fox, and one of Judge Cook's sons. This house was near where Davies & Sons' saw mill is now situated. Some of Dr. Hall's younger sons attended."

To continue Mr. Eldridge's notes: "The next school was opened by Rev. Michael Hummer, better known as Parson Hummer, in a frame building on the corner of the alley east side of Ripley street, between First and Second streets, in the fall of 1838 and ran through until the summer of 1839. There were J. M. Parker of our city, Bailey Davenport, ex-mayor of Rock Island, Frank Bennett, editor of Clinton, Henry Colton, Miss Frances Peck, Clarence Whiting, now of California, Samuel K. Barkley, his sister, two Zeigler boys, and one of the McGregor boys.

"The next school in order was opened by Moses Parmele, whose several sons are well known citizens. This school was opened up stairs in a front room of a two story house on Front street near Schricker & Mueller's mill, the family living down stairs and back. This was in the summer of 1839, I think. Here were Henry Colton and a younger brother, the Parmele boys, Sarah Franks, Frances Peck, a girl whose name was Fudge, her father being afterward killed by an explosion at Burrows' steam mill, Jack Dillon, since J. F. Dillon, his brother

Timothy who was drowned, the Ziegler boys, Whiting's two boys, the Powers girls.

PERE PELAMOURGUES' SCHOOL.

"About this time Father Pelamourgues opened a school in the old brick church which took off about a dozen of the children. The next school, I think was by S. W. Cheever, a young man from the New England states. He came west for his health. Here was a good school of at least thirty by this time. He was one of the most efficient teachers in the city. After Cheever came John Tice, now Professor Tice of St. Louis, without exaggeration the laziest man that ever struck Davenport. These two schools were in the upper part of a frame building on the northeast corner of Perry and Front streets. Next came J. Atkinson, a splendid scholar, who had a school in a frame building about where the Kerker grocery is now. This was a very large school, having at least forty scholars.

"Next came Dr. Brown, in an old frame building on the west side of Main between Fourth and Fifth streets. And after him came C. G. Blood, present police justice, in the same building. These were fair schools, but the boys broke both up before the term ended.

"About this time a Miss Bergen opened a small school which after two or three years became a girls' school only, termed a young ladies' seminary. Next in order was the academy with James Thorington as principal and W. T. Campbell as assistant. This opened in a frame building yet standing on the northeast corner of Fourth and Harrison. This was kept up for several years and here Jack Dillon graduated, for I believe he did not go to school afterward. Among the scholars I can remember John VanPatten, of VanPatten & Marks, 'Pud,' (M. M.,) Price, United States consul at Marseilles, Ed. Coombs, an editor in Boston, Phil VanPatten, a member of the Arkansas legislature, an ardent abolitionist, but a bitter secessionist during the war, Will Coates, now editor at Freeport, Ills. The remainder of the schools can be found in the files of the old Gazette."

ST. LOUIS LIKED HIM.

At a subsequent meeting of the same historical section of the Academy of Sciences a letter was read from Prof. J. H. Tice of St. Louis, author of Tice's Almanac and various meteorological papers, in which he said that he taught a private school for six months in Davenport from May to November, 1842. He had from fifteen to thirty-two pupils, tuition, \$3.00 per quarter, or \$5.00 for two. He moved to St. Louis and was afterwards for twelve years superintendent of the schools of that city. This letter was in reply to an inquiry.

Of the later schools mentioned by Mr. Eldridge in his notes advertisements appear in the Sun and Gazette. The school taught by Messrs. Thorington & Campbell had evening as well as day sessions. The older citizens well remember the schools of Thorington and Pelamourgues on opposite sides of Fourth street near Main. They also recall the chastisement administered by the French pioneer teacher to any boy he caught doing wrong at any time and anywhere. All boys looked alike to him and Mr. Thorington's boys came in for a swift licking if Father Pelamourgues caught them in mischief on the street.



THE FIRST DAVENPORT HIGH SCHOOL.



DAVENPORT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

HE SURELY WAS.

Rev. Michael Hummer was pastor of a congregation at Iowa City after leaving Davenport and thence went to Keokuk. The incident of his bell immortalized in poetry by Judge Tuthill appears elsewhere. The first verse of the poem is said to have been an improvisation of John P. Cook. Mr. Hummer lived in Lawrence, Kansas, during Quantrell's raid and escaped with his life by headlong flight. He returned from hiding after the guerillas had gone and helped look after the wounded and bury the dead. He was a resident of Kansas City in 1870.

Among other early private schools was that of Miss Eads, who advertised in the Sun as being late of St. Louis and opening a school for misses and children, also Miss Beard, in the school room formerly occupied by William Gahan, who conducted a school known as the "Davenport school." John C. Holbrook was an early teacher. A Mr. Ryder taught a school in the '40s on Brady street between Second and Third streets. Another of these old schools was kept by a Mr. Sheldon on Front and Main streets. Mr. Weir had a school on Main street, west side, north of Fourth. The Misses Lyon and Munn conducted a school for young ladies at Perry and Fifth streets. Mrs. Stephens' select school was on Main above Eighth street, Mrs. Crockett's in Young's block on Brady street. Herman Hamburger, "bright young man, well versed in the manners of polite society," taught a school for the "education of young gentlemen" on Brady and Fourth streets.

A notable teacher of early days was the Hon. C. C. Washburne, a native of Livermore, Maine, who came to Davenport in June, 1839, when but twenty-one years old, having come west by Erie canal and the lakes and crossed Illinois on a wagon. In this little hamlet of 300 people this young man from the East organized what is said to have been the second school in Davenport. It was conducted in the second story of Dillon and Forrest's boarding house, just west of Scott, and between Second street and the river. Among his pupils were J. Monroe Parker, C. H. Eldridge, Ira Cook, and probably Judge Dillon. There were but twelve or fifteen children in the village at this time. The subsequent career of this pioneer school teacher belongs to national history. He moved to LaCrosse in the '40s, was elected governor of that state, and held the position four years. In 1854 he went to congress, served until the war broke out, became colonel of the Second Wisconsin cavalry, and was promoted until he became a major general in command of the department of Memphis. In 1865 he again went to congress and served until 1869, when he again became governor for two years. In 1873 he retired from public service and built the largest flouring mills in the world at Minneapolis. He also found time to inaugurate the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad enterprise, erect an observatory in connection with the university at Madison, provide it with the largest telescope in the world, and present it to the state. He died May 14, 1882.

SCHOOL DAYS.

Consul M. M. Price, son of Hiram Price, wrote not long ago a private letter to his friend of boyhood days, LeClaire Fulton, in which some lively reminiscence appears. Here is a paragraph: "Do you remember Harrison street when it was

called Ditch street? It was simply a ditch, twenty feet wide and ten feet deep, and when it rained the water poured down from the hills and through Leonard's hollow, becoming a mighty torrent and entirely cutting off intercourse, social, commercial or religious, between the inhabitants above and below Ditch street. And when the water subsided it was a lovely mudhole for the boys to push each other into. Thorington's academy of art and science, himself guiltless of any collusion with Lindley Murray, was located on the 'Taller banks' of Harrison street, and it was very convenient to get mud balls. It was there that many distinguished tramps, lawyers and judges graduated. Among the most prominent were Jack and Jim Fisher, Henry and 'Goak' Webb, John Dillon, Jim Buford, 'Bony' Morton, 'Bill' Carr, 'Frog' Thorington, 'Billy' McFadden, 'Pud' Price and 'Center's' Daddy."

These private schools served well the needs of the people of Davenport until public schools were established. There was an interim of unrecorded length in which schools were maintained in part by the public funds and in part by tuition. Mr. Barrows gives the date of the first district school as 1850, and James Thorington as teacher.

SIX INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

In the latter '50s within the present limits of the Independent district of the city of Davenport, there were six schools, none of them occupying the sites on which their successors the present schools are located. These were in independent districts, each having its own board of directors, each managing its own financial affairs, and providing for its own expenses independently of the others. This condition continued until 1858, when a change in the school law of the state made consolidation and the support of the schools by general taxation possible. May 5, 1858, pursuant to previous notice a public meeting was held at the courthouse at which these six districts of Davenport township Nos. 10, 2, 7, 17, 5 and 11, were formed into one district, each subdistrict having its representative board member and the officers of the combined district being chosen by the electors at large. On this same day at this meeting, an election was held at which Dr. A. S. Maxwell was elected president; T. D. Eagal, vice president; J. R. Johnson, secretary, and George H. French, treasurer.

In this consolidation district No. 10 became subdistrict No. 1, and was represented by J. M. Frizzell; district 2 continued the number as subdistrict No. 2, with Wm. T. Clark on the board; district No. 7 became district No. 3, Henry Lambach; No. 17 became No. 4, with T. H. Coddington; No. 5 remained No. 5, with W. L. Cook, local member; No. 11 became No. 6, with S. G. Mitchell representative on the district board.

EARLY SCHOOL LOCATIONS.

In 1859 the school law was amended providing for the election of three directors who in connection with the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer should constitute the school board. At the first election A. S. Maxwell was elected president; E. Peck, vice president; Thomas J. Saunders, secretary; George H.

French, treasurer; directors, J. M. Frizzell, one year, Robert Means, two years, and Ignatius Langer, three years. The second director resigned and Judge Grant was elected to fill the vacancy.

The original location of School No. 1, now known as the Washington school, was Mound and Eddy streets, where a frame building accommodated the children of the village of East Davenport, until the erection of the brick structure on its present location, Fulton and Mississippi avenues, in 1865. No. 2 school, now the Adams school, originally occupied the lower floor of a two story frame house on Fourth and Perry. This building was erected by a Mr. Prescott for a private school in 1843. He went to the timber for his oak which was either hewed or sawed at the Duck Creek mill. In 1853 and 1854 a stone school house was erected at the corner of Seventh and Perry streets. It is still in good condition, although not at this time in use. This building cost \$8,000 and was considered in those days a triumph of architecture. Wilkie in his "Davenport, Past and Present" published in 1858, speaks in high praise of its power to accommodate pupils and mentions the commodious living quarters for the principal situated in the basement.

The first house occupied by old School No. 3, now the Jefferson school, was a little frame building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Scott streets. This was in 1853. There were probably about thirty pupils. Here Webster's blue backed spelling book was used for first lessons in reading. In 1855 the school was moved to Third street, south side, between Gaines and Brown streets. From there another move in 1856-57 was made to Sixth and Warren streets, where a brick structure of six rooms was in process of construction. There was so much urgency for the use of this building that a room was fitted up for occupancy in the southeast corner before the remainder of the building was completed.

Hiram Price, school fund commissioner for Scott county, was the recipient of a petition in the spring of 1855, signed by the voters of North Davenport for the creation of a new school district. District No. 17 resulted. A lot was donated by James McIntosh situated between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and between Main and Harrison streets. On this lot was built a one-story brick building of small dimensions, but adequate for the time. Later an upper story was added and later still, a frame building was purchased by the board, moved to the lot and attached on the north side of the brick building, thus arranging for a three room school. Here the school remained until a large brick building was erected in 1865 just north of the old school, on the location of No. 4, the Madison school, Main and Locust streets.

The predecessor of School No. 5, the Monroe school, was a little stone building at Second and Pine streets, built about 1855, where the school remained until the erection of the present slightly building in 1868.

The earliest school in district No. 11, afterwards No. 6, now Jackson school, was on the Doser farm, just west of the present Rock Island crossing of Locust street. It was a one-room frame building of such dilapidation that the children were compelled to crowd into the corners for protection from the elements. Here the school remained until 1858, when it was transferred to a new two-room frame building situated on a lot which the board had purchased on Union street, between Mitchell and Washington streets. Later two rooms were

added, and still later two additional rooms, making it a six room building. In 1893 the old frame building gave place to a thoroughly modern brick school-house of eight rooms, erected on the same lot. In 1902 more room being imperatively needed, the school board purchased another lot adjoining the property on the west and erected a four room addition, making it a twelve room building.

ADDITIONS NEEDED.

In 1874 more children came to No. 1 than could be cared for and an addition was ordered to contain four school rooms and two recitation rooms, making it a ten room building. The stone school building No. 2 also suffered enlargement in 1870 by an addition on the south side which doubled its size and made of it a ten room building. Subdistrict No. 3 also grew in population and six rooms were added about 1870 on the north side of the older building. Later the filling of Sixth street made the two lower rooms on the north unserviceable. The territory around No. 4 grew steadily in population. In 1877-78 the first addition was made to the six room building. A wing with two rooms, one above another was added, forming what is still the southeast corner of the house. Nine years later the old building having become untenable, a similar wing of two rooms was added to the newer structure on the southwest corner. Only the upper room was used for a schoolroom for some years, as the lower one was occupied by the heating plant. Later the boiler was lowered, and the room made available for school purposes. In the summer of 1898 the building was remodeled and emerged from the transformation an eleven room building with two recitation rooms and a teacher's room. The remodeling brought about a greatly improved arrangement of the building.

The first school added to the original six above noted was No. 7, a one story two room frame building situated in Black Hawk at the western end of Davenport. The attendance was from thirty to forty pupils and all the grades were taught by one teacher. When the scholars reached fifth grade, they were transferred to No. 5. This building was continued in use until 1897, when the new No. 7, now the Van Buren school, was opened at Hancock and Lincoln avenues and the scholars were transferred to this school and the old building fell into disuse.

The new No. 7 is a handsome up-to-date modern school building of ten rooms and two recitation rooms, a teachers' room and principal's room, of which the people of western Davenport are vastly proud.

THE LATER SCHOOLS.

School No. 8, Harrison school, was erected in the fall of 1871 at Fourth and Ripley streets, an eight room brick building with principal's room and recitation room. As necessity arose an addition of two rooms was made on the south side, thus making it a ten room building.

School No. 9, the Tyler school, is a handsome building located on the east side of Grand avenue between Locust and High streets, occupying a lot of exceptional size, purchased at a cost of \$3,000. The building was erected in



JEFFERSON SCHOOL, SIXTH AND WARREN STREETS
The oldest public school building now in use in Dayton



1892 to relieve schools Nos. 1, 2, and 4. It was a well arranged eight room building and so remained until 1902, when it was enlarged by an addition of four rooms on the north side. The exterior attractiveness of the building was not lessened by the addition. The same is true of No. 6 and its addition made in the same year.

School No. 10, the Polk school, is a two story brick building with high stone basement, containing eight rooms, two recitation rooms, teachers' room and principal's office, located on the northwest corner of Eighth and Marquette streets. It was built and occupied in the fall of 1878. A part of the land purchased by the school board was sold and is now occupied by the adjoining row of handsome residences on the north and facing Marquette street.

School No. 11, the Taylor school, is a modern ten room pressed brick, stone trimmed building, situated on the corner of Fifteenth and Warren streets and built in 1897 to relieve schools 3, 4 and 6.

School No. 12, the Fillmore school, is located at Fourth and Warren streets. It is a ten room brick building, admirably arranged in its interior with fine exterior appearance. Its scholars came from Nos. 3, 5, 8 and 10. It was built in 1898 and 1899. It occupies the site of the old German Free school. A portion of the lot was secured by condemnation proceedings.

School No. 13, the Pierce school, is a building of ten rooms, a handsome structure of Milwaukee brick with a red tile roof, well arranged for school purposes. It is on Fulton avenue and Christie street. The school was opened in October, 1900, the pupils being taken from No. 1, and the equilibrium being there restored by a delegation from No. 9.

School No. 14, the Buchanan school, is a twelve room brick building situated on the corner of Sixth and Oak streets. It is the most capacious grade building in the city and cost \$60,000. There are many advantageous features in this building not possessed by the others used for grade schools.

School No. 15, the Lincoln school, occupies the building situated on the block bounded by Seventh, Eighth, Rock Island and Iowa streets, and occupied by the High school. After the building was refitted for a grade school early in 1909, the scholars, teachers and principal transferred from No. 2, the Adams school, leaving it vacant.

The newest school, the Johnson, is now in process of construction in Northwestern Davenport near the crossing of Locust street by the Rock Island road. It will be a twelve-room building and arranged to meet all modern requirements. It is expected that it will equal or exceed in its appointments any other grade building in the city.

About seventeen years ago Davenport commenced erecting buildings of handsome exterior and excellent interior arrangement. All the newer buildings since constructed have carried out the latest and best ideas in school architecture in construction, heating and sanitation. They are buildings of which any city might be proud. To bring the older buildings as near as possible on a par with the newer ones the school board entered upon a campaign of remodeling and in some instances almost rebuilding the older buildings of the city. In the summers of 1899 and 1900, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8, were turned over to carpenter and plumber, painter and decorator from whose hands they issued transformed in

outer appearance and interior arrangement and finish, so that they were almost as attractive, convenient and inviting as the new buildings.

THE SCHOOLS ARE GRADED.

Shortly after the consolidation in May, 1858, of the district and the organization of the new school board, in July of that year, Mr. A. S. Kissell was appointed superintendent of the city schools. At that time he held the office of county superintendent. He filled the two positions for nearly one year and a half, relinquishing the county superintendency at the end of that time, but remaining city superintendent. Previous to holding these public positions he taught in the old Number 3 on West Third street, going with his school to the new building at Sixth and Warren. Some years since in an article on early Davenport schools The Democrat says: "The honor of organizing the graded schools of Davenport belongs to A. S. Kissell, then a young teacher of good education, fine enthusiasm and tireless energy. No recipient of the benefits of the Davenport schools should ever cease to venerate the memory of Mr. Kissell. He had his limitations, as all men have, but he was a great worker, an inspiring teacher whose whole life and purpose and thought went out to the upbuilding of our schools in our infancy."

May 12, 1859, the board on the recommendation of Superintendent Kissell organized the public schools of the city upon the following plan:

First—a primary school in every subdivision of the district.

Second—two grammar schools, one to be located in School No. 2, and the other in School No. 3.

Third—an intermediate school to be suitably located for those pupils in the city who are qualified to enter.

It was further provided that all these schools should have such a course of study as the board might hereafter arrange.

In July of 1859 Mr. Kissell was made principal of the intermediate school, taking on these duties as well as those of the superintendency. August 13 of that year a uniform course of study for all the schools below the intermediate school was devised and adopted. This course embraced what are known as the common branches and has been the substantial basis of the course of study in use up to the present time. In 1859 provision was made for only two years of the course planned for the intermediate school, and the curriculum included Latin grammar and translations, elementary algebra, English grammar, government and constitution of the United States, physical geography, physiology, book-keeping, penmanship, spelling, drawing and rhetoric.

A very complete set of rules and regulations for the government of the schools, defining in detail the duties of the school officers, the superintendent, principals, teachers and pupils was drafted at this time.

The wisdom of this early school board and the genius of Supt. Kissell show in the fact that the general plan at that time adopted has continued with little change to the present day. Naturally the course of study has been amplified as conditions justified but in general the original plan has been maintained.

AN EARLY PAY ROLL.

The personnel of the earliest teaching force of the graded schools of Davenport, giving the position each held with the munificent salary received, has been preserved in volume No. I of the Iowa Instructor, an educational journal published by the Iowa State Teachers' association in 1859, and bearing the imprint of the old Davenport firm, Luse, Lane & Co. This was the year the schools were graded and the record appears in an article headed "Schools of Davenport." The introduction and statistics follow: "The public schools of this place had never assumed a definite shape before the inauguration of the new law. Since then the schools throughout the city have been graded, and efficient teachers employed. Numerous difficulties have been encountered, but they have all been overcome, and the schools are growing daily in popular favor.

"The following list of teachers, and salaries paid them, has been handed us by the superintendent:

A. S. Kissell, Prin. Int. Sch., and City Supt., salary per year	\$1200
Miss M. A. Scofield, 1st Assistant	400
Miss Anna Reed, 2d Assistant	250
L. H. Mitchell, Prin. Gram. Sch. No. 1 and Dist. Sch. No. 2	700
Miss M. W. Merrill, 1st Asst. Gram. Sch. No. 1 and Dist. Sch. No. 2 ...	350
W. H. V. Raymond, Prin. Gram. Sch. No. 2 and Dist. Sch. No. 3	700
Miss P. W. Sudlow, 1st Asst. Gram. Sch. No. 2 and Dist. Sch. No. 3....	350
Miss M. S. Tripp, Prin. Dist. Sch. No. 1	350
Miss Julia Humphrey, Asst. Dist. Sch. No. 1	250
Miss H. T. Phillips, Asst. Sch. No. 2	250
Miss H. M. Lusk, Asst. Prin. Primary Dept. Dist. Sch. No. 2	350
Miss E. Kelley, Asst. School No. 2	250
Miss A. A. Howland, Asst. School No. 2	250
Miss E. Carriel, Asst. School No. 3	250
Mrs. M. E. Culbertson, Asst. School No. 3	250
Mrs. W. H. V. Raymond, Prin. Prim. Dept. School No. 3	350
Miss Sarah Christie, Asst. School No. 3	250
Miss Emma Metteer, Asst. School No. 3	250
Frank McClellen, Prin. Dist. School No. 4	500
Miss C. McCarn, Asst. Prim. Dept. Dist. School No. 4	300
Miss Jennie Jenkins, Asst. Dist. School No. 4	250
H. M. Hoon, Prin. Dist. School No. 5	350
Miss E. L. Cook, Asst. Dist. School No. 5	250
W. G. Fearing, Prin. Dist. School No. 6	300

"We may observe that at the organization of these schools the graded system was adopted, and that it had been employed during the past year with entire satisfaction. No separate building has yet been erected for the Intermediate school. The room at present occupied is attended with some inconveniences, but the attendance is good, and the recitations give evidence of thorough discipline. Quite a number of pupils are in from different portions of the county, and some even from the adjoining county of Muscatine. The schools as a whole will not suffer in comparison with any in the West."

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The intermediate school, the precursor of the high school, established in 1859, was held in alternate years at school buildings Nos. 2 and 3, to accommodate the pupils as to distances. In 1861 the name was changed to the Davenport City High school. Such a name had been previously considered ill-advised, owing to public sentiment against the propriety of supporting a high school by public taxation. This sentiment was not peculiarly local, for all over the country high schools were struggling for recognition. The high school was held in the two grade buildings alternately until the leasing of the Baptist church building, corner of Sixth and Main streets, in 1863, which the congregation remodeled for high school use in accordance with the requirements of the board. The next year the board purchased the property for \$4,000, and made further modifications to fit the building for the purpose for which it was purchased.

When the transfer of the high school to Sixth and Main streets was made in 1863, Supt. A. S. Kissell was relieved of the principalship of the school and W. O. Hiskey appointed to that position. In this location the school remained until the completion of what was then called the "new high school," a slightly structure crowning the bluff upon the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth, Rock Island and Iowa streets, in 1875. This location was purchased by the school board in 1867. The school grew from year to year until the building was too small to accommodate the numbers.

At the time when the necessity for providing more room for the high school was imperative the school board learned that the old Griswold college property could be purchased. Negotiations were entered into with Bishop Morrison of the diocese of Iowa and a price agreed upon,—\$53,000. This was submitted to the voters at the regular school election in March, 1900, and also at a special election in May, and carried. This site is an ideal one for the high school of this city. The ground covers a block in the central part of Davenport; it is beautifully situated, centrally located and readily accessible.

Before the erection of the new building for the high school the school board made extensive examination of the best high school structures in the Mississippi valley. After this examination the submission of plans was asked from architects and a large number were offered, none of whom seemed to be satisfactory to the board. Finally an outline was devised embodying their ideas and submitted to architects who put it into form. Of the plans submitted to the board those of Clausen & Burrows, local architects, were accepted. They drew up specifications and the board advertised for bids for the erection of the edifice according to the accepted plans.

Numerous bids were received and the contract awarded to the H. B. Walter Construction Company of Danville, Illinois, who entered upon the work in the fall of 1904. In the spring of 1905 the corner stone was laid, which was the occasion of a great outpouring of the inhabitants of the city and especially of the school children who were present en masse and took part in the exercises by singing several appropriate songs. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens and Bishop Morrison of the diocese of Iowa took an active part.



CENTRAL PARK, DAVENPORT



HIGH SCHOOL, DAVENPORT

The building was finished ready for use in January, 1907, and represented an outlay, including all furnishings and equipment, of \$347,000. The size of the building is 202 by 204 feet, three stories above a high basement. The basement contains a manual training room, 39 by 120 feet; gymnasium, 39 by 122 feet, with adjoining locker rooms and bath rooms for boys at the east end of the gymnasium and similar rooms for girls at the western end; heating apparatus, bicycle rooms, fuel rooms, and several rooms which can be used as need may arise.

The first floor is reached by two main entrances, one from the east, and one from the west with an additional entrance from the north side for the auditorium which is a spacious opera house seating more than 1300, occupying the center of the building with light shafts intervening between the auditorium and the remainder of the building, which afford light for the auditorium and the main corridors, which are floored with terrazo mosaic and wainscoted with white enameled brick. There is a study room, 40 by 120 feet, also fourteen recitation rooms, principal's office, rest rooms for the men and women teachers, hospital room and a society room.

The second story contains a library with separate reading rooms adjoining for boys and girls, a study room, 40 feet by 120 feet, fifteen recitation rooms, commercial room, typewriting room and the gallery of the auditorium.

The third floor contains the physical laboratory, consisting of two rooms and an instructor's room; chemical laboratory of two rooms and an instructor's room; lecture room with raised seats; geological laboratory; biological laboratory, two rooms and a lecture room; free-hand drawing room, 25 feet by 62 feet; mechanical drawing room, 25 feet by 52 feet; the domestic science room, 40 feet by 52 feet; lunch room, 24 feet by 68 feet, with separate adjoining rest rooms for boys and girls.

Four stairways lead from the first to the third story, two of each for boys and girls. Along the sides of the corridors on the first two floors are arranged commodious lockers, in number about 1,200. The laboratories are most abundantly supplied with the most modern apparatus and other means of successful instruction. The building is admirably lighted, the windows being of the best French plate glass. The heating and ventilation are in accord with the latest advancement in building engineering.

The exterior of the building is beautiful in appearance, the walls constructed of Marquette rain-drop sandstone and pressed brick of harmonious color, and has a roof of red tile. The corridors are floored with the mineral composite, terrazo mosaic,—all other floors are of hard maple. The interior finish throughout the building is of quarter sawed oak. The walls and ceilings are all beautifully frescoed.

Take it all in all, it is the handsomest, most convenient, most complete, best arranged high school building in the middle west. It is planned to accommodate 1,600 pupils.

The principals of the Davenport City High school from its founding have been as follows:

W. O. Hiskey, 1864-1866; M. G. Hamill, 1866-1868; J. B. Young, 1868-1878;

H. P. Lewis, 1878-1883; F. E. Stratton, 1883-1892; H. H. Roberts, 1892-1898; W. D. Wells, 1898-1906; F. L. Smart, 1906-1907.

Geo. E. Marshall, the present principal, began service in 1907.

At the founding of the high school there was but one course of study of four years' length, and that was very simple. At the present time seven courses are offered of four years of forty weeks each, a variety sufficient to meet the wants of all students of high school age.

The Latin course is arranged for students who plan to enter college or who desire a general course of cultural value. The German course is arranged practically for the same purpose as the Latin. The science course is recommended to those who desire to enter a technical school or college, or for those who wish full work in science and mathematics. The English course is provided for students who do not wish to study any foreign language. The commercial course is planned for students intending to enter upon business pursuits without further educational training. The manual training course gives students a practical and thorough knowledge of the care and use of tools, mechanical drawing and designing, and is in the line of preparation for admission to technical schools. The domestic science course provides instruction in sewing, cooking and drawing, dressmaking and designing and training in all the details of managing and conducting a home.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

In 1863 the school board having experienced difficulty in securing teachers professionally trained to fill positions in the schools, and realizing the importance of securing such teachers, decided to establish a training school for teachers. The services of Mrs. M. A. McGonegal as principal and Miss Mary V. Lee as assistant were secured. This was the first school for training teachers established west of the Mississippi river, and from its founding to the present time has contributed strongly to successful instruction in the Davenport schools. Its graduates have done splendid service in the schools of this and other Iowa cities and in the schools of other states, always reflecting credit on the Davenport Training school.

The school was first located in the building of School Number 2, where it remained until 1869. At that time from the lower grades of School No. 2 about 100 children, with the training school for teachers, were moved to the first floor of the High school, corner Sixth and Main streets. Here the training school remained until 1871, when new Number 8 having been opened it was transferred to that building.

When the new High school building on Seventh and Eighth, Rock Island and Iowa, was ready for occupancy, the Training school made its fourth move and climbed the hill to this new structure of greater accommodations. Here it stayed until 1892, when it was transferred to its present location in Tyler school.

The requirements for admission to the Training school are graduation from the High school or any other school of equal rank. The course of instruction includes a review of the common branches, and in this connection instruction in the best methods of teaching them, psychology, history of education, theory and

practice of teaching, with actual practice in the school room under critic teachers. Graduation closes the course of one year.

The principals of the Training school have been: Mrs. M. A. McGonegal, 1863-1870; Miss Kate S. French, 1870-1872; Miss P. W. Sudlow, 1872-1874; Miss Belle S. Thompson, 1874-1892.

Miss A. O. Osborne, now Mrs. A. O. Sheriff, a graduate of the Oswego Normal school, left training school work in Saratoga, New York, to take charge of this school in 1892 and is still its principal.

DRAWING.

Early in 1865 after much discussion the school board decided to introduce instruction in drawing into the schools. Henry Lambach was appointed drawing teacher, but as he was otherwise engaged, Mrs. W. A. Bemis became the first drawing teacher of the public schools. She served until 1870 and was succeeded by Mr. Lambach, who taught drawing until 1881. From that date until 1892 there was no special teaching of drawing. In 1892 Miss Mary E. Sisson, now Mrs. C. R. McCandless, came from Peoria and served from 1892 to 1894. Miss Clara A. Wilson succeeded her in 1894 and carried on this department of school work until 1908, going to Cleveland and from there to Des Moines, where she is at the head of art instruction in that city. The next supervisor was Miss Lillian Fliege, who came to Davenport in 1908 and is now in charge of the drawing in the High school and in the graded schools.

GERMAN.

Instruction began in German in 1867 and has continued to the present time. The first instructor was J. G. Tuerk, a finely educated man, recently from southern battle fields where he fought for his adopted land. He went from building to building giving instruction in German on stated days. As time passed other instructors were added until finally there was a teacher of that language in each building. Later, as exigency demanded, two teachers were employed in a building. The study of German has been optional, but the aim of the board has been to furnish sufficient force to meet all requirements. There are few cities in the United States where such ample opportunities have been provided for the study of German as in this city. The instruction in German was without special supervision until within a few years, when A. O. Mueller was secured and was later succeeded by Henry H. Jebens, the present incumbent.

WRITING.

In 1869 the school board decided to furnish special instruction in writing and W. H. Pratt, a specialist in this line, was employed and continued in service until 1881. Special instruction in writing was dropped and the subject taught by the room teacher until recently. Mr. H. C. Walker of St. Louis was invited in the spring of 1908 to instruct the teachers in his method. This instruction continued

through the year 1908-1909. In the spring of 1909 he was assisted by Miss Lydia Koenemann, who gave some lessons in 'the schools. In the fall of 1909 Miss Edith Heden was made supervisor of writing and the Walker system is being developed in the school rooms.

MUSIC.

The instruction in this branch was introduced in 1884 and G. R. Housel became the supervisor, retiring in 1888. George E. Whitmore was the next teacher of singing, commencing service in 1890 and ending in 1893. In this year George R. Housel returned and continued until 1895, when Ernst Otto succeeded him and is the present instructor.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

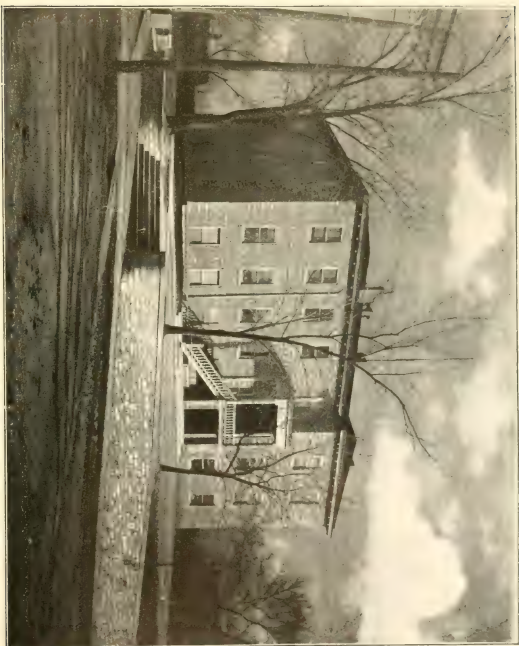
No systematic drill in physical culture was given the children of the schools until 1886. At that date the board determined to employ a special instructor, and William Reuter, in charge of the turning school of the Davenport Turngemeinde was secured. From that time until the present he has been in charge of gymnastics in the Davenport schools.

COOKING.

The practical in education found expression in the Davenport schools in 1888 when cooking was made an optional study for High school and Ninth grade girls. Rooms were fitted up in the building at Sixth and Main streets and Miss Mary Gillette engaged as teacher, in which capacity she continued until 1893, when upon her voluntary resignation Miss Barbara S. Morgan was chosen to take her place. She has continued in the position with the utmost satisfaction until the present time. From the beginning interest in this line of instruction has been general and enthusiastic. It was an addition to the course of study which the public heartily approved.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The next year after cooking was introduced, or in 1889, instruction in manual training was offered to the boys. A room was fitted up in the second story of the building at Sixth and Main with the necessary equipment. The course embraced woodworking, both bench and lathe, and mechanical drawing. This line of work elicited as much interest and popular favor as did the cooking. From the establishment of manual training until the present time eight different teachers have been employed. At first instruction was given to students of the High school and those boys from the graded school who were fourteen years of age and over. Later it was limited to boys of the Ninth grade and the High school. The work broadened as the years went by, and now the Seventh and Eighth grade boys have instruction in Manual training at centers in the grade buildings which it was necessary to establish through the inability to accommodate all the pupils in one



ADAMS SCHOOL. (NUMBER 2)
The pride of Davenport in the late '50s. Not now in use.

room. The utilization of these centers and the growth of the work in the High school made necessary the employment of two additional teachers. For some years there has been instruction in hand work from the primary grades upward. In both Manual Training and Cooking Davenport was a pioneer for all this region.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Previous to 1888, in keeping with the then universal practice, a practice that prevails yet in almost all the schools in the country, pupils were promoted from grade to grade in the Davenport schools upon the standing made in frequent formal, written examinations. No more progressive step was ever taken by the schools of this city than was taken when the following rule went into effect: "Promotion shall depend wholly upon the pupil's fitness for the work of the next grade, as shown by proficiency in his present grade, and by his habitual diligence in study. The teacher's estimate of each pupil's fitness or unfitness to pass shall, when approved by the Principal and the Superintendent, determine as to his promotion.

"There shall be no stated examinations for promotion, nor shall promotions be determined by any sets or series of examinations held during the year."

Commenting upon this topic in his annual report in 1889, Mr. Young says:

"The announcement of this rule to the pupils was instantly signalized by increased attention to study. Forthwith they understood that their advancement was to depend upon their studiousness and fidelity to duty, rather than upon the per cents which they might obtain by a written examination. The fear entertained by the teachers that the execution of the rule might entail upon them the censure of partiality and unjust judgment, was not realized to the extent anticipated.

"The plan has many advantages. It relieves the closing days of the year of much drudgery. It removes all occasion for undue anxiety, and nervous strain and excitement. It places promotion upon a just basis, that of faithful work during the entire year. If carried out in the right spirit, it will promote rational and intelligent instruction, and broad and sound scholarship; for it furnishes no motive to teach for mere examination ends."

NATURE STUDY.

The matter of nature study had received a good deal of attention in the schools for several years previous to the employment of a special teacher. Instruction had been not only given in their respective rooms according to a definite plan by the teachers, but scholars had gone in classes at regular intervals to the Academy of Sciences for instruction by the curator. The school board came to estimate work in this line so highly that Curator J. H. Paarmann was employed in 1905 to give lessons one-half of his time. In this work he still serves the schools.

SEWING.

In the fall of 1908 instruction in sewing was provided for the girls of the Seventh and Eighth grades, the classes to be held at the same time as those in

manual training for the boys of those grades. Miss Margaret Gleason was given charge. In the fall of 1909 when the domestic science course was inaugurated in the High school and Miss Gleason's responsibilities increased she was given assistance in teaching sewing in the grades.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Those who have guided the destinies of the Davenport city public schools from the beginning were: A. S. Kissell, 1858-1864; Dr. C. C. Parry, 1864-1865; W. O. Hiskey, 1865-1867; W. A. Bemis, 1867-1869; W. E. Crosby, 1869-1874; Miss P. W. Sudlow, 1874-1878; J. B. Young, 1878-1907. F. L. Smart, at present superintendent, assumed control of the schools in 1907.

IN GENERAL.

A marked feature of the public schools from the beginning has been the high character and substantial qualities of the men who have been called upon to serve on the school board. They have been selected from our foremost citizens and they have given freely of their time and energy to the public service.

The people of Davenport have been uniformly liberal in the financial support of the schools. Every movement for the improvement of school buildings and broadening of the course of study entered upon by school authorities has met with their approval. From the beginning the Davenport public schools have been of high rank, and have served as an inspiration and stimulus to the surrounding region in the line of educational effort.

Among the names of the superintendents of the city schools appears that of Miss P. W. Sudlow, the first lady to hold such a position in the state. At the time of her appointment to the principalship of No. 3, the matter of equal salaries for men and women arose. Miss Sudlow took the ground that women doing equal work with men should receive an equal salary. The school board for a time demurred, but on Miss Sudlow's insistence acquiesced, thus setting a precedent which has had its influence not only in Davenport, but in the middle west.

The following have served as principals of the grammar schools of the city from 1858 to the present time:

Washington school—Samuel Noyes, Miss Marion S. Tripp, Miss Julia E. Humphrey, George W. Tallman, D. L. Gorton, Roderick Rose, Rush Emery, J. P. Lyman, L. A. Rose, S. C. Higgins, J. R. Bowman, Miss P. W. Sudlow, H. E. Downer, W. E. Hocking.

Adams School—"Prof." Griffith, L. H. Mitchell, Miss Lizzie Gregg, F. M. Witter, W. A. Bemis, J. P. Lyman, H. Tourtellotte, M. T. Brown, G. W. Haywood, H. P. Lewis, J. R. Bowman, J. N. Greer, J. W. McBride.

Jefferson school—Samuel H. Weller, L. H. Mitchell, Miss P. W. Sudlow, Mrs. M. B. Severance, W. C. Preston, J. M. DeArmond, Mrs. M. E. Melville, W. D. Wells, J. H. Browning, F. J. Walker.

Madison school—Frank McClellen, W. O. Hiskey, A. H. Brooks, W. L. Kenworthy, Mrs. T. F. M. Curry, J. J. Nagel, R. P. Redfield.

Monroe school—L. M. Mitchell, H. M. Hoon, Miss Lizzie Gregg, Mrs. Rebecca Hackey, Mrs. M. E. Culbertson, J. A. Ryan, Simon Shoecraft, M. G. Hamill, H. Tourtellotte, Roderick Rose, J. M. DeArmond, W. J. Bartholf, C. E. Birchard.

Jackson school—T. H. Coddington, W. G. Fearing, W. Geerdt, J. A. Ryan, Miss H. A. Connell, J. M. Williams, J. A. McClellan, L. A. Rose, J. M. DeArmond, H. T. Bushnell, J. R. Bowman, T. G. Milsted, J. W. McBride, E. J. Mittelbuscher.

Van Buren school—Miss Mary Wagner, Miss Mary Willrodt, Henry Lambach, Jr., Mrs. Cornelia James, Ed J. Mittelbuscher, Miss Louisa M. Tuerk, Miss Bertha Roddewig, J. A. Hornby, R. P. Redfield, A. I. Naumann.

Harrison school—Miss P. W. Sudlow, H. T. Bushnell, J. A. Hornby.

Tyler school—Miss Belle S. Thompson, Miss A. O. Osborne, who became through marriage Mrs. A. O. Sheriff.

Polk school—Miss Mary Middleton, Miss M. A. Griswold, R. P. Redfield, J. A. Hornby, F. J. Walker, J. I. Lynch.

Taylor school—C. L. Suksdorf, F. J. Walker.

Fillmore school—Joseph Allen, A. A. Miller.

Pierce school—T. J. Evans, T. J. Cowen.

Buchanan school—Miss Grace Creswell.

Lincoln school—J. W. McBride.

THE PARISH SCHOOLS.

Back from the street in St. Anthony's church yard near the alley in the "church square" given by the ever generous Antoine LeClaire for the first church location in Davenport, stands the first school building erected in Davenport. This monument to the good old Abbe Pelamourgues has a wealth of local history clustering roundabout. The structure was built in 1838 from brick manufactured here. It was preceded by a few weeks only in construction by the brick residence on the site of the Masonic temple, the first brick building in the city. In the early days of the community this plain brick structure was religious temple, city hall, seat of justice, school house, public forum, the gathering place for the populace whether their assembling was for church, school, court trial, public meeting or literary exercises. Its bell became a municipal feature, sounding the alarm of fire, summoning to church or school and calling together the aldermen of the city for their sessions. It still does service in the north vestry wing of the present church building. It is the oldest bell in Davenport if not in the state of Iowa.

Since the founding of the school by Pere Pelamourgues it has been steadily maintained and still does its daily work in education. This is a down-town parish and the children are fewer than in older days. The teaching is done by a company of sisters under the direction of Father Flannery.

There are also other parish schools, one with a curriculum covering primary, intermediate and high school branches on the square where is located the cathedral of the Sacred Heart. The attendance is large, the children coming from the great cathedral parish and also from St. Paul's parish where there is no school. The sisters who conduct the school have their home in a comfortable new building adjacent to the school.

now bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Brady and Harrison streets. Here was constructed a stone college building at an expense of \$22,000. The structure was built of native limestone, three stories and a basement, and contained a large room for the preparatory and English departments, a laboratory, a library of 1,800 volumes, a cabinet of apparatus, literary society and recitation rooms, and on the third floor a dormitory of twelve rooms. This edifice stood on the site of Davenport's present magnificent high school, and was razed when that building was commenced.

In 1859 the city opened Main street through the college grounds and in despair of peace and quiet in the growing city of Davenport the trustees sold the plant to the Episcopal diocese of Iowa and moved to Grinnell, where Iowa college was incorporated with a budding and promising Congregational school known as Grinnell university. A college historian enumerates the material wealth which went therewith: "That which was visible which was brought to Grinnell consisted of heterogeneous fragments of pioneer libraries, a \$9,000 endowment, and the proceeds of the property sold in Davenport amounting to about \$36,000."

So ended the life of Iowa college in Davenport, but local interest in this oldest college in the state has never waned. At Grinnell, Iowa college, now known by a vote of the trustees as Grinnell college to avoid constant confusion with other schools of similar name, has prospered. The work done is thorough and of high grade. Graduates of the college have "made good" the world around. The atmosphere of Grinnell is ideal in fostering scholarship and the "Grinnell spirit" is a powerful influence in the intellectual life of Iowa and the west.

GRISWOLD COLLEGE.

The removal of Iowa college to Grinnell, made it possible for the leading spirits in the Episcopal diocese of Iowa to carry out plans which had been made some years previous to establish an educational institution under the auspices of their church, which should serve not only this diocese, but the northwest, as well. The bishop of the diocese of Iowa, Dr. Henry W. Lee gave to the founding and nurture of Griswold college his best thought and effort during the best years of his life.

Prominent clergy, laity and citizens of Davenport met in St. Luke's church in this city, December 7, 1859, by invitation of Bishop Lee to organize a corporation "to hold and control the recently purchased property situated in Davenport and known as Iowa college, with reference to the establishment of a literary and theological institution under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church." At this meeting the name of Griswold was chosen in honor of Bishop Lee's dearest friend, Right Reverend Alexander Griswold, D. D., the second presiding bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States.

At the first meeting after the incorporation, F. Emerson Judd was chosen principal of the preparatory department, and shortly after Prof. D. S. Sheldon formerly a professor in Iowa college was secured for the Griswold faculty. Here Prof. Sheldon spent many useful, self sacrificing, arduous years. His residence on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Main streets now holds the



ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE HALL



ST. AMBROSE COLLEGE



FIRST HOME OF IOWA COLLEGE
Now residence of Oswald Schmidt, 517 West
Seventh Street



IOWA COLLEGE—LATER GRISWOLD
COLLEGE
Site now occupied by Davenport High School



rooms of the Board of Education of the public schools, the superintendent's and secretary's offices.

The financial obligation Bishop Lee incurred in the purchase of ground and buildings from Iowa college he discharged to the penny, almost altogether by funds secured from wealthy eastern friends. It was in 1861 that the convention voted to open a theological department and to request the two Davenport rectors to give instruction therein. The number of pupils this year was sixty-two and this department became self sustaining. In 1864 all debts had been paid and the school was prospering and meeting expenses. Rev. Horatio Powers was president of the collegiate department, and the board of trustees contained such influential Davenport citizens as Ebenezer Cook, John P. Cook, John E. Henry, and Rev. Alfred Louderback.

The next year 107 students were in attendance. A beautiful and commodious chapel was erected on the west block, costing \$4,000. Lee hall was also erected and became the home of the bishop until his residence on the Brady street side of the cathedral close was ready for occupancy.

Endowments were being constantly secured from eastern friends of Bishop Lee. David J. Ely gave \$20,000, and other gifts followed. The Crocker endowment reached \$22,500, the Anthon fund, \$11,500. Catharine Lorillard Wolfe was munificent in her benefactions and in her honor the stone building was named Wolfe hall.

In 1867 Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt was chosen principal of the primary department and the trustees set aside a strip of land 100 feet wide in the east block for the building of the edifice first known as the bishop's church, then Grace cathedral and now Trinity cathedral.

In 1868 President Powers resigned and Prof. Sheldon assumed control temporarily, to be succeeded by Prof. Edward Lounsberry. The students numbered 108. The library boasted 4,000 volumes. That year the first class graduated from the theological department and were ordained deacons by Bishop Lee.

Four years later a fund of \$100,000 had been collected for the cathedral and an additional \$20,000 for a residence for the bishop which was erected on the southeast corner of the cathedral close. In his annual address for 1873 Bishop Lee said, "The new and beautiful diocesan church is now nearly completed and will soon be consecrated to the worship and service of the Triune God. The church was commenced six years ago, and its erection has involved more labor and expense than was originally anticipated, though it has been a slight burden on the diocese itself, less than \$10,000 having been contributed in Iowa for this object."

In 1872 financial difficulties necessitated the temporary suspension of the collegiate department. Bishop Lee died September 26, 1874, and for the next two years Griswold college had no episcopal head. Then came Rev. William Stevens Perry, president of Hobart college, Geneva, New York, consecrated to the episcopate in September, 1876.

During the existence of this college begun in promise which ran its course and is now but a memory permanent property to the amount of \$200,000 was secured, more than half coming from the east; the graduates from the collegiate department were counted by scores, pupils numbering into the thousands took

advantage of the instruction in the preparatory department and the graduates of the theological department were at one time laboring in thirteen American dioceses and as missionaries in foreign lands. The good accomplished by this institution fully repaid the toil and investment. It is a matter of regret that its usefulness could not have been continued. The scholastic spirit and devotion to educational ideals which characterized Iowa college and Griswold college have descended as a heritage of priceless value to the people's college, the new public high school which occupies the site of Wolfe hall. For over half a century this spot has been set apart and consecrated to education, and has been preserved for future generations, for their culture and improvement.

KEMPER HALL.

It was about 1884 that the trustees of Griswold college planned a school for boys. It was to be a military school of high grade and was to be for the boys of the Episcopal diocese a place of instruction and training for useful citizenship. Plans were prepared by E. S. Hammatt, architect, and a contract let for a three story building of red sandstone and pressed brick. The corner stone was laid in 1885 by the Masonic grand lodge of Iowa.

When the building was completed it was opened by exercises of formal dedication and reception. The school which was successfully launched in September, 1886, was named Kemper hall, in honor of Jackson Kemper, the missionary bishop of this jurisdiction. The school attracted many students and the neat cadet gray Kemper uniforms were a feature of younger Davenport social life. The school continued with varying success and occasional changes under the direction of the board of trustees until 1893. At the July meeting of the trustees of that year both Kemper and Wolfe halls were leased to Messrs. Hamilton and Von Binzer. The financial condition of the school did not improve and in June, 1894, the buildings were leased to Prof. H. K. Coleman, who conducted the school for a year. In December, 1895, Kemper hall closed as a diocesan school. At the transfer of the Griswold property to the school district of Davenport the Kemper hall property representing an investment of not less than \$65,000 went with the remainder and now is used as a private hotel, primarily for instructors in the schools and incidentally for others.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

The American ambition to render cultured and accomplished the daughters of the home is nothing of recent birth. Early in the history of this city it made possible the establishing for girls of educational institutions of greater or less pretensions. There was the school of the Misses O'Hara, that of the Misses Lyons, and Mrs. Lindley's school; the Davenport Female college, opened at Front and Brady streets in 1857 by Z. M. Smith, president, the Ladies college on Mt. Ida and the Davenport Female university. To this latter school much space is given in the earliest Davenport directory, that of 1855. And no wonder. Its three departments already opened are noted, its sixteen professorships—contemplated—the eighteen varieties of diploma which were in reach of the industrious. It was

a promising school, for "the sciences and letters, the principal professions of the sex and several trades are embraced in the scheme." The scheme was all right, but where is that university now? In the words of Hans Breitmann, it has glimmered away into the ewigkeit.

The ladies college situated on Mt. Ida and founded by T. H. Coddington and Mrs. M. A. Coddington reached a greater fame. The building was erected by the tireless A. C. Fulton, "wizard of East Davenport," in his territory east of Bridge avenue from brick burned on the spot. The handsome structure, remodeled, is now the residence of A. J. Preston. This institution gave the name of College avenue to the thoroughfare immediately on the east.

In 1857 the Coddingtons relinquished the school to Mr. and Mrs. Tooke who were the "principal and adj. principal." Miss Matie Tooke was the teacher of music. A May, 1858, issue of the Davenport Weekly News contains a commencement program of this school which is entirely modern in arrangement and scope. At this time the school was prosperous with three score of young women from Iowa and neighboring states receiving the best instruction. In 1859 the demon of debt which had clouded the classic portals with its shadow entered into its own, and another Davenport school founded in the rainbow hues of hope went down in the darkness of disappointment.

EARLY EDUCATION IN BUSINESS.

W. V. Barr was the pioneer in the commercial field in Davenport. He came from Cincinnati and opened Barr's Commercial college in 1855. A year later Joseph C. Lopez, of Alabama, a civil engineer, became a partner. January, 1857, Mr. Barr died and the school of twenty students passed under Mr. Lopez' control. A month after Mr. Barr's death W. H. Pratt came to Davenport to open a business college, having experience in teaching writing and book-keeping. He found the opportunity ready to join with Mr. Lopez and did so, buying a half interest. The school was then incorporated as the Davenport Commercial college. In 1859 Mr. Pratt became sole proprietor and incorporated with his school by purchase Davis & Tipton's Commercial college which had been founded a year and a half previously. By 1864 the school had grown to an attendance of seventy-five pupils. The teaching and business management was in the hands of Mr. Pratt and his daughter. In 1865 Mr. Pratt entered into an arrangement with Worthington & Warner by which the school became one of a chain of colleges under one management. In the fall of 1865 the fixtures and good will were sold to Bryant, Stratton & Merrill, and was conducted under the management of Mr. Merrill.

In 1867 the institution was purchased by Iles & Montague. After the death of Mr. Iles, Mr. Curtis then of the Bryant & Stratton college at Burlington joined Mr. Montague. Soon after, this pioneer business college changed hands and finally closed its doors.

ST. AMBROSE COLLEGE.

This institution was founded in 1882 by Rt. Rev. John McMullen, D. D., first bishop of Davenport, and was incorporated October 6, 1885, under the laws of the

state of Iowa, and is empowered to confer the usual academic honors. This institution prepares for professional schools and fits for business life. The college is located in the northern part of the city, on Locust street, between Scott street and Western avenue. Although within the corporate limits the college is so far removed from the noise and bustle of business life that studies are uninterrupted.

The first three years of its life St. Ambrose was located in a portion of the cathedral school buildings at Twelfth and Iowa streets. It has occupied its present site since 1885, when the main or central part of the present building was first completed. The growth which the college has enjoyed from the beginning has necessitated the erection of three additions, the first costing \$20,000, the second \$30,000, the third, \$60,000. The entire building is four stories in height and has a frontage of 300 feet. It contains class rooms, laboratories, an auditorium, gymnasium, dormitories, and has a library of 5,000 volumes, and a museum containing many geological and botanical specimens. In short, the building is well supplied with everything necessary for thorough and successful study and instruction in the different courses of study which receive attention.

The building is situated in the midst of a beautiful ten-acre grove of majestic oaks. The grounds are well laid out and afford ample opportunity for outdoor sports and athletics.

There are three courses of study, the academic, the collegiate and the commercial. These attract students in goodly number and from a wide territory. Literary societies, dramatic societies, with the college band and orchestra add to the enjoyment of the student body.

The presidents of St. Ambrose college have been as follows: Very Rev. A. J. Schulte, V. F., 1882 to 1891; Very Rev. J. T. A. Flannagan, V. G., from 1891 to 1907; Very Rev. William P. Shannahan, from 1907 to the present time.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ACADEMY.

The first school for the higher instruction of girls to be opened in Davenport under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, was St. Philomena's academy, dating back to 1845, and opened in connection with Father Pelamourgues' school at St. Anthony's church, corner of Fourth and Main streets, by the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M. The patrons of the school were in humble circumstances and through lack of financial support the school was discontinued in 1847.

In 1855 five sisters returned to Father Pelamourgues, among them Sister M. Agatha, the present superior at St. Anthony's school. The same year Judge G. C. R. Mitchell offered the Rev. T. J. Donoghoe ten acres of land in Northwest Davenport as a site for a boarding academy. The gift was accepted the following year and it was agreed to erect an academy upon the land and to call the school the Immaculate Conception academy.

Circumstances beyond his control prevented Father Donoghoe from erecting the building until two years had passed. Then a two story brick building with a one story chapel wing was built and the sisters opened the school, July 15, 1859, on the present site of Mercy hospital. When the location was utilized for hospital purposes, the academy building built upon and added to became



ACADEMY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION



ST. KATHARINE'S HALL, DAVENPORT

the nucleus of the present handsome array of buildings of Mercy hospital. The sister superior of the school, Sister Mary Margaret with thirteen sisters assisting, constituted the first faculty, of which three are still living.

After two years of hardship in this location the institution was moved into the city that it might be of more ready access to the day pupils. The former residence of Mayor George B. Sargent, now the home of E. H. Ryan, on Brady street, near Eighth, was rented and the school transferred thereto in 1861. Here it remained until 1866, when the residence of R. B. Hill, Main and Eighth streets was purchased and the school brought to this new and handsome location. Here it has remained and grown and prospered until the present time.

The earliest additional building was a frame structure, which provided music studios and an auditorium. In 1884 the present main school building was erected. In 1906 a new and handsome edifice joining the main building on the north replaced the old frame conservatory building, giving additional room for instruction in science and a modern gymnasium. In 1909, jubilee year, the old R. B. Hill residence went into the hands of the builders and will emerge from the transformation a handsome addition to the architectural group of structures, being connected with the main building on the south. The present sister superior is Sister Mary Editha.

The buildings are elegant and commodious and were designed with especial view to the health, comfort and pleasure of the pupils. Though in the heart of the city the location of the Immaculate Conception academy is retired and beautiful.

The course of study very full and complete, is planned for twelve years, if the pupils begin in the primary department, and four years if they begin in the academic department. There is the full complement of the practical and cultural studies and especial attention is given to art and music.

While there is systematic religious instruction in the school, no undue influence is exercised over the religious opinions of non-Catholic pupils.

The school has a large patronage, not only from the city, but also from this and neighboring states.

ST. KATHARINE'S HALL.

It was in the summer of 1883 when Bishop William Stephens Perry of the diocese of Iowa met a number of representative citizens at the Board of Trade rooms on Second street to lay before them his plans for the founding of a school for young ladies. Other meetings were held and in 1884 the matter had progressed to the selection of a location, the beautiful home of Mrs. John L. Davies, Cambria place, on the eminence known in early days as Plynlmmon heights, this being considered the ideal place for the school. A committee of the Griswold college trustees, consisting of the bishop, J. J. Richardson, D. B. Nash and N. P. Richardson, was appointed and the property secured. St. Katharine's hall began to have a distinct entity.

The purchase of this property anticipated the receipt of some \$40,000 the bequest of Miss Sarah Burr of New York for the founding of a girls' school in the diocese of Iowa. After Miss Burr's death the estate became in-

volved in litigation and it was not until 1889 that the legacy became available by which time it had grown to \$50,400.

From its foundation the progress of the diocesan school, St. Katharine's hall, has been steady and sure. Every year has shown a gain in some respect. The school was peculiarly fortunate in early years in having at his head a woman of rare ability, of exceptional educational preparation, personal influence and business sagacity. Given large discretion by the trustees she was for years not only the principal teacher, but the executive head and guarded the material interests of this school with the same thoroughness that she planned the course of study. September 24, 1884, St. Katharine's hall was formally opened. June 19, 1888, the first commencement exercises were held. March 29, 1888, the new telescope was installed and the Belle Richardson observatory added to the school plant. The corner stone of the beautiful school chapel bearing the name St. Mary's was laid in October, 1902 and the following February, the chapel was dedicated. At the same time the fine gymnasium building was completed and added to the group of edifices, which now bear the name of St. Katharine's. In 1907, October 31, Mrs. Helen G. Renwick transferred to the school her handsome stone residence and five acres adjoining. By this purchase the grounds of the school were greatly enlarged and given ample frontage on Tremont avenue.

Miss Rice resigned the principalship in 1899 and became Mrs. J. J. Richardson. She was succeeded by Miss Mary Frances Buffington, B. A., Vassar, who resigned after three years of faithful and successful work. In the spring of 1902, the trustees on the advice of Bishop Morrison transferred the management of the school to the Sisters of St. Mary, who were successfully conducting four other schools in different parts of the country. They are now in charge and it is the intention that they shall so continue.

From the beginning the school has aimed at a high standard of scholarship. The course of study is broad and prepares for the institutions of high grade. The graduates are accredited to such schools for girls as Smith, Wellesley, Vassar and Bryn Mawr. Much attention is given in the school to art and music.

SCHOOLS IN SCOTT COUNTY.

The county of Scott has always had reason to be proud of her schools. They have been well provided with suitable buildings, with the best teachers that good salaries could attract, and have been held for more months in the year than is the average in Iowa. Scott county has been among those Iowa counties that pay the best salaries to teachers.

In Scott county there are seventy-seven subdistricts, thirteen school townships, nineteen rural independent districts and ten city, town and village independent districts. The number of rooms in the rural schools is 101, the number of rooms in the graded schools 229. The average number of months Scott county schools are kept open is nine and eight-tenths.

At the latest date when information could be secured the total enrollment was 11,038. The number of schoolhouses in the county is 125, having a value of \$1,039,868. The value of school apparatus is \$15,904; the number of volumes in the libraries 15,408. In the school year of 1906-7, the money received

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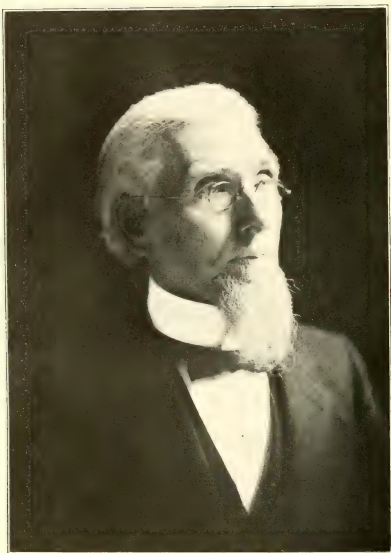
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J. B. YOUNG

from all sources for the support of the Scott county schools totals \$259,913.08, a goodly investment in good citizenship for the future.

J. B. YOUNG, FOR THIRTY-NINE CONSECUTIVE YEARS CONNECTED WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DAVENPORT.

J. B. Young was born in the town of Duane, Franklin county, New York, July 15, 1833. Both of his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. The town was an unbroken wilderness, situated in the northern foothills of the Adirondack mountains. It was a bleak and inhospitable land. His father was among the first settlers. Owing to the sparseness of population and the remoteness of dwellings from each other, no public schools were established or maintained for several years. The only schooling the boy had until he was in his twenty-first year was a term of four months in a country school in another town, when he was in his seventh year. All the intervening years were spent in hard work on the farm. The last four winters of his stay at home he spent in buying hay, grain and other supplies and hauling them by team to iron works and lumber shanties in the mountains, forty to sixty miles distant. In this traffic he was led to realize the need of more education than he then had in order to do business understandingly. Consequently, in the fall of his twenty-first year, after having secured the consent of his parents, he bade goodbye to the old home and obtained a place with a farmer twelve miles distant and near the village of Malone, to do chores for his board and attend the school in the district the following winter. At the end of a four months' term he made agreement with another farmer near by to work for him on his farm for the ensuing eight months, at \$12.50 a month, the purpose in mind being to do chores for his board the next winter and go to school, and then perhaps spend some time in study at the academy, which was situated in the village near by. When half the time of his farm engagement had expired his employer, knowing his intentions for the next winter, proposed to him that he discontinue work for him, hire a room in the village for lodging and self-boarding, attend the fall term of the academy and thus teach school the next winter, instead of spending it in another term in the district school, and so save time. Mr. Young hesitated as to his ability to teach on account of so limited knowledge, but finally accepted and acted upon the proposition. At the close of the term he secured the position of teacher of a small school in an adjoining town for three months, at a salary of \$13 a month and board round. He had good success, notwithstanding his fears as to his insufficient education.

Returning to Malone after the close of the school, Mr. Young met Mr. Gorham, the principal of the academy, on the street, and asked him, in case he should decide to return to school, what he would advise him to study. Mr. Gorham replied: "Latin, algebra and natural philosophy." Mr. Young asked why he should be advised to study Latin, inasmuch as he was not intending to go to college, and even if he did so intend, he had no money with which to defray the expenses of a college course. Mr. Gorham said pretty forcibly, "You are going to college, and you do not need any money therefor. You can work your way through, as I did, and as many others have done." This was the turning point in Mr. Young's life. Up to that time he had intended to go to school only long

enough to acquire a fair knowledge of the common branches and then engage in business of some kind, he had not decided what. In two years' time he was fitted for admission to college. He immediately entered Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vermont, and was graduated therefrom in the full four years' classical course in 1861. By teaching school winters and working on farms summer vacations he earned money enough to defray all expenses of his preparatory and college courses up to the last term of his junior year. At this point his funds were exhausted and he must either raise some money or relinquish his college course. He went to Malone, asked several wealthy men whom he knew well for the loan of the little money he needed, but nobody had any money to loan a young man who had no security to give, and especially if he were going to squander it in getting an education. Finally through the insistence of a friend he called on William A. Wheeler, then president of the only bank in the town, though he hesitated to do so, for he felt he was not well enough known to Mr. Wheeler to ask any such favor from him. Mr. Wheeler kindly listened to his story, willingly loaned him the amount asked for on his individual note, and voluntarily offered further assistance in case of need. Thus the way to the completion of his course was now clear. This Mr. Wheeler was afterwards member of congress for several terms and later vice president under Hayes.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Young was chosen principal of Lawrenceville academy, St. Lawrence county, New York. He occupied this position until 1864, when he was invited to the principalship of Fort Covington academy and the supervision of the Union schools of that village. He remained in that work for four years. In the fall of 1868 he came to Davenport, Iowa, having been elected principal of its high school. This position he held for ten years. In 1878 he was appointed superintendent of the city schools. He served in this position until the summer of 1907, when he was obliged to resign on account of old age and failing health. It was with no little sadness that he left the work he had been in so long and which he enjoyed and loved so well. It had been his aim during all his time of service to keep himself and the schools abreast of the times in all the best means and methods known to the profession. Thorough, substantial work in all that goes to develop power and build up character in the pupils was a ruling purpose. During his superintendency the schools more than tripled in number of buildings, number of pupils and in teaching force. The severance of his official relations with the school board, principals and teachers was very pleasant and gracious, marked by resolutions of esteem and respect, a great gratification to him at the end of his educational labors in the city.



A VIEW FROM PROSPECT TERRACE

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE SALAD COURSE.

IN THIS CHAPTER MAY BE FOUND ALMOST EVERYTHING ASIDE FROM THE ITEM THE READER IS SEARCHING FOR—THERE ARE SOME THINGS THAT WILL PROVE OF INTEREST TO SOMEBODY—OTHER THINGS THAT EVERYBODY KNOWS—SOME INCIDENTS ARE UNUSUAL AND OTHERS JUST SO-SO—THERE SEEMED TO BE A NECESSITY FOR THIS SORT OF CHAPTER.

Washington Irving saw Black Hawk at Jefferson Barracks in 1832 and wrote of him: "He has a fine head, a Roman style of face, and a prepossessing countenance."

THE PIONEER BALL.

Franc Wilkie has written of the pioneer ball of Davenport which took place January 8, 1836, at Antoine LeClaire's "big house," which had been built on the treaty site,—“Some forty couples were present consisting of frontiersmen, officers from the Island and others. The music was furnished by fiddles, from which no contemptible strains were occasionally drawn by Mr. LeClaire himself. Prominent among the merry dancers were G. C. R. Mitchell, A. McGregor, G. L. Davenport, Joe Conway and last but not least, and by far the lightest dancer in the room, the now portly figure of A. LeClaire. Most of the frontiersmen wore the coarsest species of ‘stogy boots,’ ‘making,’ as our informant says, ‘a most infernal clatter.’ The dresses of the ladies were generally rather more calculated to promote comfort than ostentation. The party danced till sunrise, and then broke up—the gentlemen being, as a general thing, as genial as all the ‘punches’ they could possibly contain could make them. Joe Conway, eccentric in his cups as well as in his actions, upon reaching the ice to cross the river, found himself unable either to stand still or walk—he very ingeniously therefore compromised the matter by striking a sinuous and uncertain ‘dog-trot’ and heading for all points of the Island, miscellaneously. It is mistily believed by his companions that he succeeded in reaching it, although somewhat out of his original bearings.”

THE BOOMER.

In the Sun, Andrew Logan, the pioneer printer, told of Scott county's fertility to induce immigration. Here is a sample: "We yesterday saw a watermelon, raised about one and a half miles west of the village which measured four feet one way and three and a half the other, and weighed forty and a half pounds. Another gentleman has a pumpkin vine on which, he says, he counted sixty-eight good sized pumpkins."

The bluff near Farnam and Sixth streets was the target for the soldiers at Fort Armstrong when they wished to test the artillery. The iron mine so planted has probably turned to rust by this time.

TIMOTHY WEBSTER.

In 1868 Allan Pinkerton, the well known detective, published a pamphlet in New York city in which he gives great credit to Timothy Webster for discovering and making known to the proper authorities the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln when on his way to Washington in 1861. Many old Davenport citizens knew Timothy Webster as J. R. Reed when he was engaged as a detective in ferreting out the perpetrators of the attempts to burn the first railroad bridge. So well did he recommend himself to his fellow townsmen that J. R. Reed was elected alderman of the Fifth ward in 1860, but for obvious reasons failed to qualify for the office. Allen Pinkerton has this to say of his friend Timothy Webster in the pamphlet referred to above: "Timothy Webster, one of my detective force, accompanied me upon this eventful occasion. He served faithfully as a detective among the secessionists of Maryland and acquired many valuable and important secrets. He among all the force who went with me deserves the credit of saving the life of Mr. Lincoln, even more than I do. He was a native of Princeton, N. J., a life-long democrat, but he felt and realized with Jackson that the Union must and should be preserved. He continued in my detective service and after I assumed charge of the secret service of the army of the Potomac under Major General McClellan Mr. Webster was most of the time within the rebel lines. True he was called a spy, and martial law says that a spy when convicted must die. Still spies are necessary in war, ever have been and ever will be. Timothy Webster was arrested in Richmond and upon the testimony of members of a secesh family in Washington named Levi, for whom I had done some acts of kindness. He was convicted as a spy and executed by Jefferson Davis, April 30, 1862. His name is unknown to fame, but few were truer or more devoted to the Union cause than was Timothy Webster."

In 1856 the Gazette notes that in one week the sales of one real estate agent were \$118,450.

In the Gazette of October 18, 1853, appeared an editorial advocating the establishment of a plant here for the fabrication of locomotives. At that time the suggestion fell on deaf ears, but fifty years later Davenport had the factory.

THE SECOND BUILDING.

The second building to be erected in Davenport was razed in 1885. It was made of oak, sleepers, rafters, beams, joists and lath. It was a forge shop built for the repair of arms when General Scott's soldiers were encamped here, treaty times. It stood near the LeClaire ferry long after Indians and soldiers had gone. When the ferry was moved to Ripley street the old oaken house went too and was planted near that triumph of architecture, the Davenport hotel, on Ripley street. After it stayed there ten or fifteen years somebody put it on rollers and numbered 516 West Second street it did duty as a dwelling until it was destroyed to make room for a better structure.

In an address, February 24, 1860, before the Pioneer Settlers' association Alfred Sanders told of a transient Yankee who bluffed an early Davenport crowd by offering to back himself for \$100 for a foot race with any one in the city, until Antoine LeClaire appeared and covered the money and later ran off the stakes, handily.

In the published assessments for taxation, August 8, 1855, these names appear: A. LeClaire, \$335,634; Cook & Sargent and Cook, Sargent & Co., \$228,967; G. C. R. Mitchell, \$88,840; G. L. Davenport, \$88,320; J. M. D. Burrows and Burrows & Prettyman, \$87,790; A. C. Fulton, \$83,870; N. Fejervary, \$69,938; A. Churchill, \$47,270. The explanation follows that property was taxed on about three-fourths of true valuation, so that the foregoing figures are a fraction of the real values. In commenting on the list the newspaper man says that Messrs. Burrows, Fulton and Fejervary were heavy owners of land in Muscatine county. He considered it also interesting to note that Mr. Fulton four years before had been rated as worth nothing, and in 1855 easily \$100,000.

THE OXFORD FLATS.

"The work on the new engine house on Brady street above Fifth street is progressing finely, and it will be a remarkably good institution. The cistern which is underneath it is capable of holding hundreds of barrels of water. The roof is to be surmounted with a cupola and bell. It will be completed next month." From the Democrat, July 25, 1857.

Jefferson Davis was a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment at Fort Crawford in 1828. He was a lieutenant of an infantry regiment in the Black Hawk war. After the war he was sent with a detachment of soldiers to Dubuque to remove squatters who were occupying land belonging to the Indians. He was also sent against squatters at Flint Hills now Burlington and burned their cabins, under orders from his superior officers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSES.

The multiplicity of hotels bearing the name of the Keystone state has been puzzling to late comers to Davenport. The first Pennsylvania house, which was opened in 1850, was situated on Second street west of Main and was fairly popular in early days, suffering several enlargements. The next Pennsylvania house was a much more pretentious affair and was located on the corner of

Fourth and Iowa streets near the Burtis house. This Pennsylvania house was of stone and five stories high, had a frontage of 64 feet and a depth of 130 feet, boasting 120 rooms. One of the features of this hotel was a well, 150 feet in the solid rock which cost \$1,000. The third Pennsylvania house was on Iowa and Third streets, northeast corner, an unpretentious affair which was razed to make way for the Y of the elevated road. Another early hotel on Third street east of Perry street had a curious history. It was first a convent, then a dwelling, then a hotel, the Worden house, afterward the Ackley house, and the American house, and finally was incorporated with the Central house to make the Downs hotel, now the Saratoga.

STATE OFFICERS.

Among the officials of the state government who have resided in Scott county have been Ansel Briggs, the first governor, Nicholas J. Rusch, Matt Parrott and Benjamin F. Gue who have served in the chair of lieutenant governor. W. C. Hayward is the present secretary of state, and there never was a better one. John Herriott was treasurer of state and A. S. Kissell superintendent of public instruction. Judge James Grant served as speaker of the house of representatives in 1852. William S. Coles was the first state binder, and later Mr. Parrott held that office. J. H. Harrison served on the state pharmacy board. George Metzgar was custodian of public buildings and property. Drs. Henry Hatthey and George E. Decker have been members of the state board of health. Charles Francis is engineer to the board of health. Dr. R. J. Farquharson was secretary of that body from 1881 to 1885.

The first temperance society was organized in 1838 after a series of addresses by Rev. Asa Turner. Rodolphus Bennett, the first mayor of Davenport, was its first president.

The Davenport Lyceum which met in Pere Pelamourgues' church was an important factor in the social life of early days. The critical editor of the Sun deplores the level of its divinations and comments: "Our Lyceum is becoming the subject of ridicule to many persons in our village. No subject, they say, can be discussed but such as will tickle the fancy of weak females. Our Lyceum, it is true, converts what should be a hall of science into a room to panegyrize the ladies; and indeed, we have heard the most fulsome eulogies passed upon their character in order to acquire the approving smiles of those present. If courtship is a science, then indeed is our Lyceum a most excellent school."

A. H. Davenport of LeClaire used to tell of calling upon Major Gordon, one of the incorporators of Davenport, to borrow some money. "Help yourself," said the major, pointing to an inverted tub in the corner of the room. Mr. Davenport lifted the tub and found his friend's available wealth, some fifty or sixty dollars.

In 1849 a river improvement convention was held in Davenport in which four states and one territory were represented. One resolution recommended

a plan of improvement devised by Major Robert E. Lee, and asked that he be given charge of the work on the rapids.

From August 1, 1856, to the close of the year 1857 over 1,300 houses were erected in Davenport; two miles of street were macadamized, four and a half miles of gas main laid, 250 street lamps erected and twenty miles of sidewalk laid.

An unpleasant condition occurred in 1858 when the city council provided by ordinance that certain offices in the fire department be filled without direct vote of the firemen. The latter rebelled, refused to attend fires and held meetings of protest. The council was firm. Mayor Sargent was almost mobbed when he appeared at a fire but was protected by the same firemen who had been unfriendly. After that matters quieted down and peace reigned.

Scott county was constituted December 21, 1837, from the counties of Dubuque and Cook, with a little from Muscatine county.

STRONG TEACHING.

"We understand that there was a row in the Sixth ward day before yesterday which was occasioned by the teacher punishing a scholar. The enraged parent proceeded to the schoolhouse and a hand-to-hand, fisticuff, rough and tumble performance took place." From the Democrat, of January 22, 1859.

EARLY SCHOOL.

A man named Prescott built on the corner of Fourth and Perry streets an edifice to be used for a school. It was built to stand with oak taken from the near-by timber. When in 1903 J. L. Mason remodeled the building for a garage he found the floors packed with sawdust to mellow the noise of the school below for the inhabitants above.

THE FIRST COLORED SCHOOL.

In December, 1859, before Abraham Lincoln had declared that the colored man was a man and a brother the school board of Davenport moved thereto by the petitions of residents established a separate school for colored children. A room was set apart at No. 3, Sixth and Warren streets, and there the school was taught. It did not succeed and another trial was made in some rooms in the basement of the Baptist church at Fourth and Perry streets, but this school, also, was short-lived.

THE FIRST WHITE CHILD.

Uncle Joe Mounts, who died in 1882 at Blue Grass, always claimed that his daughter Harriet, later Mrs. Harriet Fridley, who was born September 2, 1835, should have been accorded the honor of being the first white child born in Scott county. Mr. Mounts helped set out the first orchard in Scott county on what is known as the Moorehead farm in Buffalo township.

D. A. Burrows, an early miller, used to tell of hauling bran by the ton out on the ice in the winter and dumping it to go down stream in the spring. There was sale for flour, and the better grades of feed, but bran was a drug on the market. The boilers would not burn it; nobody wanted it, and so it went to the finish.

NOT NECESSARY TO MOVE.

Captain W. L. Clark has this to say of his residence: "Since boyhood I have lived in the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, state of Illinois, Michigan territory, Wisconsin territory, Minnesota territory, Black Hawk Purchase, Iowa territory, and the state of Iowa, and all this time only moved one mile. I might add that I have a friend, 'Timber Woods,' of Burlington, Iowa, whose oldest son was born in Michigan territory, his second son in Wisconsin territory, his third son in Iowa territory and his fourth son in the state of Iowa, and all were born in the same log cabin, standing all the time on the same spot.

JUST HALF MARRIED.

Captain W. L. Clark tells a story of a wedding party in early days who crossed the river from Buffalo to Andalusia in Illinois to be married by the late Daniel Edgington, at that time a justice of the peace and a bashful one. John Cooper and Jane Fay were the young couple matrimonially inclined. The young justice was completely stampeded by the novelty of his first ceremony and after putting a few questions to the bride pronounced them husband and wife. Mr. Cooper who lived many years in Buffalo always claimed he was only half married. The story is also told of a young pair of pioneers who in default of any other authority persuaded Colonel Davenport to make them one through virtue of his postmaster's commission.

LIKED THE STARLIGHT.

The first ordinance regulating street lamps was adopted at the council meeting of April 2, 1857. It specified that the lamps were not to be lighted on "clear nights." Starlight was plenty good in those days. In 1855 Antoine LeClaire erected street lights as a public benefaction at an expense of from \$35 to \$40 apiece. J. M. D. Burrows, and perhaps others, did the same later.

THE NEW FAIR GROUND.

"The best way to reach the fair ground is to go out Brady street to Locust, and proceed up the latter about a mile till the Bird farm is passed, when a board enclosure and road leading to it may be seen."

TRI-CITY AMENITIES.

The firemen of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline assembled for a trial of the fire fighting machinery November 14, 1857. Moline threw first water, at the Presbyterian church, 167 feet high. Davenport came next, but a large nozzle and a fateful wind kept them from scoring, while Rock Island won the match. There was a spread afterward at the Rock Island engine house and R. M. Lit-

tlar presented a new broom to be again competed for. The Davenport company was escorted to the ferry and the affair ended in many hurrahs.

HALLET KILBOURNE.

When the railroad had been completed to Walcott from Davenport an excursion was run by capitalists who owned property there August 22, 1855. Those who attended were sanguine and the sale was a success, nearly \$12,000 being realized. The auctioneer was a young Davenport named Hallet Kilbourne. Years afterward he proved a most contumacious witness before a congressional investigating committee and his name went the country over.

In 1851 a Mr. Russell purchased the 245 acres known as the McClellan Heights tract for \$2,500. The land is worth more now. A year later A. C. Fulton bought the 200 acres of which he made many additions for \$10,000.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

President Fillmore just out of office was one of the large excursion party who came from Chicago to celebrate the completion of the Chicago and Rock Island road. Davenport laid out a new street that year and called it Fillmore street. The six steamboats on which the distinguished company of excursionists left for St. Paul came to the Iowa shore, made a landing, and the ex-president made an address. He was accompanied to the boat Golden Era by Ebenezer Cook. On the return from up the river there was a reception at the Davenport hotel at Front and Ripley streets. Judge James Grant was mayor of the city at that time and introduced to President Fillmore Col. George Davenport as the man after whom the city was named.

VAGRANT HOGS.

The people of Davenport were sure in early days that the place could not be considered metropolitan until the stray hogs could be corralled. In the first directory which bears date of 1855 the public spirited publisher says: "Something should be done to rid our streets of the multitudinous throngs of dogs and swine which infest our city." Two years later the editor of the Democrat talks to the point: "If the city marshal will take up two vicious spotted hogs that are annoying the citizens on Iowa street and LeClaire street above Sixth he will confer a favor."

THE BURTIS OPERA HOUSE.

After Dr. J. J. Burtis had created a hotel which was the equal of anything in the west he turned his attention to a playhouse and made something as fine for those days. Indeed it has served the people of the city from that day to this. It was December 27, 1867, that the new theater was opened. There was an address by Hon. A. H. Bennett, a reply by Dr. Burtis, music by Strasser's orchestra and the Silver band, the Mendelssohn society, Miss Belle Hart, the Turner society, Miss Maggie Rowse, now Mrs. G. M. Christian of Grinnell, Mrs. Johanna Claussen, Mrs. J. S. Altman and J. C. Wallace. The house was crowded and all the performers came in for a share of the honors. The Davenporters who

attended were sure that there was no playhouse like theirs and those present from Peoria and other neighboring cities wished that this temple of amusement could be duplicated in their locations.

DAVENPORT'S FRENCH SETTLERS.

Davenport was first settled by people from St. Louis and Cincinnati. For some years the settlers came in such numbers from the latter city that Davenport was known as a Cincinnati colony. Then came the Germans, and in 1854-56 the French. They received a warm welcome from Antoine LeClaire, himself a French-Canadian, and he saw that they were comfortably located near the parish churches of Pere Pelamourgues and Pere Trevis. Some of the French contingent tarried at Nauvoo on their way to Davenport, where M. Cabet had established an Icarian colony three years after Joseph Smith and his followers had made their hegira to the westward. In 1856 another French contingent came direct from France by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi river. By some slight detour they reached Davenport by way of the railroad and were upon the first train that crossed the new bridge in April, 1856. These families settled in this city, some remaining, others later dispersing to various Iowa settlements of promise. The French aided in the city's prosperity, showing adaptation to conditions and turning a hand readily to any line of effort that promised reward.

Fort Armstrong was named for President Madison's secretary of war.

Bailey Davenport used to say that Black Hawk's trip to Malden to confer with his British patrons was an annual event, dating back to the war of 1812, and along down to the Black Hawk war. The British purpose was to retain the Indians as bloody allies. The annual British gifts were munificent. Black Hawk called his tribe the British band.

The John A. Dix was the engine which was brought across the Mississippi river on the ice, the wheels being removed and the engine placed on a large sled which was drawn by oxen over the river up Main street to Fifth, where it was placed upon the track. It was the seventh M. & M. engine to reach Davenport, not the first, as is so often said.

The first locomotive to haul a train in Iowa was named the Antoine LeClaire. When the Rock Island commenced numbering its engines the "Tony" became No. 79. It was landed from a flatboat at the foot of Brady street, in July, 1855, and ran on a temporary track to Fifth. First in the passenger service of the road the old machine was afterward put to pulling freight. In April, 1882, this good old Paterson locomotive was sold to the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita road and sent to Kansas. When the engineer turned to the southwest leaving the city he turned on the whistle that the pioneer locomotive could bid farewell to the scenes of twenty-seven years before. Some of those who saw the "Tony" land place the location as the end of Fourth street, where the fill for the first bridge can be seen.

Rather a neat little speech that President Fillmore made when the six boat-loads of excursionists reached Davenport. The Gazette of June 10, 1854, quotes him: "In this excursion I have visited many beautiful scenes on the Mississippi river, which have excited my admiration and surprise, but after having taken a view from one of your beautiful hills of the river and surrounding scenery, I must say that if there is a paradise on earth, it is here." Fellow passengers on the trip were Senator John A. Dix, Epes Sargent, Col. William Davenport, Bancroft, the historian, and other notable people.

The first cars reached Iowa City over the M. & M. at 11 p. m., on the night of January 1, 1856, after a tremendous effort in very cold weather and night work to save the \$60,000 subscription of stock. It was intensely cold. Men worked all night of December 31st.

The early editor was a little particular. After a Sunday stroll he remarks in his paper of November 13, 1855: "The locomotive was running on Sunday. We are not advised of any particular necessity to call it forth that day. We hope Mr. C. may be enabled to finish his contract without infringing on the day."

Byron S. Hall, who grew to manhood in Davenport is quoted as follows: "After the M. & M. was built and before the bridge was built cars were transferred on flatboats with tracks. Tracks were laid to the river at Fourth and Front, also on the Rock Island side. The flats were towed across the river by a steamboat. This was done for a year, and was resumed at the time the bridge was burned by the Effie Afton. There was an incident of a runaway car which broke from a train at the top of the grade out of West Davenport which at that time had not been lowered, and the track was the height of the bridge on West Locust street. This car got away, and as the people saw it coming they got out of the way, and the car ran clear into the river." Byron was the right size to take the trip to Walcott when the lots were auctioned by Hallet Kilbourne. He ate roasting ears out of a field to keep alive until the returning train should bring him within hailing distance of the maternal cupboard.

What a Davenport Secretary W. B. Conway would have made had death spared him. The Sun tells us that in 1838 this enthusiastic citizen wrote several letters to the secretary of war urging the establishment of an armory and arsenal on Rock island. He received assurance that the island would be retained for national purposes.

THE MEANING OF IOWA.

T. S. Parvin quotes Antoine LeClaire as to the meaning of the word Iowa in an article in the Annals of Iowa, April, 1864—"This is the place." And the meaning is derived as follows: A tribe of Sac and Fox Indians wandering or hunting were in search of a home, and when they crossed the Mississippi, not the Iowa, they reached a point they admired, and finding all they wished they

exclaimed, "Iowa—this is the place." No man had better knowledge of Indian dialects than Antoine LeClaire, and his translation is authoritative.

THE FIRST COUNTIES.

The Black Hawk Purchase was divided into two counties, a line extending west from the Mississippi river opposite the lower end of Rock island dividing them. The north side of this line was called Julian township and Dubuque county, the south side, Flint Hills township and Des Moines county. The then small village, now the city of Davenport, was in the latter jurisdiction.

EARLY TRANSFERS.

The first piece of land sold in Scott county of which there is any record was a quarter section sold by Joseph M. Robertson, and filed for record June 2, 1838. Thirteen days later D. C. Eldridge sold some fractions of lots and the buildings at Front and Ripley streets to a St. Louis firm. The third transfer was that of a quarter section now located in Blue Grass township, George B. Sargent to James Grant. The consideration was \$100. That sum does not buy an acre of Blue Grass land these days.

The papers of 1861 note that each officer and private leaving Camp McClellan for the front was presented with a neatly bound copy of the scriptures by Willard Barrows, president of the Scott County Bible society.

CALHOUN OUTWITTED.

When it was proposed to separate Iowa territory from the remainder of Wisconsin territory the plan was strongly opposed by that forceful southern statesman John C. Calhoun, and the friends of the measure feared that his opposition would defeat their plans. Gen. George W. Jones is credited with blocking the Calhoun opposition at the right time. The General at that time was a great ladies' man and in setting his wits to work to prevent a speech from Mr. Calhoun when the bill should come up for passage he hit upon his acquaintance with a young lady relative of the South Carolina champion of states rights. To this young lady, then on a visit to the national capital Gen. Jones paid marked and ardent attention, and in return for his chivalrous efforts in her behalf she expressed the wish that she might at some time reciprocate in friendly sort. That was the opportunity the general had been seeking, and he said: "You can, if you will, do me the greatest favor in the world," and went on to explain the territorial bill and the opposition of Mr. Calhoun thereto. "Now," said the general, "It will come up on such a day. You be in the gallery, and when I send you my card, call out Mr. Calhoun, and on some pretext keep him out an hour or so." She consented, and carried out the arrangement, and during that absence the bill was passed, and Mr. Calhoun's opportunity to oppose was gone. At that time General Jones was representing the territory of Wisconsin of which he secured the organization when he was a delegate in congress representing Michigan territory. Later he served the state of Iowa for many years as senator.

THE PRISONERS.

During the time when thousands of captured confederate soldiers were confined on Rock island rumors of an uprising and raid were not infrequent. At one time the military authorities on the island apprised Gen. N. B. Baker of a plot which comprised the seizing of the railroad bridge and ferry, and a descent upon Davenport to seize the military stores there and weapons in magazine. Gen. Baker ordered out the militia, and the companies of Cpts. Mueller, Peters, Frazier and Eldridge responded, and Company A of the Fourteenth regiment was sent down town from Camp McClellan. The draw was opened and the bridge guarded. Detachments were stationed at the National bank, the State bank, the United States express office, and the remainder of the troops kept under orders. Excitement was intense and many did not sleep all night.

CROSSING THE RIVERS.

Before 1842 there were no less than twelve ferries chartered in Scott county, the most important one as shown by its longevity and volume of business being the Wilson ferry between Davenport and Rock Island. In a chapter of ferry history written by the late D. N. Richardson are these paragraphs: Among the improvements instituted by Mr. Wilson was the ferry alarm. In very primitive times in order to arouse the night ferryman on the opposite shore, benighted Stephensonites who had been over here to attend evening service and overstayed their time, or zealous Davenporters who after dark had occasion to visit Stephenson in the missionary cause had raised the war whoop. In order to discourage this relic of barbarism Mr. Wilson introduced the ferry triangle, an ungainly piece of triangular steel which when vigorously pounded with a club, sent forth from its gallows tree a most wretched clanging noise. But it brought the skiff, though it waked the whole town. That triangle was immortalized by Davenport's local bard—the same who is now grilling beneath a torrid sun in a far off consulate. In an inspired moment he ground out an epic or a lyric or something, in seven stanzas and from seven to seventeen poetic feet, from which we select as follows. We would produce it all, if we were quite certain that our readers were all prepared to die. Thus sang the bard:

Melodious and sweet instrument of sound,
Your tinkling notes are heard all over town.
There's various ways to give you the alarm,
Some gently; some by the full strength of the arm.

Once late at night I thought it was your last,
You were cut loose and thrown amongst the grass.
Ah, the ways of the wicked are hard; you were found,
And straight to the gallows again you were bound.

Great men live for honor, preferment and fame,
With Davenport you're sure to have a name,
Whether in or out, 'tis said labor's no sin,
'And you will find a trusty friend in Jim.

The old Davenport mansion on the island was overhauled and repaired in 1863 to accommodate the officers connected with the military prison. It furnished commodious office accommodations.

FACETIOUS SOLDIERS.

It required a fine brand of Davenport patriotic patience to excuse the pranks of the citizens who were being turned into soldiers at the various Davenport camps during the war of the rebellion. Considering the number of men who went to the front from these camps the mischief was slight, but at times it was annoying. When the soldiers on leave had taken on what is lately known as a goodly package their homeward route to the camp was likely to be illuminated by fireworks more or less vivid. The street lights suffered from good marksmanship later to be utilized in the service of the country. Much noise was in order and an occasional shot through some slumbering residence was proof of complete absendmindedness on the part of some bibulous warrior. The people on upper Harrison street were especially grateful when the troopers of the cavalry at Camp Hendershott were moved to the suburban location now occupied by the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' home. Good and brave men they were—let nothing be said against their service to their country, but their Davenport days of apprenticeship made life in a college town seem like a sound nap.

IMPULSIVE JUVENILE.

"Among the brave soldiers at Camp McClellan awaiting transportation to their regiments is a youth of only eighty-two years of age, a private in the Grey Beards. He is very anxious to join his regiment, which, he understands, has left St. Louis for the seat of war. So restless is this juvenile that it is with some difficulty that he can be kept in camp. He says that 'if the cars ain't ready, he will walk down.'" The Democrat, January 12, 1863.

A TINNERS' STRIKE.

Walter Hender used to have a story of how he lost his roofing force when the Eighth regiment marched down the street on the way to the front to the seductive rhythm of their martial band. "At the time of their departure," said Mr. Hender, "we were putting a new tin roof on the Hiram Price house, situated on the southeast corner of Seventh and Brady streets, now the Berryhill property. As the regiment came marching down Brady street headed by their band, the men on the roof were filled with enthusiasm and the spirit of the hour. Dropping their tools they left the roof unfinished, hurried down the street, and joined the marching men, and marched with them down to the boat landing where they boarded the boat which carried them to Keokuk, at which place they enlisted. My brother Matthew who was in charge of the workmen on the roof went with them."

J. S. Drake, a newspaper man and therefore supposed to be on the inside, says that the first \$25 which was contributed to found the first Y. M. C. A. in

Davenport was a pot made up by five young men who were far from being in sympathy with the purposes and objects of that association.

TO AID THE POOR.

Back in the times when Davenport was young, men had an idea that the work of relief should be administered by them. Later the idea got about that it was better to let the women do the work. The first meeting of the Davenport Relief association was held in November, 1857, at the office of Justice Eagal. Austin Corbin was president and donated his salary as alderman to the fund. John Johns was secretary and T. D. Eagal secretary. At this meeting it was reported that \$700 had been expended during the year closing. Ward committees were named—First ward, Edward Jennings, John O'Brien, John Schutt; Second ward, A. Dohrmann, George Scheible, Adolphus Smallfield; Third ward, Harvey Leonard, H. W. Mitchell, F. X. Fitzpatrick; Fourth ward, R. M. Litter, Dr. John M. Adler; Fifth ward, Peter Kerker, John Lillis, Louis Hebert; Sixth ward, I. H. Sears, John Guy, W. H. Hildreth.

FOUND BLANKETS.

In 1861 the soldiers quartered in the city needed bedding. Of course it was somebody's business to see that the men slept warm, but there was a hitch somewhere. A committee appointed procured donations of over 300 blankets and comforters. One old lady told them she had but two comforts in the house, but warm weather was coming on and before next winter she could probably get some more. Let it be hoped that her trust in Providence was not misplaced.

October 13, 1855, the Young Men's Literary association announced a course of lectures through its secretary, J. W. Guiteau. The lecturers were R. W. Emerson, Parke Godwin, J. G. Saxe and others.

At a meeting held at the home of Willard Barrows February 1, 1859, an organization known as the Young Settlers' association was formed. Edward E. Cook was its first president and David L. LeClaire its secretary. Among those participating were Byron Hall, B. H. Barrows, F. H. LeClaire, Edward Finley and George C. Sanders.

GREAT ARGUMENT.

The Davenport Literary society met October 14, 1848, at the school room of W. P. Campbell and elected officers—Alfred Sanders, president; William Guy, vice president; V. M. Firor, secretary; Wm. S. Collins, curator. The debate was on the question: "In organizing the territories ought the Wilnot proviso to be incorporated?" D. P. McKown and W. P. Campbell upheld the affirmative and J. F. Dillon and V. M. Firor the negative. At the meetings of the Davenport Lyceum which met in Pere Pelamourgues church in 1840 a range of topics came up for consideration. November 16th it was "Is love or revenge the stronger passion?" December 7th they wrestled with the query, "Has civilization tended to increase the general happiness of mankind?"

Judge John F. Dillon is quoted: "In the campaign of 1840, 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,' General Harrison was elected president on the alluring cry of 'two dollars and roast beef.' Davenport thrilled with the excitement of the hard cider campaign, built a log cabin at the southeast corner of Harrison and Third streets, which was afterward used as a schoolhouse and where I attended school."

In the Gazette of July 31, 1845, there appeared a notice inviting all Odd Fellows living in Davenport, Rock Island or vicinity to meet at Mr. Brooks' store in Rock Island to consider the propriety of establishing a lodge.

STRONG FOR TEMPERANCE.

Davenport was early a stronghold of temperance. The Scott County Temperance society was organized February 15, 1842. The first prohibitory liquor law in Iowa, passed by a democratic legislature, by the way, was conceived and put in legal form here in Davenport by Hiram Price, David S. True and John L. Davies. The Gazette of September 7, 1855, tells of the seizure of wine and beer in the shop of A. Offergeld and in the evening a demonstration which was dispersed by Marshal Parmele. Strange weapons ranging from pitchforks to ancient muskets made their appearance on this occasion. Later in making the arrest of the leader of this company Sheriff Leonard received a severe blow on the head from a club.

FULFILLMENT LONG DELAYED.

In view of the recent incorporation of the Davenport Water Power Company and the efforts to finance this new project which seem to have been crowned with success this newspaper article is timely. It appeared in the Davenport Gazette issue of March 27, 1845:

"There is one advantage possessed by Davenport that must ultimately rank it among the most prosperous business places of the West., This is found in the almost illimitable water power furnished by the upper rapids which terminate at this place. It is remarkable that while so many water privileges of less availability situated in districts of country abounding in manufactures of every description are invested with so much importance and are the fruitful sources of expensive outlays, that a privilege of this character should be allowed to remain inactive and that too in a country the best adapted in the world for the rearing of sheep and the producing of hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat with an ill supply of grist mills. * * * The upper rapids are about 18 miles in length with a fall of more than 23 feet. Four miles below the head of the rapids is situated Vanosdel's island, which rises above high-water mark, and has a foundation of solid rock. Between this island and the Iowa shore runs a branch of the Mississippi river about 100 yards in width. It is proposed to throw a dam across this branch near the foot of the island which will obtain a head of two feet of water at low tide, cut a canal race from this point to within a mile of Davenport where it can debouch into a large reservoir formed by nature to receive it where but a short dam will be required to retain it for hydraulic purposes.

"This, it is thought, will obtain a fall of 15 feet in descent of the race, or 17 feet, altogether. The land on which it is proposed to cut the race is very favorable, and will require but little deep cutting. Several small streams will have to be crossed and a few light veins of limestone cut through. From the contemplated reservoir to the town of Davenport the land rises from 15 feet to 20 feet above low water mark over a bed of limestone rock, adapted and now used for all the purposes of building. Along this bank, secure from high water a line of factories might be erected fed by a never-failing supply of water. Eligible mill-seats with a sufficiency of water are very scarce in this part of the country."

Colonel T. N. Hooper has the honor of building the first street car that negotiated the Brady street hill. It was in 1870 and Mr. Hooper was not at that time the superintendent of the Davenport Water Company, but a member of the firm of Hooper & Smith in Rock Island.

PIONEER PRESIDENTS.

In the Barrows history is recounted the organization of the Pioneer Settlers' association and mention is made of the hickory cane which was presented to the society by the sons of Ira Cook a pioneer of 1835, W. L. Cook, Ebenezer Cook, John P. Cook and Ira Cook. This cane has been the badge of the presidency for over fifty years and is now in the possession of the president for 1910, O. P. Nichols. The cane has a gold head with a suitable inscription and a gold band two inches in width encircled the wood at the presentation which was to receive the names of the presidents. This band has been filled with inscriptions, also a second, and now a third has been added. These are the names of the presidents inscribed: Antoine LeClaire, first president; Antoine LeClaire, second president; Ebenezer Cook, third president, 1860; D. C. Eldridge, fourth president, 1861; Willard Barrows, fifth president, 1862; John Owens, J. M. Bowling, Harvey Leonard, James McCosh, Israel Hall, James Grant, J. Parker, Charles Metteer, Dr. E. S. Barrows, William L. Cook, Dr. James Hall, C. G. Blood, Philip Suiter, W. S. Collins, Wm. VanTuyl, Horace Bradley, J. E. Burnside, Enoch Mead, Johnson Maw, Daniel Moore, John Evans, Jared D. Hitchcock, Alfred C. Billon, Backus Birchard, twenty-ninth president, 1886, James Thorington, Gen. Add H. Sanders, D. C. McKown, John Lambert, Captain W. L. Clark, Wm. M. Suiter, John Littig, Jacob M. Eldridge, John M. Lyter, George J. Hyde, Andrew Jack, A. C. Fulton, Henry Parmele, L. W. Clemons, Jesse L. Armil, James Dyer, Henry Karwath, James H. Davenport, J. H. Wilson, W. H. Gabbert, John F. Kelly, J. W. Olds, fifty-first president, Hugh Briceland, O. P. Nichols, fifty-third president, 1910.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CHRONOLOGY.

THIS IS SOMETHING OF A RECORD OF THE YEARS IN SCOTT COUNTY FROM 1832 TO 1910—OTHER THINGS HAVE HAPPENED BUT THESE APPEAR NOTABLE, AS THE LIST IS SCANNED FOR ITEMS THAT LOOK WORTHY OF TYPE—IT IS A COLLECTION OF SHORT STORIES SOMEWHAT LACKING IN DESCRIPTION BUT GOOD WHAT THERE IS OF THEM.

The following chapter is devoted to the more important things that have occurred in Scott county from 1832 up to the present time. It was in 1832 that a treaty was entered into and completed by and between General Scott and the Indians under which the title to the lands in Scott county became vested in the United States. George L. Davenport, son of Colonel George Davenport, made the first claim of land in Scott county. Taking the years in their order from 1833 on down, the salient events relating to the county and Davenport are here given:

1833.—First settlement in the county made by Captain Benjamin W. Clark, near the present village of Buffalo. Antoine LeClaire received a commission as justice of the peace from the governor of the territory.

1834.—Antoine LeClaire established a ferry between Stephenson, now Rock Island, and Davenport.

1836.—Davenport laid out.—First hotel, built by Antoine LeClaire and Colonel George Davenport. First public sale of lots in May. Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, held another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians by which the tract of land reserved by the Indians in previous treaty was ceded to the United States. First law offices opened in Davenport by Alexander McGregor and G. C. R. Mitchell. First marriage in Davenport occurred this year, the contracting parties being William B. Watts and a niece of Antoine LeClaire. The first surveyor, William Gordon. The first plasterer, William B. Watts. The first white child born in Davenport, a son of Levi G. Colton; it died in 1840. Dr. E. S. Barrows settled in Rockingham, being the first physician in the county and second one in the territory.

1837.—Rev. Elnathan C. Gavit, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Enoch Mead, Presbyterian, and Bishop Chase, Episcopal, preached a sermon in Davenport, in the order named, Mr. Gavit's being the first ever preached in the village. D. C. Eldridge built a grist-mill run by horse-power. First blacksmith shop, by Louis LePage. First shoemaker, David Miller. First tailor, James O. Kelley.

1838.—The Presbyterians effected the first church organization. G. L. Davenport & Company opened the first lumber yard. Harvey Leonard made the first brick and erected the first brick house, on the northeast corner of Third and Main streets, on the site of the Masonic temple. The Catholics erected the first church edifice in Davenport, St. Anthony's. The Iowa Sun started by Andrew Logan.

1839.—City charter granted the town of Davenport. Davenport had its first physician in the person of Dr. A. C. Donaldson. First drug store, by Charles Lesslie. First wagon-maker, Seth F. Whiting. First school by Rev. Hummer. Catholic school, by Rev. J. A. M. Pelamourgues. First paint shop by Riddle & Morton.

1840.—First agricultural society in Scott county organized, with A. W. McGregor, president, and John Forrest, secretary. County seat removed from Rockingham to Davenport. LeClaire House completed and opened by Mr. Hulse, of Cincinnati, and the White Hall Temperance House, on the site of The Democrat, by D. C. Eldridge. The first pork packed by Shays & Gano, Davenport. First stove, tin and sheet-iron store in Davenport opened by R. T. Craig.

1841.—Courthouse and jail built by the citizens of Davenport, and presented to the county. The first shoe store opened in Davenport by L. B. Collamer. Mr. Armitage and Captain Nichols started the first butcher stall. The first shipment of wheat made by John Owens to Cincinnati; price 50 to 56 cents per bushel. First watch repairer and goldsmith in Davenport, R. L. Linbaugh. Newspaper, now merged with The Democrat, commenced by Sanders & Davis as a weekly, under the name of Davenport Gazette. October 14th, first regular service of the Episcopal church in Davenport, the Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith officiating. November 4th, Trinity church parish of Davenport was organized. The first harness shop in Davenport was opened by Jacob Sailor, but soon after removed to Rock Island. Flour this year was sold at \$5.00 a barrel and wheat 50 cents a bushel. Pork was worth but 1½ to 2 cents a pound.

1842.—Protestant Episcopal church organized on the 4th of November in Davenport. Steam ferry-boat built by J. Wilson, but abandoned the same year. Bakery opened in Davenport by Daniel Moore. Stephen Lindley started his harness shop in Davenport. The Iowa Sun discontinued. Good winter wheat sold at 37 and 40 cents per bushel. The best flour sold for \$4.50 a barrel, and the same autumn sold in Chicago at \$3.00 and in St. Louis at \$2.50 per barrel. There was no money; everything was barter in trade; pork sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per hundred.

1843.—New city charter granted Davenport. Horse ferry-boat started by John Wilson. Iowa House opened in Davenport by D. B. Shaw, afterward called the Ohio House. Scott County Bible society organized. Ice in the river two feet

thick. A Dubuque paper stated that for nearly four months the mercury stood at twenty, thirty-five and thirty-nine degrees below zero. Although the crops were abundant, yet on account of the intense cold and want of sufficient hay and shelter a great many cattle died. Seven churches in Davenport

1844.—Iowa College association formed in April. Stage office opened by Bennett & Lyter, and lines of stages to Dubuque and Burlington established, Bennett & Lyter having obtained the contract to carry the mail on their routes. By census taken of the county in June it was found to contain 1,750 inhabitants. Financial condition of the county at the end of the year flattering. Expenditures, \$1,757.80, and the receipts in treasury, \$2,503.80. The wheat raised estimated at 100,000 bushels and no flouring mills in Davenport. A son of Benjamin W. Clark was drowned in the Mississippi near Buffalo. A child of Mr. Winfield, near Rockingham, was burned to death by its clothes taking fire. Ephraim Jenny died suddenly, January 16th.

1845.—First fire in Davenport; burned the building in which Mr. Eldridge had opened his store in 1837, situated on the corner of Ripley and Front streets, at the time occupied as a residence by three or more German families. On the 4th of July Colonel George Davenport was foully murdered in his house on the island by desperadoes. River within one foot of the rise of 1844, May, 1845. A Swiss man and his wife poisoned by drinking tea made out of jimson weed. Peaches raised in the county were sold at 37½ cents per bushel. Arrest of Birch, Fox, Long, Baxter, Aaron Long and Young, murderers of George Davenport. Grand jury at Rock Island found bill of indictment against Robert Birch, John Long, Aaron Long, Granville Young, William Fox, John Baxter; Birch, the brothers Long and Fox as principals, Baxter and Young as accessories before the act. Asahel Hubbard, one of the county commissioners, died in Nebraska in September. Charles, infant son of William Inslee, of Davenport, fell into a kettle of hot water and was scalded to death. John and Aaron Long and Granville Young hung at Rock Island, Wednesday, October 24th.

1846.—The first plow factory was started in Davenport by John Bechtel. Aetna Flour Mill (the first steam mill in Davenport) finished, and business commenced by A. C. Fulton. Burrows and Prettyman started their mill about the same time. First board of trustees of Iowa college chosen.

1847.—First banking house in Davenport established by Cook & Sargent, who also opened the first land agency. April 23d, first Odd Fellows' lodge in Davenport instituted. First clothing store in Davenport started by Powers & Jordan. The Democratic Banner first published by T. D. Eagal. Preparatory department of Iowa college opened, Rev. Erastus Ripley, teacher. Albion Mills started, J. M. D. Burrows, proprietor. The German immigration was large this year; 100 landed in Davenport on the 22d of June, nearly all of whom settled in the county; 3,652 white inhabitants in county, and two negroes.

1849.—First jewelry store in Davenport started by A. C. Billon. During July and August many died of cholera. There were now 4,873 inhabitants in the county. There were at this time in the city of Davenport twenty-two carpenters, nine stone-masons, two stone cutters, five brick makers, six brick layers, five plasterers, six printers, ten cabinet-makers, five chair makers, seven wheelwrights, two coach makers, twelve blacksmiths, fifteen coopers, five saddlers

and harness makers, one trunk maker, eight shoemakers, three tin and copper-smiths, seven tailors, four engineers, three millers, two sawyers, eight draymen, nine teamsters, three butchers, one dyer and scourer, one gunsmith, one watch-maker, one turner, one baker, one upholsterer, one barber, nine ministers, four physicians, two lawyers, two weekly papers. The public buildings were: two steam flouring mills, one steam sawmill, the Iowa College, the Medical college, five schoolhouses, three hotels, two billiard rooms, two coffee houses, nineteen stores, one public hall, one exchange office, two pork houses, one livery stable and one plow factory. A full grown bear was killed in the neighborhood of Blue Grass. The Gazette urgently advocated the building of the Rock Island & LaSalle railroad, and asked the citizens of Scott county to subscribe liberally to its stock. A medical institute established in Davenport.

1850.—First exclusive book store in Davenport opened by W. H. Holmes, who bought out D. C. Eldridge's stock, he having kept a book and drug store. Der Demokrat, a German newspaper commenced in Davenport by Theo. Guelich. Pennsylvania House, Davenport, opened by M. C. Davis, on Second street, between Main and Harrison. The first district school in Davenport, James Thorington, teacher, Mr. Thorington having taught private or select schools for some five or six years previous. Charter of Davenport City amended. First collegiate class formed in Iowa college. Population of Davenport, 1,848. First picture framing and gilding establishment opened by Frederick H. Weiss, in Davenport. Sash, door and blind factory and sawmill opened by Burnett, Gillett & Company, corner of Scott and Front streets, Davenport; capital \$125,000; employed ninety hands; manufactured annually, \$160,000. One hundred new houses erected in Davenport during the year. Twenty-two thousand and forty-one acres of land entered in the county. Plenty of prairie land to be had for \$1.25 per acre. On Monday, April 5th, the county subscribed \$25,000 in aid of the Rock Island & La Salle railroad. Postoffice established at Allen's Grove, in August, with George Frederick as first postmaster.

1851.—The foundry, machine and finishing shops in Davenport started by LeClaire, Davenport & Company, employing twelve hands the first season. Coates & Davies' planing mill built in Davenport; capital \$75,000; employed thirty hands. The first daguerrean artist who opened permanently in Davenport was O. L. Burdick, although some had practiced the art previously. In April Judge Grant was chosen first president of the Chicago & Rock Island railroad. Robert Christie's mill was erected at East Davenport. First wholesale grocery in Davenport, established by S. Hirschl. June 1st, Stephenson & Carnahan opened a new drug store in Davenport. New city charter granted Davenport. In February Charles Weston was elected mayor of Davenport, and H. Leonard, A. Wygant, Dr. Barrows, N. Squires, H. Price, aldermen. In the August election William Burris was chosen judge, and Harvey Leonard, sheriff. Second Baptist church of Davenport was organized. October 7th, S. Burnell's steam sawmill was built. Three hundred immigrants landed at one time from the Wyoming settlers for Scott county. Cholera very bad. Over 300 houses built in Davenport. Gazette enlarged to a seven-column folio, May 22d. German Lutheran church erected. Heavy rain storm occurred May 21, which destroyed a large amount of property. Forty-five buildings were in process of erection in Davenport.

port in May. The river was higher than any year since 1844. Amity post-office, Hickory Grove township, established in July, with Philip Baker, postmaster. Davenport & Rogers' grist and sawmill burned September 9th.

1852.—First exclusive tobacco store and cigar manufactory opened in Davenport by James Burge, although H. Wagener was the first person who manufactured cigars in the place. Steam ferry boat started by John Wilson. J. M. Cannon's steam sawmill was built. First tombstone and marble manufactory in Davenport started by W. W. Kennedy. Population 3,500.

1853.—LeClaire foundry burned August 20th. First music store opened in Davenport by J. A. Crandall. Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company organized. September 1st, ground first broken by Mr. LeClaire. East end of LeClaire's row (in Davenport) completed, the fourth story being LeClaire's hall. First express office started in Davenport, Renwick & Son, agents. Telegraph office opened in Davenport. Population of Davenport, 4,500. August 1st, tri-weekly Gazette started in Davenport. December 21st, remarkable; river not closed. Steamer "Jenny Lind" arrived from LeClaire and left next day for Galena with a load of goods. On Thursday, July 7, 1853, vote was taken for or against city of Davenport's subscribing \$85,000 in aid of the Mississippi & Missouri railroad—242 for and one against. Previously a vote was taken for or against county subscribing \$50,000, Chicago & Rock Island—298 for and ten against. Wednesday, October 26th, first snow of the season. Antoine LeClaire was offered \$130,000 for 100 acres of land near Davenport. Davenport Weekly Bee being published.

1854.—February 22d, completion of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad; the Atlantic and Mississippi united. On the 20th of July, a most terrible and destructive tornado passed over Davenport, the most severe ever known in this region. Trees were torn up and houses unroofed and blown down. The LeClaire foundry was partially demolished, the walls of the building falling in on some of the workmen, killing William Overton and injuring his son. Mr. Wickersham's store, a new three-story brick building, was completely demolished. In June of this year the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., was elected first bishop of Iowa. Central part of LeClaire's row, now North Putnam building, finished, which completed the block from Brady to Main streets. Witherwax's block and Orr's building completed. Third floor of the latter fitted up and occupied as Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance hall. A portion of third loft of Witherwax's block named Literary hall. The Davenport Commercial was started in the spring by N. H. Parker; W. Atwill purchased it in December and changed the name to Davenport Courier. An extensive wholesale iron and hardware store was opened in Davenport in the fall by T. Close & Company. Daily line of stages established to Iowa City, Tipton and Cedar Rapids. First stove and hollow ware foundry in Davenport established by Davis, Boyd & Company. Renwick & Sons' steam sawmill was built during this year; capital, \$50,000; they employed thirty hands. First buckskin mitten manufactory in Davenport was established by Keith & Lewis. Davenport Gas, Light & Coke Company organized. The first exclusive crockery store in Davenport was China hall, opened by L. S. Webb & Company. First exclusive book and job printing office in Davenport established by Luse & Coles. September 1st cornerstone of the bridge laid.

October 16th, the first daily paper in Davenport, the Daily Gazette, issued by Sanders & Davis. October 31st, LeClaire House, Davenport, sold to Dr. J. J. Burtis. November 25th, Scott House opened by R. Benton. First (German) Evangelical Lutheran church organized. Allen & Bosworth's steam sawmill built in Davenport. Hildreth & Dallam's steam flour mill at East Davenport finished and put in operation. Population of Davenport, 6,000. Scott County Agricultural society held their first annual fair, October 4th; \$400 paid in premiums. June 5th, ex-President Fillmore visited Davenport. June 24th, a public sale of lots was made on the bluff one mile below Davenport, at which unimproved lots sold at from \$150 to \$290. William Herrick & Company, of Cincinnati, commenced preparations to light the city of Davenport with gas, September. Public school building dedicated in Davenport, Saturday, September 30th.

1855.—January 2d, frost out of the ground and farmers plowing. Banking house of Yerberg & Barrows opened at Davenport. January 13th, Commercial Writing academy opened by C. Parker in Davenport. Steamboat "Minnesota Belle" arrived in port, the first arrival from the upper Mississippi for many years. January 26th, new city charter for Davenport. March 31st, Young Men's Christian association organized. May 15th, new ferry boat, "Davenport" established between Rock Island and Davenport. July 20th, first locomotive ever seen in Iowa arrived in Davenport, called the "Antoine LeClaire." Track laid two and a half miles west of city. August 23d, city of Davenport first lighted by gas. Banner of Davenport changed hands, T. D. Egal disposing of his interest to Dalrymple & Richardson. Enos Tichenor elected mayor of Davenport; William Burris, judge; Harvey Leonard, sheriff; and James McCosh, recorder. November 28th, the first steam power printing press introduced in Iowa by Sanders & Davis, proprietors of the Gazette.

1856.—January 1st, Mississippi measured by Mr. Hogan at low water mark; found to be 2,580 feet wide, and at high water, 2,700 feet wide. January 5th, first number of the Daily Democrat of Davenport issued. January 20th, mercury down to twenty degrees below zero. February 8th, arrivals at the three hotels, LeClaire House and the old and new Pennsylvania House, during the past year amounted to 50,000, as per the registers in the hotels named. February 28th, last span of the Mississippi bridge completed. March 6th, bold robbery of boots and shoes from the store of Moore & Brown, of Davenport. July 16th, the most destructive and extensive fire by which Davenport had ever been visited, broke out on Monday night in a frame building on Front street, near the corner of Rock Island, occupied as a warehouse by Hull, Allen & Company; D. Moore's bakery, a two story brick building and a frame dwelling house occupied by Mr. Shields were also consumed; total loss, \$15,000. September 9th, bridge over the Mississippi completed. Cars commenced crossing on schedule time. October 3d, an ordinance passed by the city council of Davenport for the purchase of two fire engines, two hose carts and 1,500 feet of hose. First permanent organization of a fire company. October 21st, dedication of St. Marguerite's church of Davenport. December 5th, the first concert given by the Philharmonic society. December 9th, ice bridge formed over the Mississippi. Davenport iron works established on Rock Island street, near Second, by Jemme, Donnelly & Lea; capital, \$18,000. Value of manufactures, \$100,000; employing fifty-five hands.

County jail erected, under the superintendence of Hon. W. L. Cook, then county judge. LeClaire machine works bought by M. Donahue; capital, \$50,000; employ forty hands; manufactures, \$150,000 for the year.

1857.—January 1st, dissolution of Sanders & Davis, publishers of the daily and weekly Gazette of Davenport, and partnership entered of Alfred and Add. H. Sanders. January 9th, Second Presbyterian church of Davenport destroyed by fire. January 21st, bill passed to amend the city charter of Davenport. February 16th, board of trade organized, and its officers elected. February 17th, sixteen persons baptized in the river by the pastor of Second Baptist church of Davenport. March 17th, Dr. Burtis disposed of his interest in the LeClaire House, Davenport, to Mr. Schuyler. March 9th, a fire broke out in a store on Brady street, Davenport, occupied by Mr. Meyers as a cigar store. The fire spread to a two story frame, owned by George L. Davenport, and occupied by Dr. W. W. Parker as a hardware store. Both buildings were consumed. Mr. Meyers' loss, \$500, and Mr. Parker's \$8,700. April 16th, Davenport furniture factory organized. May 1st, opening of Cook & Sargent's new banking house in Davenport, on the corner of Main and Second streets. May 19th, \$70 asked for a ton of hay. May 29th, arrival of the two fire engines for Davenport, the "Pilot" and the "Witch," from Boston, Massachusetts, costing \$3,400, throwing streams 200 feet from an inch and a quarter nozzle; "Pilot" weighing 3,670 pounds, and the "Witch," 3,610 pounds. The "Rover" reel, with her hose, weighs 2,080 pounds. June 15th, lively encounter between steamboat men and the bridge tenders, in which several were injured by stones being thrown from the steamer "William H. Nelson." July 6th, great fire broke out on Brady street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in Davenport, destroying thirteen frame houses, used as stores and dwellings, and a large amount of household furniture. July 31st, a boiler explosion in the M. & M. workshops, opposite the depot in Davenport. Two boilers were blown to pieces, the engines and brick work being scattered in all directions; but few lives were lost. Damage to property estimated to reach \$5,000. August 25th, gas cut off for two weeks in Davenport during necessary repairs, and for new improvements and additions to the works. September 4th, a boiler explosion at Renwick's mill; no one hurt. September 28th, first town clock in Davenport; put up by Cook & Sargent in front of their banking house, on the corner of Second and Main streets. October 1st, Trinity church, Davenport, first lighted with gas. October 19th, the Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company took possession of their new engine room.

1858.—January, organization of the Pioneer Settlers' association of Scott county. February 22d, Burtis House, on the corner of Fifth and Iowa streets, Davenport, opened to the public and the first annual festival of the Pioneer Settlers' society. May 3d, German Fire Company, No. 3, organized in Davenport. August 4th, Cook & Sargent's bank refused to receive Burrows & Prettyman's currency, except on special deposit. August 11th, trial of Thomas Cellian for the murder of his wife. August 19th, the Buckholter arson case on trial. August 29th, a disgraceful Sunday riot. Fight between the police and ferry boat hands. Two policemen wounded and several other parties injured. September 1st, first edition of the Davenport Daily Times. On the morning of the 6th at 12:15 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the old Bazaar building, at the

foot of Brady street, in Davenport. It started in one of the saloons in the basement. The building was erected in 1852 and was worth \$30,000. Cook & Sargent burned 200,000 of Florence currency in the furnace of their new building. September 28th, the steamer "Fannie Harris" sunk and two lives were lost. Two firemen were knocked off the boat by the force of the collision with the bridge piers. Damages to the boat amounted to about \$2,000. October 17th, the Denton House caught on fire, destroying all the furniture; loss, \$10,000. November 6th, a burglar effected an entrance into the postoffice by cutting out a panel in the rear door. About \$12 were stolen. Arrest of two counterfeiters in Meyers' saloon on Brady street, with over \$2,000 of the "queer" in their possession. November 22d, a bold but unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the new bank of Cook & Sargent, in Davenport. December 14th, two children burned to death, and one child severely injured, belonging to the family of Richard Dutton, who lived on Harrison, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Davenport.

1859.—February 22d, second annual festival of the Old Settlers' society at the Burtis House. March 20th, the steamer "Aunt Letty" blown against one of the bridge piers and about forty feet of her hull stove in. May 12th, the Pike's Peak excitement in full bloom. Grand review of the fire companies of Davenport and Rock Island. May 30th, the Pike's Peak bubble bursts and a large number of our citizens are daily returning. Several attempts at burglary and robbery from buildings and persons recorded on the 30th. June 6th, daring but unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Rock Island Railroad bridge over the Mississippi river. October 24th, two persons stabbed in Weideman's beer garden, on the bluff, by cabin boys from the steamer "Fred Lorenz." October 30th, death of William Herrig, one of the young men stabbed in Weideman's beer garden, Davenport. November 14th, daring but unsuccessful attempt to break jail frustrated by the plucky conduct of Jailer Graham's wife, of Davenport. November 8th, Sunday laws, a special ordinance passed by the city council of Davenport, that the city marshal be hereby ordered to prevent the unlawful assemblage on the Sabbath day at dance houses, beer houses, grog shops and drinking saloons, etc. November 21st, first malt house in Davenport started by Mr. Decker, corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The first operation in tracheotomy, in Davenport, successfully performed by Dr. Adler, assisted by Drs. Fountain and Maxwell, on a little son of D. B. Shelley. November 26th, the Andalusia packet "Comet" met with an accident during the storm. While coming up the river under a heavy press of canvas, when a short distance above Credit island, was struck by a squall, and her mainmast and rigging were carried overboard, and encountering a heavy sea, sunk in five feet of water. The crew safely swam ashore. Old John Brown was publicly executed at 11 o'clock on the morning of December 2d, at Charleston, Virginia. A number of the German citizens of Davenport showed their sympathy for him by lowering the flag to half mast on Lahrmann's hall, and draped it in mourning; a number of stores had crape attached to the doors, and some Germans wore crape on their hats. December 16th, the Odd Fellows of Davenport dedicated their new hall on Brady above Fifth street. December 16th, suspension of Cook & Sargent's banking house of Davenport.

1860.—January 1st, Hon. Hiram Price elected mayor of Davenport with a majority of 268 votes over Judge Grant. January 23d, destructive fire broke out

at 90 Brady street, Davenport, occupied by Miss Renwick as a millinery store; loss nearly \$3,000. January 28th, Horace Greeley lectured on Northwestern America, and had the largest audience that had ever assembled for a similar occasion in Davenport. February 22d, grand military display to celebrate the anniversary of George Washington's birthday. February 27th, first annual festival of the Scott County "New England Society," held in the Burtis House, Davenport. March 21st, the city hospital, situated about one mile from the city of Davenport, on Locust street, destroyed by fire; work of an incendiary. March 22d, Messrs. J. C. Mathes & A. Winert erected a soap, candle factory and tannery in Davenport. Mr. Stroh also erected a fine two story brick store on Harrison, above Second street, and Richard B. Hill erected a block of five warehouses on Front street, corner of Brady. April 21st, Robert E. Campbell, of Davenport, a banker, committed suicide. June 1st, a brush manufactory was started in Davenport by Joseph Whisler, on Ripley street. Marble works opened by McCosh & Donahue. June 3d, the large ice house, 100 by 30 feet, belonging to E. Peck, blown down. June 25th, riotous and disgraceful proceedings at the election polls in the sixth ward of Davenport during the election for alderman. July 4th, an immense crowd of the citizens of Davenport turn out and enjoy the day. Splendid parade made by the military and other civic societies. July 19th, new grocery house opened in Davenport by A. J. Preston. John Rowe starts in business on his own account, in the gas and steam fitting and plumbing line. July 22d, a very narrow escape of Dr. J. A. Reid, of Davenport, from drowning. July 26th, completion of several of the fine stores in R. B. Hill's block on Second street. Kehoe & Carhart opened a dry goods store. August 9th, several new warehouses completed and opened by Charles Glassman, grocer, on Third, below Gaines street. William Dalzell put up a frame eighty by twenty-five feet on Harrison street, above Fifth. J. S. Coates erected a stone building seventy-five by thirty, of one and a half stories, on the southeast corner of Perry and Front streets, Davenport. August 12th, extensive improvements made in the Great Western brewery; the amount of capital invested is about \$16,000. August 15th, Young Men's Associated Congress organized. September 9th, farewell sermon preached by Rev. George F. Magoun, pastor of the Congregational church of Davenport. September 12th, Mayor Caldwell, of Davenport, forfeited his position as mayor by moving outside of the city limits. September 16th, the Reformed Dutch church was dedicated at 10 a. m., and the Rev. C. G. Vanderveer was installed as pastor. The edifice located on the corner of Eleventh and Brady streets, Davenport, is now Temple Emanuel. September 18th spinning mill opened. October 3d, the Davenport Gazette took the diploma and a \$10 premium at the state fair for the best looking paper in the state of Iowa.

1861.—February 24th, an attempt was made to assassinate President Lincoln, while traveling from Harrisburg to Baltimore. March 29th, sudden death of Dr. E. J. Fountain. Six attempts at incendiarism in one night. April 7th, election day; republicans carry the day by a large majority. G. H. French elected mayor; O. S. McNeil, marshal. Charles H. Eldridge succeeded A. F. Mast as postmaster. Mr. Mast had held the office for eight years. April 15th, great excitement in Davenport over the reported surrender of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson. April 24th, Governor Kirkwood's arrival at Davenport, and the acceptance

of Captains Littler's and Wentz's companies for the Second regiment. May 10th, collision with the bridge by the steamer "Gray Eagle," which sunk a few minutes afterward; total loss of boat and cargo valued at \$50,000. May 10th, A. F. Mast, ex-postmaster of Davenport, opened a grocery store on the corner of Third and Harrison streets. May 20th, Captain R. M. Littler and his company, the Davenport City Guards, ordered to Keokuk. May 22d, sword presentation to Captain R. M. Littler by the Davenport Guards. July 1st, appointment of Add. Sanders to the position of staff officer to the governor. July 29th, Colonel Hoffman appointed to take charge of a regiment. August 12th, appointment of Dr. M. B. Cochran as surgeon to the First regiment of Iowa cavalry. August 13th, terrible fight in Missouri. The rebels repulsed with tremendous loss. The rebel depot on the Potomac cleaned out. Captain Littler promoted to lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. August 17th, Edwards Congregational church of Davenport reorganized. August 27th, grand reception to Captain Wentz's company, First regiment of Iowa volunteers. September 6th, Company C, Second regiment of Iowa cavalry, organized with Henry Egbert as captain. September 8th, Colonel Hoffman resigns his commission as colonel of the Eighth regiment. September 25th, death of Antoine LeClaire, aged sixty-three years, nine months and ten days. Mr. LeClaire was struck with paralysis about nine days before his death. October 11th, election delayed on account of war excitement. Resulted as follows: James Thorington, sheriff; August F. Mast, recorder. November 9th, Lieutenant Colonel Wentz killed in an engagement at Belmont. November 12th, arrival of the body of the late gallant Colonel Wentz, and the same lying in state in Metropolitan hall. November 13th, funeral of the late Colonel Wentz; grand military display, in which all the public schools, civic societies and citizens take part. Business generally suspended and the houses on the route draped in mourning for one of Iowa's most gallant dead. Add. H. Sanders appointed lieutenant colonel of the Sixteenth regiment Iowa infantry, quartered at Camp McClellan. December 5th, presentation of a sword and revolvers to Lieutenant Colonel Sanders by Colonel Hill. December 17th, Charleston, South Carolina, in flames.

1862.—February 7th, Fort Henry taken by the Union army. February 17th, Fort Donelson and 15,000 prisoners surrendered to General Grant. February 26th, arrival at Davenport of the late Captain Slaymaker's body, who was killed before Fort Donelson; impressive funeral services held in St. Luke's church. April 6th, election day; Hon. G. H. French reelected mayor; Harvey Leonard, marshal. April 11th, the Eighth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth regiments of Iowa infantry taken prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel Littler lost his left arm in the attack before Pittsburg Landing. April 29th, capture of New Orleans and occupation by the Federal forces. May 6th, disastrous fire in Davenport, destroying the grain elevator on the southwest corner of Fifth and Harrison streets; loss, \$12,000. May 12th, Norfolk in possession of the Federals. May 19th, suicide in the Burtis House of Jennett Dutton. May 25th, dissolution of partnership existing between Alfred and Add. H. Sanders, of the Davenport Gazette; the business was continued by Alfred Sanders. July 21st, Burrows & Prettyman's mill and block destroyed by fire; loss, \$60,000. September 8th, Alfred Sanders disposed of his interest in the Davenport Gazette to James McCosh, Edward Russell, Fred Koops and Levi Davis, the same entering into a copart-

nership to be known as the "Gazette Company." October 14th, Colonel Sanders returns home badly wounded by a minie ball in his right leg, which he received while leading his regiment against the enemy, his horse being shot from under him. The Colonel procured another horse and remained with his men till dark. December 1st, dedication of the new German theater of Davenport, corner of Scott and Third streets, by a grand ball.

1863.—January 6th, sword presented to Major William Penn Clark. January 13th, Old Settlers reunion. February 17th, a new bakery opened by Matthes & Berkel in Davenport. February 21st, Davenport starch factory started by George A. Baker & Brother. March 7th, new banking house opened in Davenport by Corbin & Dow. March 26th, LeClaire row, Davenport, on Second street, from Main to Brady, sold to Charles Viele, of Evansville, Indiana, for \$60,000. April 4th, John E. Henry elected mayor of Davenport. April 27th, Democrat issued as an evening instead of morning paper. May 11th, J. J. Richardson became associated with his brother in the proprietorship of the Democrat of Davenport. May 18th, Schricker & Dessaint purchased the mill property of Burnell, Gillette & Company, for \$9,000. June 29th, the First National bank opened with Austin Corbin, president, and Ira M. Gifford, cashier, and secured the first certificate issued under the new banking law in the United States. August 31st, the Davenport City Relief society organized with Mayor John E. Henry as president; G. L. Davenport, treasurer, and F. H. Griggs, secretary. September 21st, ten candidates admitted to the ministry by Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal church. September 23d, Robert Sickels, who had been in business in Davenport many years, formed a copartnership with A. J. Preston, in the hardware and iron trade. November 11th, Twin City Mills destroyed by fire; loss, \$15,000. Shields' woolen mill in operation for the first time.

1864.—January 1st, Young Men's library, connected with the Associated Congress of Davenport, organized with a library of 1,200 volumes. June 1st, Forty-fourth Iowa regiment mustered into government service, with S. H. Henderson, colonel; Henry Egbert, lieutenant colonel, and E. F. Richman, adjutant. July 11th, gold closed in New York on Saturday at \$2.86. August 18th, a load of barley sold on the streets of Davenport for \$1.81 per bushel. August 29th, Bryant & Company, of Davenport, establish a jobbing-house for boots and shoes. August 31st, corner-stone of Griswold college chapel. Terrible fight between rafts-men in Hartel's saloon, on Second street, between Perry and Rock Island streets, Davenport; one man dangerously stabbed. September 22d, General Sheridan routs the enemy at Harper's Ferry; over 5,000 prisoners taken; great public demonstration and rejoicing at the favorable tidings. November 24th, Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Littler appointed acting assistant provost marshal general for the state of Maine, with headquarters at Augusta. December 25th, General Sherman captures Savannah, including 150 guns and 33,000 bales of cotton. December 29th, Griswold college chapel consecrated by Bishop Lee, assisted by Bishop Vail, of Kansas.

1865.—January 18th, Fort Fisher captured by the Union army; great rejoicings at Davenport; a salute of 100 guns fired in honor of the victory. March 14th, opening of Bryant & Stratton Commercial Business college in Nichols' block, corner of Brady and Second streets, Davenport. April 1st, John L. Davies

elected mayor; William Pool, marshal; W. A. Remington, treasurer; Francis Ochs, assessor, of Davenport. April 3d, Lee surrendered, with his entire army, to General Grant. Extensive conflagration in dwellings in rear of St. Louis Hotel, Davenport; stables and numerous dwellings destroyed; loss \$8,000. Another fire broke out in a frame building used for storage of hay and feed for horses and mules in the government stables, on Second street, between Perry and Rock Island, Davenport; loss, \$1,000. Still another fire broke out in stable in the alley between Perry and Brady, used by Dr. Carpenter. April 10th, grand gala day in Davenport, and great rejoicings; immense procession; grand illumination in the evening. April 11th, Major R. M. Littler promoted to lieutenant colonel of United States volunteers, by President Lincoln, for faithful and meritorious service. April 15th, President Lincoln shot dead; J. Wilkes **Booth the assassin**. Secretary Seward also assailed by a murderer; he survives the wounds inflicted upon him; the would-be assassin escaped. April 25th, death of Alfred Sanders, former proprietor of the Gazette. April 28th, Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was shot dead and his accomplice, Harold, was taken prisoner about three miles from Port Royal. April 29th, terrible accident on the Mississippi, a few miles above Cairo, by the explosion of the steamer "Sultana;" over 1,000 lives were lost and the boat burned to the water's edge. May 14th, Jeff Davis, the rebel president, captured in Irwinville, Georgia. July 13th, hoop-skirt manufactory established in Davenport by Winter, Crouse & Company, at No. 23 East Second street. August 20th, a man shot dead while assaulting a returned soldier with an ax, in Davenport; verdict rendered, justifiable homicide. October 10th, removal of Mr. Russell as postmaster and General Sanders appointed to the position. October 31st, postoffice removed to the corner of Third and Perry streets.

1866.—April 8th, election day in Davenport; John L. Davies was elected mayor; W. A. Remington, treasurer; Francis Ochs, assessor; William Pool, marshal. May 7th, collision, the steamer "Enterprise" sunk by striking the large pier of the bridge; loss \$40,000, insurance \$12,000. May 15th, arrival of the new steam fire engine for the Fire Kings of Davenport. May 16th, firemen's annual review of Davenport; grand display of the department; after the inspection by the city council was concluded the engines were tried and worked satisfactorily. May 25th, Davenport rope factory started. August 1st, the Atlantic cable laid, and in good working order. August 21st, the roof of the Congregational church fell in while undergoing repairs; no one injured. October 6th, survey commenced for the railroad bridge and carriage drive over the Mississippi, under the supervision of E. H. Johnson. October 9th, Hiram Price, of Davenport, elected member of congress. October 18th, improvements and enlargement of St. Marguerite's church completed. December 9th, lamentable occurrence; an elderly woman, Mrs. Julia Ann Cahill, aged seventy years, and two grandchildren burned to death, and a boy fatally injured by the burning of their house on Locust street road. December 28th, incendiarism; burning of barn, horses, cattle, hay, etc., belonging to Judge W. L. Cook; loss, \$4,000. The number of suicides, burglaries, fires, etc., during the last two months, exceeds anything that has ever occurred in Davenport during any six months from the time of its earliest settlement.

1867.—January 24th, a new grocery establishment opened in Davenport on Brady street by Price & Conner. A new hardware house opened at No. 50 Brady street, by Goodwill & Bissell. February 4th, re-opening of the new Young Men's Christian association rooms in LeClaire block, Davenport, J. S. Conner, president. March 17th, six prisoners broke jail and after a lively chase three were captured by the sheriff and aids. April 6th, election day; Michael Donahue, mayor; J. W. Moore, marshal; Otto Klug, treasurer; T. J. Saunders, assessor. June 11th, ceremony of breaking the ground for the Episcopal cathedral. June 23d, first annual commencement of exercises of Griswold college; sermon preached by the Rev. Chester S. Percival, of Cedar Rapids. June 29th, permanent location in Davenport of Dr. E. H. Hazen, oculist and aurist. The corner-stone of St. Mary's church, of Davenport, laid, July 21st. Over 200 buildings have been erected and more than \$500,000 invested within the last seven months in improvements and addition to business and private houses in Davenport. September 3d, another destructive conflagration in Davenport; seven business houses on Brady street in ruins; loss, \$160,000. Levi Davis sold his interest in the Gazette Company to J. S. Conner. September 10th, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad open to Des Moines; the first train from Davenport through to the capital celebrated with especial interest. September 30th, five buildings burned on East Second street, Davenport, between Perry and Brady streets; loss, \$5,000. November 11th, Burrows' flour mill burned; loss, \$15,000. November 25th, return of Bishop Lee from the Lambeth conference, to Davenport. December 29th, opening of the Burtis Opera House, Davenport, a grand success.

1868.—January 16th, subscription books opened for a street railway in Davenport. February 12th, great damage done to the bridge by the ice gorge; one span moved off the pier; five steamboats and barges wrecked; the water up to Second street; the river rose eight feet in two hours; damages, \$150,000. March 16th, a tornado on the river; the railroad bridge in ruins; entire destruction of the draw. April 4th, election day in Davenport, Mr. Donahue elected mayor; John Kaufmann, marshal; Otto Klug, treasurer; Francis Ochs, assessor. May 23d, new grocery store opened by Risley & Bawden, on the corner of Third and Harrison streets, Davenport. July 16th, A L. Mossman swam from the foot of Perry street, Davenport, to the ferry landing at Rock Island in seventeen minutes. December 7th, Sickles & Preston opened a hardware store in Davenport.

1869.—January 15th, a woman arrested in Davenport with \$3,000 counterfeit money in her possession. January 31st, the jewelry store of Archibald Corken entered by burglars; money and jewelry to the value of \$1,600 taken. March 2d, Third street railroad opened. March 13th, estimated population of Davenport, according to the assessor's books, 20,063. April 4th, election day in Davenport; James Renwick elected mayor; John Kaufmann, marshal; Francis Ochs, assessor; W. A. Remington, treasurer. April 9th, incendiary work; destruction of John L. Davies' planing mill; loss \$20,000; no insurance. November 11th, the Democrat building fired, narrow escape of the structure; loss about \$1,600. December 20th, Simonson's clothing store on Second street, Davenport, burned; loss, \$25,000.

1870.—February 26th, \$10,000 worth of beer destroyed belonging to Knepper & Schlapp, in East Davenport, by parties drilling holes in the large casks and vats, and letting all the beer out; over 700 barrels of lager were destroyed. April 2d, republican victory at the polls in Davenport; John M. Lyter, mayor; John Kaufmann, marshal; F. Ochs, assessor; W. A. Remington, treasurer. April 4th, extensive fire in Davenport; Pennsylvania House burned; also three residences; loss, \$75,000. April 15th, bold attempt to destroy the City Flour Mills, of Davenport; loss \$1,100. April 25th, Garrett's shoe factory, two dwelling houses, Knostman & Petersen's furniture factory and lumber yard burned; loss, \$30,000; all in Davenport. May 19th, D. A. Burrows' mill of Davenport burned; loss, \$10,000. August 22d, a mother and her two children foully murdered, near Second and Warren streets, in Davenport. August 29th, a man's arm torn out of the socket at Renwick's mill in Davenport; he died thirty minutes afterward. September 4th, J. C. Bills elected mayor of Davenport. A new wholesale store for hats, caps, furs and straw goods opened by J. A. Solomon & Company, at No. 10, Viele's block, Davenport. September 19th, new trunk factory started in Davenport by William McKay & Son. September 20th, Horsford & Nutting opened a new hardware store in Davenport. October 6th, first train on the Davenport & St. Paul railroad over the Wapsie. October 23d, two passenger trains each way daily from Davenport to De Witt. November 20th, the firm of Charles Knell & G. R. Marvin opened a new furniture establishment in Davenport. November 21st, first regular through passenger train to St. Louis; 248 miles in eleven hours to the Mound city from Davenport. December 15th, installation of the Rev. J. B. Stewart as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Davenport.

1871.—January 28th, A. S. Alston's store on Second street, Davenport, was robbed of \$2,000 worth of silks and velvets. February 5th, first marriage in Davenport according to the rites of the Jewish faith, the contracting parties being Mr. E. Rothschild, of the city, and Miss C. Lazare, of Rock Island, Illinois. April 1st, election day in Davenport; J. C. Bills elected mayor; J. A. LeClaire, marshal. Thompson & Bahls opened a new merchant tailoring establishment. October 5th, heavy fire in Davenport, the iron elevator destroyed, 50,000 bushels of grain burned; loss, \$62,000. Opening of R. Clayton's plumbing, gas and steam-fitting establishment on Second street. October 14th, cold-blooded stabbing of Dr. G. W. Lyon, while standing in his own dooryard, by Michael Delaney. December 17th, Hon. John L. Davies' stable on Harrison street burned; loss, \$4,000.

1872.—The Rev. J. G. Merrill succeeds the Rev. J. A. Hamilton as pastor of the Edwards Congregational church, Davenport. March 1st, glue factory started by Mason & Company on Second street, foot of Ainsworth, 102x62 feet; costing \$13,000. H. C. Marsh, of Gorton, New York, succeeds Levi Davis as one of the proprietors of the "Gazette"; estimated value of the "Gazette" property, \$55,000. March 28th, death of the Hon. John L. Davies, of Davenport. April 4th, a fine retail cap and men's furnishing store opened on Third street, near the postoffice, by W. S. Cameron. August 22d, heavy fire in Davenport; destruction of Kirk's planing mill and other property; loss, \$21,000. November

21st, government bridge opened. December 31st, completion of the new gas works of Davenport, at a cost of \$50,000.

1873.—January 23d, destruction of the old city market house of Davenport, on Western avenue; "Rescue" and "Pioneer" hook and ladder truck burned; loss, \$4,700. Bridge completed; length, including shore spans, 1,848 feet; five spans and one draw. February 10th, dedication, by Bishop Andrews, of the new Methodist church of Davenport, on Brady street, now The Hastings, an apartment house. March 10th, reappointment of Postmaster Russell. April 5th, J. H. Murphy elected mayor of Davenport; J. A. LeClaire, city marshal; B. Finger, assessor. May 5th, completion of the fine organ in the Episcopal cathedral at a cost of \$5,000. May 26th, organization of the Davenport Glucose Company; capital stock, \$50,000. June 18th, consecration of the Episcopal cathedral; sermon by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in the forenoon, and by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, in the evening. June 22d, death of Dr. White, late business manager of the Gazette Company. August 26th, corner stone of the new Trinity church laid, on the corner of Brady and Seventh streets. October 14th election, M. J. Rohlfis, treasurer; H. Leonard, sheriff; L. Robeson, assessor. December 26th, dedication of the new Congregational church, corner of Ninth and Perry streets. December 30th, opening of new waterworks at a cost of \$512,000.

1874.—Fire pressure; official test of the waterworks; the pumps can furnish 9,610,200 gallons in twenty-four hours, supplied by two engines, each of 125 horse power. February 5th, swindling venture of T. S. Eggesht & Company to steal \$15,000 from three banks; capture of Eggesht after a smart chase. April 4th, election returns are: J. W. Stewart, mayor; B. Finger, assessor; J. A. LeClaire, marshal. April 27th, Fritz Dinkel kills his wife with a butcher knife. September 27th, death of Bishop Lee from the effects of serious injuries received from falling down stairs. December 25th, opening of the new Trinity church of Davenport on the corner of Seventh and Brady.

1875.—January 3d, Renwick Memorial, now the Mt. Ida Presbyterian church, dedicated. January 9th, remarkable change in the weather; at 11 a. m., twenty-one degrees above zero; at 2 p. m., four degrees below, and at 10 p. m., twenty-one degrees below zero in Davenport. March 29th, disastrous fire in Davenport; Shields' woolen mill partially destroyed; heavy loss of machinery, wool and cloth; loss, \$30,000 to \$40,000. April 3d, election day in Davenport; Roderick Rose, elected mayor; E. H. Jennings, marshal; B. Finger, assessor. May 8th, great mourning in Davenport; the loss of the steamship "Schiller," sixteen residents of Davenport being among the lost, namely: Charles F. Haase, wife and two children; P. A. Paulsen, William Frahm, Mrs. Margaretta Klemme, Otto Kircher, P. C. Roschmann, Mrs. Emma Hansen and child; Henry Goettsch, G. W. Gutsche and wife; John Nissen, and John Bohnsack. May 12th, consecration of Trinity church, of Davenport; sermon by Bishop Talbot. August 28th, Sieg & Williams entered their new warehouse; a fine three-story brick, 43x150 feet, on the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, Davenport. September 4th, M. Weidemann opens a new dry goods, notions and millinery establishment on the corner of Second and Harrison streets, Davenport. September 14th, Beiderbecke & Miller take possession of their fine new building on West Second street, Davenport.

port; its size is 150x70 feet and three stories high, with all the latest interior improvements; it is now the home of the Davenport Savings Bank. November 4th, Edward Russell again assumes the chair as editor-in-chief of the "Gazette," by purchasing the interest of W. M. Potter.

1876.—January 1, "Gazette" annual review shows the following building improvements during 1875: Charles Hill's furniture store on Second street, four stories, 21x80 feet; cost, \$6,000; a three-story brick on Second street between Ripley and Scott, 40x75 feet, erected by August Steffen and H. Dohlman, cost, \$10,000; Reupke, Schmidt & Company, cracker factory, corner Iowa and Fourth street, 43x150 feet, two story, cost, \$5,000; Schauder's hotel, Front street, three-story brick, 20x70 feet, cost, \$6,000; Steffen's block, corner Harrison and Second, 87x77 feet, three-story brick and iron, cost, \$25,000; Grant's hotel, now the St. James, corner of Main and Front streets, three-story brick, 55x150 feet, seventy-three rooms, and cost \$21,000. February 22d, great fire in Davenport; destruction of Hill's block and several stores and offices; loss over \$50,000. April 1st, election day; Roderick Rose, mayor; Edward Jennings, marshal. April 3d, U. N. Roberts & Company took possession of their fine new three-story brick, corner of Harrison and Fourth; size 63x105 feet. May 15th, heavy fire broke out in Renwick, Shaw & Crossett's mill; lumber and machinery destroyed valued at \$10,000. September 10th, Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D. (Trinity church, Geneva, New York), consecrated bishop of the Episcopal church for the diocese of Iowa. October 4th, first issue of the new German paper, "Der Sternen Banner."

1877.—January 1st, annual review of the Gazette, 1876, shows building improvements \$214,250; total amount of manufactures, \$11,302,902.07; goods sold at wholesale, \$5,397,000; grain receipts, 5,380,000 bushels. January 18th, arrival at the waterworks, Davenport, of the new engines. April 7th, election day in Davenport; T. T. Dow elected mayor; E. J. Jennings, marshal; E. H. Schmidt, assessor. August 12th, completion of the new Board of Trade rooms, of Davenport. August 20th, Der Demokrat moves into its new quarters; fine three story brick, cut stone front, on Third street, near Main. September 15th, Whitaker's mill destroyed by fire; loss, \$10,000. October 4th, cornerstone laid of the new building for the Academy of Sciences. November 6th, the cornerstone of the new library building, Sixth and Brady streets, with impressive ceremonies by the Masonic order. November 20th, new book store opened on Brady street, by Gartside & Piatt. December 16th, the 100 foot single deck span on the island side of government bridge broken down by a derrick attached to a freight train and Conductor McFarland seriously injured. December 30th, dedication of the Fire King's new engine house on Perry street. Ashtabula bridge disaster, December 28, 1876.

Captain Haupt, proprietor of the Mississippi House, Davenport, died January 6th, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He had run the house for twenty years. March 6, 1877, George Mordaunt arrested for forgery on several parties in Davenport. June 25th, severe storm throughout the county; great damage to crops. July 26th, big strike of railroad employees. September 8th, old settlers had a barbecue at Blue Grass.

1878.—January 3d, *Der Demokrat* appears enlarged from six to seven column paper. January 1st, a steamboat, the "McDonald," landed from LeClaire; something that is almost unknown. January 5th, death of Fred O. Parker. March 30th, dastardly attempt of two masked men to kill and rob Father Cosgrove. April 8th, Major Gustavus Schnitger received a telegram from Hon. Hiram Price, at Washington, that he was appointed United States marshal for Wyoming territory. April 6th, Charles Hagerty, arrested for the attempted murder of Father Cosgrove. May 22d, state homeopathic convention met at Burtis House. December 9th, snow storm lasting part of three days; snow about three feet deep.

1879.—The Gazette shows a record of 1878 of the business interests of Davenport; total value of manufactures, \$4,458,908; amount of wholesale and jobbing trade as \$5,048,500; building improvements, \$160,000. During the year 1878, 29,189 passengers were ticketed from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad ticket office at Davenport. January 7th, a Mrs. Hogan living about three miles from Davenport, burned to death; caught her clothing afire while warming herself. January 4th, quite a serious fire at Princeton, sweeping away an entire row of substantial brick buildings, the worst loss this place has ever had, being about \$9,500. January 12th, John McManus and wife had gone to church and left their five children; the oldest boy, Frank, had the day before bought a pistol, and he got it out, and supposing it to be unloaded, pointed it at his sister Mary and pulled the trigger; the pistol was discharged, the ball entering her brain; she died in a short time. January 15th, corn blockade at Chicago. January 30th, General Sigel was in Davenport on a short visit to his friends. February 9th, quite a fire on the corner of Second and Brady streets; loss, about \$3,000. February 15th, James McManus died at his residence at the west end of Third street. February 20th, death of Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook. March 29th, death of N. M. Rambo. April 4th, double death by suicide, of Harry Watt and Louisa Filter. April 15th, William Smith crushed to death by a boiler falling on him while helping to move it at the rear end of the roundhouse in Davenport. April 21st, Mrs. Schaumberg's and Mr. Becker's houses on West Ninth street were burned. May 2d, Frederick Winters committed suicide by jumping into the river. May 6th, Warren Chase fell from the top of Mr. Ballard's house in Davenport, where he was painting. His neck was nearly broken and spinal column so injured that the whole body was paralyzed. May 11th, thirty-six girls and boys took their first communion at St. Anthony's church, Davenport. May 20th, Judge Dillon tendered the position of professor of municipal and real estate law in Columbia Law school, New York, at a salary of \$7,000. May 22d, total destruction of H. P. Beattie's flouring mill by fire; loss, \$100,000. May 28th, telegram received by Charles E. Putnam that his son, John C., was drowned at Hoboken, New Jersey, while attending school. May 31st, government bridge opened permanently after being closed for repairs. Mrs. Dr. Keck bought the John P. Cook residence at the cost of \$12,000. June 2d, the Mrs. Ebenezer Cook will case settled.

On the 4th of July a lad named Henry Gaston acted the part of a genuine hero in saving the life of James Collins, a boy of thirteen years, who was drowning in the river. A burglary was perpetrated at the residence of G. P. Knostman,

on the night of the 3d of July, 1879; several valuable articles were stolen. One of the most furious storms of wind and rain that ever visited this locality occurred on the morning of the 9th of July; not much damage was done to buildings; but the injury to the crops was enormous, whole fields of corn and oats being prostrated. On Thursday afternoon, July 12th, a fatal accident occurred to one of Davenport's old and established citizens, Christian Rusch. He was carrying some shingles to the carpenters on a scaffolding just beneath the eaves of a barn they were building, when the scaffolding fell with him to the ground. He was taken up senseless and died from the effects of his injuries Friday noon. He had been a resident of Scott county since 1857, and had always been a quiet man, honest and highly esteemed by his acquaintances. Jacob Breis, who was in his ninetieth year, died July 16th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Lucas Ruhl. The deceased had been a resident of Davenport for thirty years. At 10:00 o'clock on the morning of July 19th, the body of an unknown man was found in the river at the foot of Harrison street; an inquest was held, the jury's verdict being "death from accidental drowning." The glucose company had \$7,000 worth of machinery under contract for their works, much of it nearly completed, when the works were totally destroyed by fire July 19th. The body of George Westphal, of Davenport, who was drowned off a government dredge boat, above Hampton, on Monday afternoon, July 28th, was recovered above Hampton, two days later. He had been a resident of Davenport twenty-two years. An attempt was made to rob the drugstore of J. F. Koch, on the night of August 5th, which came near resulting in the death of Mr. Koch; two shots were fired by the burglars which missed their mark. B. B. Woodward, for many years one of Davenport's most prominent citizens, died at his residence in that city August 19th, after a long and painful illness. Nathaniel Wilson died of old age in LeClaire township, August 19th. He was one of the first pioneers in that township and had resided in Scott county forty-two years. On Thursday morning, August 28th, the most costly, the finest, and one of the largest barns in Scott county, belonging to E. W. Gilbert, of New York, and occupied by C. Druehl, was struck by lightning and completely demolished. A shocking outrage was perpetrated in Winfield township on Friday night, September 26th. Near midnight three masked men forced an entrance into the house of Farmer Flanery, dragged him from his bed, then, in spite of all resistance from him and pleadings from his wife, they took him out of doors and kicked and beat him in the most brutal manner and ended their infamous work by throwing him in a pond. His injuries were very severe. A shocking accident occurred on October 20th. The victim was Edward Fleming, son of James Fleming, No. 522 West Fifth street. He had been put to work by his employer to melt zinc to galvanize telephone wire. Following instructions he poured a composition of some kind into a kettle of boiling zinc, causing an instantaneous explosion which covered his face and neck with the scalding stuff, which sank deep in the flesh. He presented a horrible spectacle, both eyes being burned out. The burning of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul round-house occurred on October 30th, two engines being badly damaged. The death of John Burnside occurred at his home in Blue Grass township, November 8th. He was a true, upright and honest man, respected by all who knew him. On December 12th the

livery stable of Judson Parcell was almost completely destroyed by fire. The live stock and portable property were all saved, but the buildings were almost totally demolished. After several months of illness Hon. Eugene Birchard died at home, in Pleasant Valley township, December 13th.

1880.—January 28th and 29th, conference of bishops at Grace cathedral church, Bishops Whipple, of Minnesota, Spaulding, of Colorado, Clarkson, Hare and Perry present. February 28th, Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish patriot, received with enthusiasm. Speeches at the Burtis. March 11th, Howard Burtis, new landlord of the Burtis. The hotel renamed the Kimball House. July 1st, the Kimball house, evolved from the new Burtis by Howard Burtis, its purchaser, ready for guests. October 8th, work begun on the soldiers' monument site.

1881.—March 21st, Grace cathedral receives from Mrs. D. J. Ely, of New York, a gift for the erection of a house in cathedral close for Rev. Dr. Barris; incumbent of the Ely professorship of Griswold College. May 8th, Pope Leo formally ratifies division of diocese of Dubuque and creates the diocese of Davenport; Very Rev. John McMullen appointed first bishop of Davenport. June 20th, the old Burtis House, corner of Iowa and Fifth streets, sold by Superintendent A. Kimball to Davenport Oatmeal Company, \$10,000. July 31st, Bishop McMullen's first service at St. Marguerite's. August 3d, death of Peter Littig, a veteran of Waterloo, aged eighty-seven years. September 17th, Trinity chimes played the first time by Walter A. Marsh, of New York, "Old Hundred." September 20th, Davenport draped in mourning upon the news of Garfield's death at midnight. November 9th, the council discusses paid fire department.

1882.—April 28th, first run of paid fire department. May 1st, an electric light company organized in this city. July 7th, the first street car built in Davenport, turned out by Henry Thuenen. August 29th, death of Hon. Hugh M. Martin at Crested Butte, Colorado, from injuries received on a mountain several days before from a rolling boulder. October 3d, death of D. C. Eldridge, aged eighty-one. October 17th, fortieth annual convention of the Iowa Baptist State Association, held in Calvary church.

1883.—May 29th, General Sheridan visits Rock Island Arsenal. July 4th, death of Bishop John McMullen. July 8th, the raising of silk worms begun in Davenport. September 16th, dedication of St. Joseph's church, northeast corner of Marquette and Sixth streets. September 29th, incorporation of the Hebrew Ladies Aid Society. October 28th, dedication of the United Presbyterian church, corner of Eleventh and Brady streets. November 11th, dedication of Swedish Baptist church, on East Sixth street. November 18th, new standard time adopted throughout the United States. November 19th, Young Peoples' Guild organized in Edwards Congregational church.

1884.—April 8th, opening of supreme court at Kimball House. September 14th, consecration of Father Cosgrove as bishop at St. Marguerite's cathedral. Sermon preached by Bishop Ireland of St. Paul. September 24th, formal opening of St. Katherine's Hall. December 11th, first meeting of Scott County Democratic Club held at Turner hall.

1885.—February 9th, fifteen inches of snow in twenty-four hours, followed by severe cold weather. February 28th, George L. Davenport dies at St. Au-

gustine, Florida, aged sixty-seven years. Born at Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, November 17, 1817; the first white child born in this entire region. March 4th, Davenport democrats have an "inaugural banquet," the first since Buchanan's inauguration in 1857. May 20th, the city council adopts the eight-hour day for city work. June 2d, Smith Allen dies; was Davenport's oldest living grain dealer. July 4th, laying of corner stone of St. Ambrose College. The park commission organized. August 3d, eight mules and two horses bought for the Central Street Railway. August 8th, business suspended in honor of funeral of General Grant. August 27th, special delivery stamps introduced. November 13th, first barrel factory in Davenport under construction.

1886.—October 1st, special delivery of mail matter other than letters begun. October 30th, Captain James May, one of the town lot incorporators of Davenport, dies. November 26th, end of a causeless run on the German Savings Bank.

1887.—January 18th, first examining board meets at the arsenal for the purpose of examining ordnance officers in line of promotion. Opening of office of Associated Charities in basement of old high school building, corner of Sixth and Main street, Mrs. Nettie F. Howard in charge. March 10th, death of James B. Eads, of St. Louis bridge and jetty fame. May 10th, on account of the captured Confederate powder being exhausted, salutes of sunrise and sunset guns discontinued at the arsenal. June 5th, the Democrat absorbs the Gazette. November 6th, Rev. Elnathan C. Gavit, who preached the first sermon ever delivered in Davenport, delivers an address at the First Methodist Episcopal church. November 9th, the main building of the Orphans Home is destroyed by lightning; loss, \$50,000. November 29th, steam-heated passenger trains come into fashion. December 18th, the G-Whizz, the Rock Island's new limited from Kansas City to Chicago, makes its first run.

1888.—April 20th, the Davenport Business Men's Association throws open its new rooms in the Masonic Temple. April 25th, grand opening reception of Masonic Temple. May 11th, destruction of water power dam at Rock Island by flood; loss, about \$100,000. May 16th, Mississippi river reaches highest mark on record—eighteen feet, seven inches above low water mark. May 17th, opening of three days' festival in honor of the completion of the new Turner hall. August 8th, Chicago syndicate buys all the street car property in three cities, except the Central and Brady street line, in Davenport. August 11th, electric cars tested on Brady street hill; cars loaded with forty or fifty persons climbed the grade with ease; general rejoicing. August 28th, the first electric car accident; three-year old child of W. B. Wiley run over at Fifteenth and Rock Island streets and killed. November 7th, police patrol system in operation. November 18th, the Rock Island starts vestibule trains between Chicago and Denver. December 16th, street car line being laid across the island. December 24th, Davenport, Rock Island and Moline united by street car lines. December 25th, cars begin running across the bridge.

1889.—January 28th, inspection of new courthouse by board of supervisors. February 8th, the first call for police was sounded from box No. 3, on Front street, under new telephone patrol system. March 28th, the Hibernian hall association buys the Christian church property on east side of Brady street. May

7th, death of Dan Rensselaer Rowe. Mr. Rowe built the first elevator in Davenport. May 29th, a very fine portrait of Judge James Grant, the first judge of this district, painted by Miss Mamie Leonard, his niece, is presented to the Scott county bar. July 3d, contract let for Christian church building at Fifteenth and LeClaire streets. August 19th, laying of corner-stone of the new Christian church. August 23d, Methodists of Davenport celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the church's work. September 7th, death of Jacob Orth, aged ninety-nine years. September 21st, corner-stone of Calvary Baptist church, Fourteenth and Perry, laid by the pastor, Rev. F. L. Wilkins. November 15th, Davenport Art Association organized at the studio of Miss Bianca Wheeler. December 8th, the Christian church is dedicated.

1890.—January 9th, death of Bailey Davenport in Rock Island. February 18th, German Free School association files articles of incorporation. Betten-dorf Wheel Works incorporated, authorized capital \$1,000,000; incorporators, W. M. Bettendorf, G. Watson French and Nathaniel French. March 1st, wide wheel tire ordinance goes into effect. April 27th, cornerstone of the Sacred Heart cathedral laid. May 25th, dedication of the Calvary Baptist church, corner of Perry and Fourteenth streets. September 2d, first regular Labor Day celebration in Davenport. Governor Boies speaks at Schuetzen park. October 1st, an ordinance is passed permitting electric power to be used by Holmes City railways.

1891.—February 13th, death of John M. Eldridge, the first tailor in Davenport. March 14th, Judge James Grant dies at Oakland, California, at the age of seventy-nine. March 15th, the Davenport crematorium is formally opened by the incineration of the body of Otto Kochert. July 18th, money is subscribed for the Outing Club. August 29th, first work begun on viaduct to Rock Island. September 19th, the Davenport Gas Company's plant electrically lights city for first time.

1892.—June 27th, the Mississippi reaches the highest gauge ever known except the flood of 1851. Much damage and inconvenience in the tri-cities. September 2d, incorporation of the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank of Davenport. December 14th, twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Academy of Sciences is celebrated.

1893.—July 2d, the newly remodeled Second Presbyterian church dedicated. December 11th, death in Washington, D. C., of Jeremiah H. Murphy, ex-congressman.

1894.—January 18th, thirty-two trades unions notify Mayor Vollmer that they will call upon him to demand work. February 3d, Bethlehem Congregational church organized. April 19th, Iowa Sons of the Revolution held their first banquet. May 5th, electric cars cross the bridge. August 26th, forty-second anniversary of the Davenport Turner Society is celebrated. November 6th, first chrysanthemum show at Library hall. November 30th, water admitted to first section of the Hennepin canal.

1895.—February 14th, first use in Davenport of anti-toxin. March 2d, transfers introduced on street cars of Mount Ida and Third street lines. April 9th, purchase of residence of Uriah Roraback for Catholic orphanage. by Sons of the Sacred Heart. April 17th, Hennepin canal opens locks to receive the first boat. April 28th, St. Luke's Hospital is opened. August 11th, announcement

of a new government bridge. August 15th, the Davenport clearing house association is organized. September 19th, Nicholas Fejervary dies at the age of eighty-four. September 30th, St. Luke's training school for nurses is opened. November 14th, the steamer Belcher brings the first cargo of coal out of the Hennepin canal. December 6th, the Citizens National and the German Savings banks begin business in the new McManus block. December 27th, Kemper hall closed as a diocesan school.

1896.—May 31st, the bicycle craze takes possession of Davenport and the country at large. September 14th, the city hall clock bell strikes for the first time at 12:30. December 1st, bridge opened to the general public.

1897.—February 23d, opening at the armory of the first bicycle show in Davenport. March 31st, long distance telephone lines opened. July 18th, corner-stone of Roman Catholic orphanage of St. Vincent's home laid. August 2d, the old John P. Cook home, converted into a Young Men's Christian Association building, is dedicated. August 12th, the glucose works sold to glucose sugar refining company for \$700,000. October 1st, Rock Island secures the seal, records and complete head office of the Modern Woodmen from Fulton, Illinois.

1898.—March 27th, the Schleswig-Holstein veterans held their fiftieth anniversary reunion. July 20th, the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church, corner Kirkwood boulevard and Iowa street, is laid. September 13th, the Tri-City Press club is organized. September 20th, Company B returns home from the Spanish-American war.

1899.—March 10th, congress passes a bill establishing a gun factory at the Rock Island Arsenal. May 21st, the corner-stone of the German Free school laid on Western avenue. October 15th, the two Methodist churches merge and have their first joint service as the Central Methodist church. October 23d, the first rural free mail delivery in Scott county is inaugurated by Carrier Henry Ade, by way of the Utica Ridge road.

1900.—The first passenger train from Clinton over the D. R. I. & N. W. arrives at the Perry street station. February 21st, Governor Larrabee presents the Orphans' Home with \$3,000 pipe organ. March 12th, citizens of Davenport vote to buy the Griswold college property at \$53,000 for a high school site. The women vote for the first time. May 1st, Baron Otto Von Schaezler brings the first automobile to Davenport. August 1st, the pink eye, an epidemic among horses, reaches Davenport. August 22d, a kindergarten organization comes into being in Davenport. November 4th, the remodeled Edwards Congregational church building is dedicated.

1901.—March 8th, Andrew Carnegie adds \$25,000 to his gift of \$50,000 for the public library. April 1st, the chief of police enforces the curfew ordinance. May 26th, Davenport Maennerchor celebrates its fiftieth birthday. May 30th, Hon. Hiram Price dies in Washington at the age of eighty-seven years. June 10th, Professor Willis H. Barris dies at the age of seventy-nine. July 25th, Davenport in danger of destruction by fire. The worst conflagration in this territory. Eight blocks and Weyerhauser & Denkmann's sawmill and yards swept by flames. More than 200 people lose their homes. Rock Island and Moline send help and save the city from greater loss. Damages, about \$1,000,000. August 24th, McCowen hall, hotel for working women, is formally opened. October 26th,

Davenport National Bank goes into liquidation. November 18th, the public kindergarten started in the old Methodist Episcopal church on Fourteenth street. December 7th, spitting in cars is prohibited by the street railway company.

1902.—January 28th, the wagon shop of the Bettendorf Axle Company is burned at a loss of \$200,000. March 1st, the Rock Island Company puts on a through service to California. March 4th, the Milwaukee Railroad Company purchases thirty acres of ground in West Davenport for shops. March 11th, a pioneer, Ira Cook, dies in Des Moines. May 1st, the bolster works of the Bettendorf Axle Company is burned, at a loss of \$250,000. July 30th, plat of new town of Bettendorf, nee Gilberttown, filed on record. August 3d, St. John's chapel, the new German Lutheran church on Lincoln avenue and Rockingham road, dedicated. August 24th, the Turngemeinde has its golden jubilee parade. October 2d, the cornerstone of St. Mary's chapel, St. Katherine's school, is laid. December 21st, the German Congregational church at Fourth and Pine streets, is dedicated.

1903.—January 30th, Mrs. Henry W. Lee, widow of the late Bishop Henry W. Lee, dies at Salt Lake City at the age of ninety years. March 9th, the Benevolent Order of Eagles is incorporated. March 20th, Mrs. R. R. Roraback dies at the age of ninety-four years. June 1st, the Davenport free public library is opened in Cook Memorial building at Sixth and Brady streets. June 28th, orders received by Major Blunt for the installation of a small arms plant at the arsenal. June 29th, the First National Bank celebrates its fortieth birthday. December 13th, St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Brady and Fourteenth streets, is dedicated.

1904.—January 19th, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd arrive from Buffalo, New York, and establish a home here. March 1st, the Security Savings Bank begins operations. March 13th, the Danish Lutheran church is organized. April 1st, Captain W. P. Hall, "the old man of the skiff," dies at Alton, Illinois. April 6th, the first contract for paving with asphalt is let by the city council. May 15th, the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Bettendorf is dedicated. August 27th, the new ferry boat Davenport went into commission to ply between Rock Island and Davenport. October 4th, the first session of the federal court opens. The contract for a new high school building is let for \$198,358. November 20th, the I. & I. Interurban Company commences regular service between Davenport and Clinton.

1905.—June 18th, the rapid rise of the river over the dam imprisons several thousand picnickers on Suburban island until taken off by boats. June 20th, the corner-stone of the new high school building, Main and Harrison, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, is laid. July 18th, the Davenport Commercial Club is incorporated. September 17th, Fejervary park is formally opened by a concert. October 19th, the B'nai Israel congregation, incorporated in 1868 and organized in 1861, is re-incorporated. October 22d, the Democrat publishes its Half Century Democrat, an illustrated paper giving the history of the county for the preceding fifty years. November 5th, 3,000 chrysanthemums are placed on view at Central park. November 21st, St. Mary's Home, Eighth and Fillmore, is opened. November 24th, the American Can Company lays plans to increase its plant to a daily capacity of 1,440,000 cans. December 17th, the announcement is made that the mortgage of \$7,200 on the Peoples' Mission building is canceled. December 28th, announce-

ment is made that thirty cremations took place at the Davenport crematorium during the year 1905. December 31st, the Rummelpott Club closes twenty-five years of charitable work.

1906.—January 11th, the Academy of Sciences pays off the last of its debt. January 30th, the Good Samaritan Society is organized, which provides free wards for the poor at the Mercy Hospital. April 4th, Odd Fellows dedicated Prosperity hall. April 21st, 800 children sing at the benevolent concert for kindergartens under the direction of Professor Otto. June 13th, the interests of the German Savings and the Citizens National Banks are merged. August 23d, a band concert at Fejervary park in honor of Miss Celestine Fejervary. October 14th, the German Savings Bank, after its merger with the Citizens National Bank, opens its doors for business. October 30th, the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank is incorporated. November 20th, Elks at Davenport organize a state association. December 22d, Bishop Cosgrove dies.

1907.—January 15th, the Davenport Commercial Club house is dedicated by an elaborate banquet. January 22d, the Iola Cement Company of Davenport disposes of its interests to a trust for \$5,000,000. February 13th, E. S. Crossett offers \$50,000 for a new Young Men's Christian Association building. February 14th, Peter Willi, on his eightieth birthday, walks from Buffalo to Davenport. May 2d, the furnishings of the Kimball House are sold at auction and the hostelry closed for remodeling at a cost of \$40,000. May 11th, the traveling men of Davenport secure removal of the state headquarters of the Traveling Men's Protective Association to Davenport. May 19th, the Iowa branch of the American Folk Lore Society organized here. June 23d, the Arbeiter Sangerbund convention in Davenport voted to admit women to membership and to meet in Chicago in 1910. June 28th, the Young Men's Christian Association canvass for subscription reaches successful end with over \$101,000. July 15th, Charles H. Davis celebrates the close of fifty years' service on the Rock Island road. July 23d, Jens Lorenzen sells crockery business established fifty years. July 29th, the Young Men's Christian Association building site is purchased at Fourth and Harrison streets. July 30th, Aunt Lucy Williams, Scott county's oldest inhabitant, dies at the age of one hundred and twenty-three years. August 20th, Dan Patch paced a mile in 1:58½ seconds at mile track, giving the track a new record. August 25th, Barney Oldfield gave the track its auto record of 1:00-1/5 seconds. September 8th, German veterans dedicated a monument in Washington Square. November 2d, Conrad Dietz and wife hold the distinction of having the largest family in Scott county; their children number fifteen. November 4th, the magnificent new Hotel Davenport is opened. December 10th, the town of Bettendorf dedicates its new town hall. December 13th, the glucose plant's capacity being increased to grind 14,000 bushels of grain daily. December 15th, first dry Sunday in the history of Davenport. December 30th, public reception of the new Home Savings Bank in West Davenport.

1908.—January 11th, the commission plan of municipal government defeated at special election. The vote was 3,111 to 2,713. January 18th, the big new machine shop of the Bettendorf Axle Company was opened at Bettendorf with a luncheon and dance which were attended by 1,200 people. January 24th, the Burns Club celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. February 1st, the new Kimball

Hotel was opened. February 4th, the Outing Club free from debt. February 10th, the Davenport Motor Boat Club was organized. February 28th, the Davenport Elks approved plans for a magnificent new home. March 15th, the Davenport Trades assembly declared against Taft's candidacy for president. April 28th, Bleik Peters dies. May 17th, Judge J. Scott Richman dies at Muscatine. May 30th, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Condon found a two days' old baby on their doorstep. June 19th, Redemptorist Fathers let contract for new church in West Davenport. June 28th, the Christian Scientist church was dedicated. July 7th, thirty boys arrived from Chicago to enjoy fresh air camp which Davenportites had ready for them in McClellan Heights. July 27th, by computation postmaster Lon Bryson finds that he sold over 6,000,000 stamps in Davenport in the past year. July 28th, the "onion king" of Pleasant Valley, Henry Schutter, dies. September 23d, the Spanish war veterans held their first reunion in Davenport. September 26th, the Elks' new home was dedicated. October 4th, the laying of the corner-stone of the new Holy Family church took place. October 29th, Nathan Van Tuyl dies at the age of ninety-three years. December 3d, the Lend a Hand Club moved into its new home on Second street. December 17th, grocery clerks and teamsters organized a union. December 20th, St. Alphonsus chapel founded by Redemptorist Fathers. December 24th, Ladies Industrial Relief Society sent out 225 Christmas dinners.

1909.—January 1st, German Savings bank purchases Lischer property at Third and Main streets for \$70,000. January 15th, Scott County Soldiers' Monument association give monument and grounds to the city of Davenport. February 9th, Bettendorf Axle company announce contracts for \$3,000,000 for current year. February 17th, city council voted to refund all bonded and floating indebtedness by issue of \$450,000 in bonds. March 1st, Bettendorf bank opens. March 19th, Buffalo Savings bank organized. March 31st, Automobile club organized. April 16th, city teachers give reception at the Commercial club for Dr. J. A. De Armand, their champion in the Iowa legislature. May 3d, Davenport Playgrounds association formed; Charles Francis, president, Rev. R. K. Atkinson, secretary. May 9th, Bettendorf-Moline ferry started. Carried 2,500 passengers first day. June 6th, board of supervisors put county prisoners at work on the levee. June 9th, State Manufacturers' association in session at Davenport. June 19th, Sunday school rally day marked by parade and picnic of 4,000 persons. July 3d, Attorney W. M. Chamberlin and Jim Fleming rescue party from burning launch on Mississippi. July 19th, Bettendorf Metal Wheel company becomes French & Hecht. August 31st, Davenport August building record was \$184,420 in permits. September 18th, Mrs. Isabella Peaslee, pioneer resident of LeClaire dies, aged seventy-five years. September 22d, the limit in deeds recorded. Strip of land two inches wide on West Third street transferred for \$100. October 11th, eighteenth annual convention of Master Horseshoers' National Protective association in session in Davenport. October 15th, German and Bethlehem Congregational congregations unite in the Berea Congregational church. October 17th, week of dedication of new \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building opens. October 31st, Visiting Nurses' association clears \$2,541.76 as result of Tag day efforts. November 1st, announced that Santa Fe and Iowa Central would enter Tri-cities over the Rock Island Southern. November 8th, Iowa

State Conference of Charities and Corrections opens session in Davenport. November 18th, Brady street merchants give celebration in honor of the super-lighting of that street. November 27th, fire at U. N. Roberts company plant entails loss of \$250,000. November 30th, Mrs. Anna B. Amhof, living near Eldridge, celebrates 94th birthday anniversary. December 12th, opening service in the new St. Paul's church in North Davenport conducted by Rev. C. J. Donahoe, pastor. December 21st, Trinity and Grace cathedral parishes vote to consolidate.

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